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THIS CITY IS "BUNKOED"

Amendments to the Raines Bill Are Expensive for New-York.

THE COUNTRY TOWNS NOT AFFECTED

Secrets of the Caucus Revealed—Bolters Brought into Line by Liberal Concessions.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—New-York City has been "bunkoed" out of an even $100,000 by the amendments which were made to the Raines bill in the caucus last night, and the men who did the business did not know it. This development is one of the most interesting of all that has come out of last night's caucus, which was of the machine order and has settled the fight on the bill so far as the Senate is concerned. The bill will pass that body.

The "bunko" game is concealed in the division of revenue amendment, for it has been found that if the estimates of those who have devoted most time to the subject be correct, New-York City will be precisely $100,000 poorer under the amendment, which gives one-third of the license fees to the State and two-thirds to the city, than it would have been under the 50 per cent. division first proposed. This proposition does not strike one at first blush, and many of the Senators who supported the change supposing they were working for the interests of the cities were astonished when the arithmetic of the situation was pointed out to them to-day.

Here is the situation:

The amount to be raised to meet appropriations is $14,000,000. The estimated amount of receipts for liquor licenses is $10,000,000. One-half of this total, or $5,000,000, would have gone to the State Treasury, leaving $9,000,000 to be raised by a direct tax.

Under the amendment one-third only of the license receipts, or $3,333,333, will go to the State Treasury. That deducted from the total to meet appropriations, leaves $10,666,666, instead of $9,000,000, to be raised by direct tax. That is to say, the State must raise $1,666,666 more than it would if it had received 50 per cent. of the fees. New-York City now pays approximately 46 per cent. of the State assessment, and 46 per cent of this additional $1,666,666 is $766,666, which New-York City must pay more than it would have paid under the 50 per cent. division of the liquor revenue. What does the city get in return? The receipts for licenses in New-York City, as estimated by Mr. Raines and used in all his calculations, are $4,000,000. New-York would have received $2,000,000 under the original 50 per cent. basis of division. Under the amendment it will receive two-thirds of $4,000,000, or $2,666,666. This is $666,666 gain to its Treasury, because of the change. But it has been shown that because of the change it must contribute $766,666 in taxes.

When this situation was called to the attention of some of the Senators they refused to be convinced that New-York City would suffer under the amendment, until they had prepared figures to show it as follows:

Total to meet all appropriations	$14,000,000
Estimated receipts from liquor tax	$10,000,000
Estimated receipts, New-York City	4,000,000
Percentage New-York pays of State tax	46

THE 50 PER CENT. RAINES BILL.

Total to be raised for State.	$14,000,000
Fifty per cent. of liquor tax.	5,000,000
Amount to be raised by direct tax	$9,000,000
New-York City liquor tax..	$4,000,000
City's share, 50 per cent. ..	2,000,000
City now pays 46 per cent. of $14,000,000, or	$6,440,000
City would have to pay 46 per cent. of $9,000,000, or..	4,140,000
City saves in direct taxes...	$2,300,000
City gets direct from liquor traffic	2,000,000
Total to city	$4,300,000

THE ONE-THIRD RAINES BILL.

Total to be raised for State.	$14,000,000
One-third of liquor tax	3,333,333
Amount to be raised by direct tax	$10,666,666
New-York City's liquor tax.	$4,000,000
City's share, two-thirds	2,666,666
City now pays 46 per cent. of $14,000,000, or	$6,440,000
City would have to pay 46 per cent. of $10,666,666..	4,906,666
City saves in direct taxes	1,533,333
City gets direct from traffic.	$2,666,666
Total to city	4,200,000
City's total under 50 per per cent. bill	$4,300,000
City's total under one-third bill	4,200,000
City's loss by the change	100,000

Senator Raines studied the situation, and then said it looked as if the "hayseeds" had no reason to complain.

"New-York City will be the loser by the change," he said.

"The country districts accept such things as the fates decree without a murmur."

Senator Ford had "figured" the problem out before last night's caucus. He said he voted to change to a two-thirds basis, because he thought the estimates of revenue from the saloons were too small, and if the total revenue in the State or the total in New-York City were larger than the figures that have been used, New-York City would be the gainer. So far as any one has made computations, New-York City is the only one to suffer.

In view of the mathematics of the amendment made last night, it has been suggested that the Assembly caucus may change the bill to a 50 per cent. basis of division.

The Senators have an iron-clad caucus agreement upon it. They were in session until about 3 o'clock this morning, and before they adjourned they adopted a resolution that no further amendment should be offered or supported when the bill shall come before the Senate.

The caucus was almost evenly divided on the one-third and two-thirds proposition, and at one time Senators Wray and Brush of Kings were so bitter against the proposed "machine" proceedings that they put on their overcoats and were going to bolt. This was when it was proposed to make the "conference" an iron-clad caucus. Senators Ellsworth, Lexow, and Raines were in favor of letting them bolt, but so many sympathizers sprang up that Brush and Wray remained with the hope of securing concessions.

It is seldom that there has been such a revolt against the "machine" as was manifested when it was proposed to put the screws on. Eleven Senators voted against the motion, and Seibert and G. A. Davis of Erie, who flatly announced that they would not be bound by the caucus, or support the bill in any form, refused to vote even on that question. Senators Tibbits, C. Davis, and Pavey were not there.

Those who voted to go into caucus and make its action binding were: Senators Ballantine, Brown, Burns, Chahoon, Daley, Ellsworth, Higbie, Higgins, Humphrey,

Continued on Page 3.

DISCUSSING THE BOUNDARY.

The Venezuela Commission Begins to Weigh the Value of the Evidence That Is Before It.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The practical progress of the Venezuelan High Commission toward determining the true divisional boundary line was demonstrated at to-day's meeting, when all the members met after two weeks' additional independent study since they last came together, and occupied the best part of the day in controversal discussion of the merits of the long-standing international dispute. Heretofore the Commissioners are said to have had an indisposition to do more than to accumulate evidence, but to-day's proceedings disclosed a distinctly advanced position on their part, and a disposition to commence weighing the comparative value of various features of the complication.

The first impression of the commission that this boundary dispute would eventually be found susceptible of ordinary commonsense settlement on unimpeachable historical data has already been partially confirmed, and the way of the commission to that end for which it was appointed by the President is now said to be comparatively clearly in view, though none of the members can yet say to which country it will probably be more favorable.

A communication from Justin Winsor, Librarian of Harvard University, who is the principal expert cartologist of the commission, conveyed the announcement that he had completed his examination of between 250 and 300 maps of the Guianan territory, and his report upon them might shortly be expected. The Commissioners formally approved the action of Secretary Malet-Prevost in declining for the present the offer of the British Royal Geographical Society to submit its collection of maps. The remainder of the morning and afternoon sessions was devoted to sifting and discussing the merits of the case as far as presented.

In Favor of Arbitration.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 28.—The following statement in relation to international arbitration, signed by the President and officers of instruction of Dartmouth College, was transmitted to-day to William E. Dodge, the Chairman of the New-York committee which has undertaken to arouse interest in the movement:

The undersigned, citizens of Hanover, N. H., associated in the Faculty of Dartmouth College, believing that the continued resort to war by civilized States as a means of settling their disputes and redressing their wrongs is a survival of barbarism which causes and entails incalculable evils, and that the large measure of success which has attended the occasional use of arbitration for the decision of international controversies, and the declaration of the United States and Great Britain in favor of the substitute for war, the former by a resolution of both houses of Congress, in 1892, and the latter by a vote of the House of Commons in 1893, justify an attempt to secure the formal sanction of arbitration for such purposes by treaty, hereby express our hearty approval of the effort that is now being made to secure such action by our Government as shall result in the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration for the decision of controversies between the United States and Great Britain, whose example ultimately may lead to similar action by all civilized States; and we further pledge our co-operation to any committees which may be formed in other parts of the country to promote this object.

The British Case in Hand.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—United States Ambassador Bayard this evening received a copy of the British case in the Venezuelan dispute prepared by Sir Frederick Pollock, Professor of Jurisprudence at Oxford University. Mr. Bayard was given the document in strict confidence, and will mail it to the State Department in Washington to-morrow.

MATTIE OVERMAN'S CONFESSION.

To Blackmail Dr. Brown of San Francisco She Wrote Letters—A Story Within a Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—At the session of the Court of Inquiry into the charges of improper conduct preferred against the Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown, of the First Congregational Church, Miss Mattie Overman proved a most sensational witness. Miss Overman, with her back to the audience, and with the members of the council huddled about her in a semi-circle, told a remarkable story of conniving at blackmail in which she and Mrs. Mary A. Davidson were the arch-conspirators and Dr. Brown was the innocent victim.

She stated that under the influence of Mrs. Davidson, she consented to be a party to a blackmailing scheme, whereby $2,000 was to be obtained from Dr. Brown. Mrs. Davidson was to prepare a story, detailing the relationship between Dr. Brown and Miss Overman, and Miss Overman was to dispose of it to a San Francisco paper, $2,000 being the sum agreed upon.

The tale was compiled, but Miss Overman's nerve failed her, and she modified her terms with the newspaper to the extent of $1,000. This the paper declined to pay, and then it was that conscience smote Miss Overman and she repented her misdeed. Heedless of the threats of Mrs. Davidson, she went to her pastor, confessed all, and besought his forgiveness, which was readily granted.

Incidentally, Miss Overman explained that she and her aged accomplice had agreed that in order to give their story verisimilitude, they should provide a number of fictitious letters, upon which the plot could be built. Thus, originated the celebrated Overman-Tunnell letters, which Miss Overman admits that she wrote to Mrs. Tunnell for a wrongful purpose, and which she afterward stole from Mrs. Tunnell's room, in order to make comparisons and dovetail statements in the epistles, with assertions made in similarly written letters addressed to Mrs. Davidson. Miss Overman was about to go into details regarding the manner in which these letters were concocted, when adjournment was taken.

CHICAGO GAS TRUST HEARINGS.

The Illinois Attorney General Will Seek to Prove Illegality.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Attorney General Moloney to-day served notice on the Gas Trust that he would resume the taking of testimony in the case of the Fidelity Trust Company at Philadelphia March 19, in the office of Walter G. Harris.

President Gest of the Fidelity Company and H. H. Piggott will be examined by the Attorney General as to the relations of the trust company with the combination of Chicago gas companies.

Ex-Gov. Flower, G. D. Olcott, and Walton Ferguson of the Chicago Gas Reorganization Committee will be placed on the witness stand two days later at the office of William H. Clarkson, 115 Broadway, New-York. The Attorney General will have Mr. Clarkson appointed a Commissioner by the Circuit Court here to take the New-York depositions.

This action is taken to indicate that Mr. Moloney expects a decision from the Supreme Court of Illinois sustaining his contentions.

Rejoicing in Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 28.—A telegram received in this city to-night announcing the vote in the Senate on the Cuban question caused the wildest enthusiasm. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the news was not known generally until late, when the Cubans, headed by a band, paraded the street. A mass meeting was called for to-night.

The Mayor Goes to Philadelphia.

Mayor Strong went to Philadelphia on private business yesterday, and will return to-day.

WILL BRING BACK DIVES

Effect in New-York City if Raines Bill Becomes Law.

VIEWS OF EXCISE COMMISSIONERS

Would Be Impossible, They Say, to Prevent the Low Resorts from Keeping Open.

A question of great public interest in connection with the Raines Liquor License Tax bill is the effect which the measure will have upon the dives of New-York in case it becomes a law.

In the opinion of all three members of the Excise Board, the Raines bill will bring back to life all the notorious dives of former days, and will cause those nefarious resorts to spring up like mushrooms and flourish all over the city.

According to Commissioners Murray, Woodman, and Harburger, it will be almost impossible to get rid of the dives while the Raines law is in operation.

"I am opposed to the Raines bill," said Joseph Murray, President of the Excise Board, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "because I do not find anything in it to prevent the calling back to active life of all the notorious dives of New-York—places, for instance, like Theiss's.

"The Raines bill does not lodge discretionary power anywhere. The Commission of Excise under it will be a mere automaton.

"I have heard it suggested that the police can take care of the dives and disorderly places. The police were always supposed to take care of such places, but how have they done it? They did not shut up Theiss's place. We closed it. The difficulty, so far as the police are concerned, is that it is very hard for them to get the necessary legal evidence against disorderly houses and resorts for disorderly characters. With the discretionary power vested in us, we have revoked the licenses of many places on evidence that might not hold in court were it not for our discretionary powers. Take, for instance, the case of the Hotel Princess, whose liquor license we revoked. The Criminal Court would not take away its license at all on the evidence on which we acted. We revoked the license of the saloon in Bayard Street in front of which he sailor was recently shot. The proprietor did not do the shooting. He was not in the city at the time. Yet we revoked the license. If the Raines bill were in operation the court could not have taken away the license of this place. Under the Raines bill such a place would continue to defiantly flourish.

"Not only do the police find it hard to get proper legal evidence against, but they find it even harder to convict, because the defendant demands a jury trial. There are now over 8,000 cases of criminal complaints against liquor dealers pending in the District Attorney's office.

"Suppose the Raines bill was in operation and the police arrested a divekeeper. He would demand a jury trial, and he would then be entitled to bail. When would he be tried, with 8,000 cases ahead of his on the docket? Suppose he was ever tried? How hard is it to convict a saloon keeper before a New-York petty jury?

"I feel sure that under the Raines bill the dives would flourish in New-York as never before, and I do not see any way out of the difficulty if that measure becomes a law.

"It is said that it is a bad thing to do to vest discretionary power in an Excise Board, for the reason that it may be abused by a bad board. They say that while the present board does the right thing, another board might do very much worse. Let us, in this connection, attempt to judge the future by the past. Let us look at what the Excise Board that preceded us, did in the way of regulating the saloon traffic.

"In 1886 there were 8,016 saloons in New-York City. In 1894—eight years later—there were only 7,783 saloons in this city. Meanwhile the population had increased 500,000, but the number of saloons had decreased by over 200. On Jan. 1, 1895, there were only 7,640 saloons in New-York, including fifty saloons that had come into the city by the annexation of territory beyond the Harlem. Between 1886 and 1895 there was no decrease in licenses to account for the decrease in the number of saloons. The decrease was entirely due to the exercise of the discretionary power vested in Excise Boards appointed by Mayor Strong's predecessor.

"I am also opposed to the Raines bill because it puts a part of the excise money in the State Treasury. We already pay 47 per cent. of the State tax, and the amount will be increased under this measure.

"I do not think the Raines bill will decrease the number of saloons in New-York by over 25 per cent. Last year we refused 300 applications for liquor licenses. The Raines bill will wipe out the small places, which are not doing any great amount of harm.

"The Raines bill will not inflict any direct hardship on the poor people who patronize saloons. It will not increase the price or decrease the quality of alcoholic beverages. The brewers will probably take care of themselves by cutting down their rebate from 25 per cent. to 10 or 15 per cent.

"What I chiefly object to in the Raines bill is that it takes away all discretion in the matter of granting licenses, and it takes absolutely away from the Excise Department the power of revoking licenses, and vests it in the courts, where it can only be exercised, if at all, after the most difficult processes of law."

Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger coincided with President Murray's views, and as an illustration of what would happen, in his judgment, if the Raines bill became a law, he gave the reporter the following list of places whose licenses had been revoked by the present board, all of which, he prophesied, would open under the Raines bill:

John Cawein, 441 Third Avenue.
Bernard Rourke, 340 Bowery.
Peter Winkens, 59 Lexington Avenue.
Albert Schick, 316 and 318 Seventh Avenue.
Mark Steedman, 380 Second Avenue.
John J. Clark, 502 and 504 Sixth Avenue.
Paul Dimond, 71 Chrystie Street.
Ellen McCormick, 411 Sixth Avenue.
James J. Mead, 479 Seventh Avenue.
Peter Klingel, 481 Seventh Avenue.
Rudolf Joseph, 43 and 45 Third Avenue.
Bartholomew O'Connor, 253 Bowery.
Theiss Brothers, 134 and 136 East Thirty-fourth Street.
Henry Hoover, 2,359 Third Avenue.
Frank Endress, 150 West Thirty-fourth Street.
William C. Jordan, 313 Elizabeth Street.
John J. Reilly, 1 Eldridge Street.
Henry C. Rover, Jr., 127 West Twenty-sixth Street.
Benjamin Potter, 86 Canal Street.
Joseph Martin, 150 Third Avenue.
Henry Gallerdum, 40 and 42 West Twenty-eighth Street.
Joseph Nagel, 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.
Edward F. Lynch, 34 Bayard Street.
Isaac Meyers, 161 Hester Street.
John J. Fields, 111 West Tenth Street.
Edward Gibbons, 250 Grand Street.
Adam Kayan, 221 East Ninety-seventh Street.
William J. Tracy, 316 and 318 Bowery.
William A. Lloyd, 207 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.
Julius Scharmann, 20 Rivington Street.
Aniceto B. Blanco, 41 West Twenty-eighth Street.
Robert B. Breder, 34 Rivington Street.
John Stadtmann, 338 Third Avenue.
Edward F. Byrne, 105 Clinton Place.
Girardo Spatola, 330 Thompson Street.
Martino Bertucci, 29 Mulberry Street.
"Any kind of disreputable character,"

said Commissioner Harburger, "can get a license under the Raines bill. All he needs is to prove that he has never been convicted of a felony and does not want to locate within 200 feet of a church. Then he hands over his $800 and gets a license. He can get a license in the name of a dummy.

"It is the small and respectable saloons that will be forced out of business by the Raines bill. All the dives will open out in full blast, and who will shut them up? Surely not the State Commissioner, with at least 40,000 saloons to look after. The Raines bill discriminates between the rich saloon keeper and the poor saloon keeper. At least 4,000 saloon keepers in New-York would be wiped out of existence."

The Excise Board is in favor of the French bill.

MR. WHITNEY'S FINANCIAL VIEWS.

He Reasserts His Declination to be a Candidate for President, and Says Free Coinage Would Be Ruinous.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 28.—The Clarion Ledger will print the following letter from the Hon. William C. Whitney to-morrow:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1896.

To the Editor of The Clarion Ledger:

1. From recent issues of your paper sent me by some friend, I learn that Mr. W. S. McAllister has been circulating in your city among prominent Democrats a petition requesting me to become a candidate for the Presidential nomination of the Democratic Party. In the course of the controversy which naturally arose from such effort on his part, he speaks of himself as one of the "principal managers of the Whitney movement in this State," (Mississippi.) If similar proceedings were taken and similar words employed with regard to another person, I should assume that he was aware of what was being done. I therefore desire to disclaim any knowledge of any such "movement," (whatever that may mean,) and I request any friend of mine not to join it. It is doubtless intended in a friendly spirit, but has not my approval or concurrence.

2. From the same source of information I learn that some persons have believed me a supporter of the view that the United States should open its mints to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, independent of the co-operation and action of other nations, and in that belief have been led into a false position as regards their own principles. Under these circumstances I ought to say that I do not believe in that theory of finance, but consider it unsound, and, if adopted, likely to lead to most evil consequences to our people and their industries and prosperity. It is, in my opinion, fundamentally wrong and vicious.

3. I am a believer in gold and silver as the metallic basis of values and of the world's currency, and am confident that within a time not far distant there will be a concurrence of the nations upon that subject, by which the ratios of value of the two metals for coinage and currency purposes will be fixed, and the stability of such values maintained by an international agreement. I am aware that this view is looked upon as financial heresy by some and as visionary by others. But such persons must be themselves ignorant of the latest developments of scientific thought upon this subject, and the rapid advance this view is making where heretofore it has had little support.

4. Until that occurs, I believe any action by the United States alone would be disastrous to us, would bring general ruin to our present prosperity, and would hinder the true and final solution of the problem.

5. These opinions I do not entertain or express as a candidate for the Presidency, (for which office I have already said I would not be a candidate,) but in order that your people who have views differing from these may not be deceived as to mine.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

BROOKLYN MEN FOR CONSOLIDATION

Dry Goods Merchants Urge Their Views Upon the Governor, Who Declines to Express an Opinion.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—A. Abraham and Henry Batterman, dry goods merchants of Brooklyn, and H. C. Ingram, Senator McNulty, and ex-Assemblyman Friday of Brooklyn, called on Gov. Morton to-day in advocacy of Greater New-York.

Messrs. Abraham and Batterman spoke of the benefits which the business interests of Brooklyn would derive from consolidation, and declared that business men were in favor of consolidation, which was opposed only by the politicians and officeholders.

Gov. Morton, at the end of the hearing, stated, that while he could not be expected to give any expression of his opinion at this time, he would give the matter his careful consideration.

A FIERCE SPOILS FIGHT IN BALTIMORE.

The Mayor and Councils Quarrel over the Municipal Spoils.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—Municipal affairs are in a muddled condition because of a conflict between the Mayor and Councils.

Mayor Hooper is the representative of the "reform" elements. The Councils last night adopted a resolution depriving the Mayor of the appointing power, and vesting that power in the Councils. Mayor Hooper says he will veto the resolution, and the members of the Councils say they will stand by their position.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 28.—When it became known here last night that the Republican members of the Baltimore City Council had deprived the Mayor of that city of the right to make appointments, and had vested that right in the two branches of the City Council, the friends of municipal reform at once got together, and before the Senate adjourned President Bruce introduced a bill intended to more than offset the action at Baltimore.

The measure provides for placing the power of appointment of all Baltimore City officials absolutely in the hands of the Mayor, and takes from the City Council the confirmation prerogative. It is not certain that this bill will become a law, although it will probably pass the Senate.

THE SCHOOL TEACHER KILLED TWO.

Three Dead and Fifteen Wounded at a School Exhibition.

WINSTON, N. C., Feb. 28.—The report of a serious shooting affair reached here to-day from Alleghany County. During an exhibition at the closing of a writing school a few days ago, a row occurred which resulted in the killing of three men and the wounding of fifteen.

The instructor, named Moseley, is in jail, charged with firing the shots that killed two of the men.

No further particulars have been obtained, as the scene of the trouble is far from any railroad or telegraph station.

On Gettysburg Battlefield.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Feb. 28.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the Confederate cavalry commander, and Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, United States Army, retired, spent the entire day on the battlefield at Gettysburg. They came from the commencement exercises of the Carlisle Indian training school, and were accompanied by a party of friends.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla.
Prepared from selected Vanilla Beans, warranted. —Adv.

MOB BENT ON A LYNCHING

Cooley Had Pursued and Shot a Young Woman Five Times.

THE POLICE RESCUE THEIR PRISONER

Drove His Victim Through the Streets into a Saloon, Where He Was Arrested After a Struggle.

Five bullets were fired into the body of Katherine Flynn last night, at Second Avenue and East Seventy-ninth Street. The wounds, all of which were dangerous, were made by Thomas Cooley, a carpenter, of 213 East Seventy-eighth Street.

Miss Flynn was taken to the Flower Hospital. She is twenty-seven years old, and had lived with her mother and brother at 417 East Eighty-first Street.

Cooley had been paying attention to Miss Flynn for some time, but because of his intemperate habits his suit was not favored. She had refused his hand in marriage, and it is reported that in consequence he had threatened her life did she receive the attentions of any other suitor. Cooley persisted in his love-making, however, and met Miss Flynn in the street when opportunity offered. He met her thus last night.

Miss Flynn, who is employed as a box labeler in the cigar factory of Foster, Hilson & Co., at First Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, was on her way home. She rode on a Third Avenue cable car to Eighty-first Street. Just as she left the car she was met by Cooley and another young man, Edwin Cunningham, an electrician, of 217 East One Hundred and First Street, who was afterward arrested.

They insisted on walking with Miss Flynn and she reluctantly consented. Cooley was excited, and, she declares, kept his left hand in his pocket, as if fumbling with something. She said later that she became frightened by this action and remembered his oft-repeated threats to kill her. They walked to Second Avenue and thence to the corner of Seventy-ninth Street. Their talk was of themselves. In her ante-mortem statement, taken by Coroner Hoeber, Miss Flynn asserted that Cooley declared he would shoot her if she left him.

When she told him that she did not care for him, Cooley drew a revolver from his pocket. He placed his left arm around her, and shot her in the back, just at the right shoulder blade.

Miss Flynn, screaming loudly, ran to the saloon of Henry Bruggemann, on the southeast corner of Seventy-ninth Street and Second Avenue. Starting to follow her, Cooley fired two more shots before the girl reached the saloon door. Both bullets lodged in her body. On entering the saloon, Miss Flynn ran toward the rear room, while Cooley still pursued her. When he saw her trying to stagger across the floor, he fired twice more, and both times the shots were effective. She was able, however, to open the door leading to the rear room, and to close it after her as she fell on the floor.

The would-be murderer's first shot had been heard by Acting Captain Casey of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, and by Detective Herlihy of the same station, who, in ordinary clothing, were on their way down Seventy-ninth Street. At the first shot they started on a run toward the saloon. They saw Cooley fire two more shots, and then enter the saloon.

After Miss Flynn had entered the rear room, Cooley attempted to reach her and fire a sixth shot. The bartender caught him by the throat and succeeded in slamming the door shut. Cooley just at that instant fired his revolver, and the bullet struck the wood casing, and, glancing off, was afterward found on the floor.

Capt. Casey had arrived about this time, and he had quite a struggle with Cooley before he could make the arrest. In a very short time the saloon was crowded. A man ran to the office of Dr. I. S. Feinberg, 316 East Seventy-ninth Street, and called him to the saloon. He, seeing the seriousness of the wounds, ordered an ambulance.

After the ambulance had taken away the wounded woman, attention was paid to Cooley. The crowd had grown about the saloon to 2,000 persons. There was a cry of "Lynch the brute!" It was echoed by nearly every one who heard it. This shout and others were taken up. "String him up!" "Get a rope!" "Tie him up to a lamp-post!" was shouted by hundreds of the onlookers.

Cooley and Capt. Casey were on the sidewalk, and the prisoner could be seen by nearly every one there. The cries frightened him and he looked appealingly into Casey's face. The policeman buttoned his coat tightly around him, and, beckoning to his detective companion, gave him some instructions. Herlihy managed to impart these orders to a dozen other policemen who had been assembled, and while these kept back the mob, Casey and the detective moved their prisoner up Seventy-ninth Street to Third Avenue. Their route was followed by a mob, many of whom continued the shouts and threats of lynching. A Third Avenue cable car was boarded by the two policemen with Cooley, and in a few minutes they were in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station House.

Miss Flynn's ante-mortem statement was taken by the Coroner not a moment too soon. Coroner Hoeber arrived at the hospital twenty minutes after a call had been sent to his office. The young woman, a few minutes after making her declaration, became unconscious.

HE TELLS OF MR. GOULD'S MISSION.

What Mr. Fuller Said Was Communicated to the Mayor.

Lawson N. Fuller said at the City Hall yesterday that when George J. Gould called on the Mayor on Thursday afternoon he told Col. Strong that with $30,000,000 the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company could establish a system of rapid transit that could carry 1,000,000 passengers a day and give every passenger a seat.

According to Mr. Fuller's version of the story, Mr. Gould told the Mayor that it would cost $90,000,000 for an underground route, and that then it would not accommodate more than 350,000 passengers a day.

Mr. Gould, Mr. Fuller intimated, had the construction of a double-decked elevated system in mind, but nothing would be done unless the city furnished protection against damages.

Mr. Platt Still Kept Indoors.

As the result of a fall in West Twenty-third Street Wednesday evening, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt was obliged to keep to his room yesterday. He will probably remain indoors for some days.

Mr. Platt was so much better, yesterday morning, however, that Dr. Pease did not find it necessary to call a conference of physicians. The ex-Senator was up and about his room on crutches during the day, and saw several politicians. He had a long talk with State Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge.

ONE DEAD AND FIFTY INJURED.

One Hundred and Fifty Men and Boys Fall Out of a Gallery in a Fall River Hall.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 28.—At the Casino Rink to-night the balustrade of the gallery gave way, and 150 boys and men fell headlong into the rink, a distance of thirty feet.

Over fifty are injured and one is dead.

The attraction was a game of polo between New-Bedford and Fall River. The ring was crowded to its utmost capacity, about 2,500 persons being present. The game was contested hotly, and the players frequently came together, roughly handling each other. There were about 700 men and boys in the east gallery, and they were delighted with these conflicts, and demonstrated their approval by loud cheering.

When the game was half over a fight occurred between two small boys in the front of the gallery, and there appeared imminent danger of a number falling over the rail, but the disturbance was quieted.

Curley, the Fall River goal tender, and Dunning, the New-Bedford rusher, came together a little later and exchanged blows. They were parted by Capt. Cotter, but they again rushed at each other.

At this juncture there was a loud crash. A section of the gallery rail, thirty feet in length, had given way, and almost everybody who had been in behind it had tumbled to the floor. There was such a pressure from the rear that five rows of spectators were carried over, in all about 150 persons.

The police as quickly as possible cleared the building, and in a remarkably short space of time fully twenty doctors were on the scene. An improvised hospital was made of the rink floor.

Narcisse Menard was injured fatally. His legs were broken, his head cut, and he suffered internal injuries which resulted in death a short time after his removal to the hospital.

The ambulance was summoned, and a number of hacks were put into commission. It is difficult to estimate the number of those injured. All who fell were more or less hurt.

GERMAN INSURANCE REGULATIONS.

Investigation of American Contention Will Result in a More Liberal Treatment of the Companies.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Standard will to-morrow claim to have authority for the statement that the reinquiry made by Germany into the matter of American insurance companies doing business in Prussia will result in a material relaxation of the regulations that prevented such companies from writing policies in Prussia.

DEEPEST SEA SOUNDING MADE.

British Warship Penguin Surpasses the American Tuscarora's Record Between Tonga and New-Zealand.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The British warship Penguin, while engaged in making deep-sea soundings between Tonga and New-Zealand, got bottom at 5,155 fathoms.

The deepest sounding ever before made was by the American warship Tuscarora off the northeast coast of Japan, when bottom was reached at 4,655 fathoms.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND WILL PRESIDE.

Presbyterians to Have a Mass Meeting Tuesday Night.

President Cleveland has written a letter to the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, stating that he will preside at the Carnegie Hall mass meeting next Tuesday night.

The great Home Mission Rally, as it is termed, is to be held under the auspices of the Presbytery of New-York, and the indications so far evidence an unusual degree of enthusiasm in the undertaking.

Over 10,000 applications for seats have already been made, and as many as 1,200 letters were received yesterday by the Committee of Arrangements, of which William R. Warrall is Chairman.

There are about 1,350 seats to which admission will be by ticket. The tickets will be issued on the pro rata basis to churches. About 1,000 seats will be open to the general public without tickets.

President Cleveland, the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., and Booker T. Washington will speak. The board is indebted in the sum of $200,000, and it is expected that the collection to be taken up at the mass meeting will enable it to pay off a fair portion of this large sum.

AGED PHILADELPHIA LAWYER DROWNED.

Supposed that He Jumped into the River in a Fit of Despondency.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The body of Isaac Gerhart was found floating in the Schuylkill River this morning. Mr. Gerhart was sixty-three years old and a prominent lawyer here. Some time ago he suffered from the grip, and since then he had been acting strangely.

It is supposed that while mentally unbalanced he jumped into the river last evening and was drowned.

A New Explosive Tested.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Feb. 28.—Five shells loaded with the Hathaway high explosive, which is claimed to be more powerful than dynamite, were to-day successfully fired from a six-pound Driggs-Schroeder rifle, with a full powder charge. Four of the shells penetrated a four-inch plate and exploded in a sand butt back of it. The last shell, which was fired without a detonator, to show that the powder will not explode without the cap, penetrated the plate and did not go off. The trial was the first public one before the members of the Ordnance Board.

J. P. Morgan, Commercial Traveler.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Secretary S. D. W. Cleveland of the Commercial Travelers' Sons' Association of America this morning received an application for honorary membership from J. Pierpont Morgan, the New-York banker, accompanied by a generous check, and Mr. Morgan's best wishes for the project. Mr. Morgan's check is one of the largest ever received by the association for honorary membership.

Mr. Scott Going to Bermuda.

Corporation Counsel Scott and Assistant Corporation Counsel Turner will sail for Bermuda to-day for a two weeks' trip.

Controller Fitch Still Ill.

Controller Fitch is still suffering from rheumatism at his home, but was somewhat better yesterday.

CUBA MUST BE FREED

So Says the Senate of the United States.

ONLY SIX NEGATIVE VOTES

Entitled to Belligerent Rights and Also to Independence.

HOUSE SURE TO GIVE ITS APPROVAL

The Feeling in the Senate Expressed in the Form of a Concurrent Resolution.

PARTY LINES COMPLETELY IGNORED

Vigorous Speeches, Full of Warm Sympathy for Those Fighting Against Spanish Oppression.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The flag of Cuba was floating from one of the avenue hotels this morning when the Senators went up the hill to vote on the propositions before that house touching the recognition of Cuba's belligerent rights. It was reasonably certain that before the day was ended the Senate would act affirmatively, and it did, passing the following resolution:

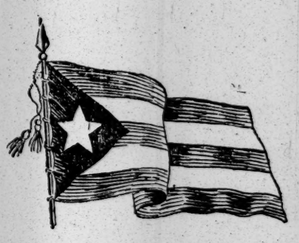
Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, That in the opinion of Congress a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed and for some time maintained by force of arms by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America should maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States.

Resolved, further, That the friendly offices of the United States should be offered by the President to the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

The vote on the combined Morgan and Cameron expressions, carrying recognition of independence and belligerency, was 64 to 6. The opposition was made up of Senators Hale, Morrill, and Wetmore, all of New-England, and three Southern men, Chilton, Caffery, and George.

The Form of the Resolution.

The Senate has adopted its expression of sympathy with Cuba in the form of a concurrent resolution. Different reasons are given for this action. There has been dispute whether a concurrent resolution requires the sanction of the President to make it effective, part of the Senators insisting that it does not require the Presidential sanction, and others insisting with great positiveness that it does. But



The Cuban Flag.
Americans Want It to Wave Over a Free People.

there is general agreement that it does not require to be signed or approved formally within the limit of ten days in which bills must be signed, vetoed, or permitted to become laws by default.

The report that was circulated last night that the Senate would substitute the House form of expression in place of that prepared in the Senate turned out to be unauthorized or it was reconsidered by the persons who proposed it. Still, there are members of the Senate who consider the House resolution better in form than that adopted by the Senate, which, after all, was not the outcome of the deliberate judgment of the Foreign Relations Committee, but the sudden decision of the members of the committee to roll the Morgan and Cameron propositions into one.

The Administration's View.

Efforts have been made by Senators to ascertain the feeling of the Administration on the resolutions. By inquiry it is ascertained that the President was not favorable to action precipitating immediate recognition, on the ground that it would cause serious embarrassments to the United States of a diplomatic and commercial character.

It is not at all likely that the Administration will be troubled about convincing foreign nations of our consistency in this and other cases. In the case of Brazil, the refusal to recognize the government set up by the Brazilian naval officers was based largely upon the fact that that rebellion was not supported by any considerable number of persons out of the navy that made the rebellion.

The Galleries Crowded.

That the country is interested intensely in the Cuban question was shown to-day by the throngs that sought admission to the Senate chamber in anticipation of the scenes attending the closing of the debate on the pending resolutions, and the final action of the body. On no occasion since the open

More

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ing of the session has the number of spectators been larger. The seating capacity of the galleries was utterly inadequate to the demand for places. Under a recent rule of the Senate, persons no longer are permitted to enter the galleries unless there shall be vacant seats for their accommodation. This necessitates the formation of lines in the corridors leading to the gallery entrances, and whenever a seat is vacated in one of the galleries the person nearest the door enters and the line advances a step.

Several hundred persons were on hand today at least a half-hour before the Senate convened, and when the Chaplain made the morning invocation there few empty seats, while hundreds were outside awaiting an opportunity to get in. Some of the late ones did not succeed in effecting an entrance until the excitement was over. Many women were among the spectators, and they displayed the greatest interest in the proceedings, frequently breaking into applause when some speaker made a good point.

Outbursts of Applause.

As stated recently in these dispatches, the rule against applause by visitors to the Senate chamber is not enforced now as it formerly was. There were outbursts several times to-day, which were not restrained by the presiding officer. The diplomatic gallery for the first time in months contained a large representation of the foreign colony in Washington. The Brazilian Minister, Senhor De Mendonça, accompanied by Mario De Mendonça, the Second Secretary of the Legation, was one of the early comers, and he remained an attentive listener until the end. The Chilian Minister, Señor Gana, who has been at the Capitol several times lately when the Cuban resolution has been under discussion, occupied a place which gave him a good view of each speaker. With him was one of the attachés of his legation. Other diplomats present were the Guatemalan Minister, Señor Arriaga, the Hawaiian Minister, Mr. Hatch, and Señor Dominguez, the Argentine Chargé d'Affaires.

Spain Had Her Representation.

Spain was represented by one of Minister de Lome's subordinates.

A dozen women of the different legations in smart costumes imparted to the diplomatic gallery a gala-day appearance and furnished abundant evidence of their interest in the outcome of the movement in Cuba's favor. The war talk indulged in by Morgan a few days ago practically was the first intimation the Diplomatic Corps had received of the disposition of some of the Senators to bring about a conflict between the United States and Spain, and naturally they turned their attention to the pending debate.

Animated as was the scene in the galleries, that on the floor of the Chamber was no less indicative of sharp interest in the ruling question. There were only about fifteen vacant seats at any stage of the proceedings, the absentees being almost equally divided between the two political divisions.

With a Rose in His Hand.

Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, sat for a long time twirling the stem of a magnificent American Beauty rose between his fingers. He had been instructed by the committee to report a combination resolution, embodying not only the proposition to recognize the belligerency of the Cubans, but the one recently submitted by Mr. Cameron, requesting the President to use his friendly offices with Spain to the end that the independence of Cuba might be attained, and he was well satisfied with the situation. This action of the Committee on Foreign Relations had been taken after a careful survey of the many plans proposed for making known to the world the strong American desire that the carnival of blood in Cuba should be brought to a close.

The idea which appeared to animate the committee was that the Cubans should secure what advantage might accrue from a Congressional declaration in favor of belligerency, pending whatever step the President might see fit to take. The decision to make the resolution concurrent was due, according to Mr. Sherman, to the fact that a join resolution would need to be signed by the President in ten days in order to become effective, and it was desirable not to hamper him in this way.

Thought He Was Inspired.

The agreement entered into yesterday afternoon that a vote should be taken at 4 o'clock put the Senate in the humor today to resume consideration of the subject without unnecessary delay. The morning hour was cut short, the resolution was reported, and Mr. Lindsay took the floor to add the weight of his opinion to the sentiment in favor of decisive action. Inasmuch as the Kentucky Senator enjoys intimate relations with the Administration, the advanced position he took in favor of the independence of Cuba was regarded by some as having especial significance. His assertion that the conditions in Cuba justified the interference of the United States gave much satisfaction to Senators who had not been certain of his views, and this was increased when he said that the United States well might guarantee the payment by the Cubans to Spain of such sum as might be agreed upon as the price of Cuba's autonomy. This statement was made with such evidence of strong feeling that report became current that the President regarded such an offer on the part of this country as affording the best possible solution of the difficulty.

An Interesting Bit of History.

Mr. Sherman, who followed Mr. Lindsay, did not conceal his fear that there might be trouble with Spain as the outcome of the Senate's proposed action, but he said that nevertheless there should be prompt intervention in the interest of suffering humanity. He spoke with great earnestness and made a deep impression by his recital of some of the facts connected with the ten years' war in Cuba. In that war Spain expended $700,000,000, and only succeeded in securing peace by making solemn promises of reforms in the system of government, promises which long ago were broken.

What Mr. Sherman said about the desire of Gen. Grant when President to extend aid to Cuba, and the obstacles placed in his way by the late Hamblton Fish, Grant's Secretary of State, was among the most entertaining contributions to the discussion. Mr. Sherman was in the Senate at the time and professed to speak by the card.

There was a burst of applause when, after referring to the many proclamations of Gen. Weyler, the Spanish Captain General in Cuba, and his reputation as a butcher, Mr. Sherman declared with great dramatic effect that if it was true that Weyler was waging a war of extermination, no earthly power could prevent the American people overrunning the island and driving out the Spaniards. Senators joined in the demonstration of approval made by the galleries. The speeches of Messrs. Gallinger, Lodge, and Frye, which were delivered in the succeeding hour, were in line with previous utterances by these gentlemen in favor of immediate and decisive steps by the Government in the direction of the ending of the Cuban conflict.

Inconsequential Talk.

Mr. Caffery's speech, in opposition to the resolutions, and the remarks of Mr. White of California, in support of the resolutions he introduced a few days ago, expressing the hope that the Executive, as soon as convenient, would recognize the belligerency of the insurgents, had no appreciable effect upon the Senate or the spectators. It was apparent that the majority favored the position adopted by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and there was much relief when, at 4 o'clock, the voting began. The greatest strength developed in opposition to the programme of the committee was shown in the vote on the proposition to require the President to issue a proclamation, recognizing the Republic of Cuba, seventeen Senators supporting it. When the President of the Senate announced the result of the final vote the thousand or more spectators arose and filed out of the chamber. The Senate transacted some unimportant business and then adjourned until Monday. Some of the Senators lingered after adjournment and discussed the situation with their colleagues, while others went to the House to see how the resolution would be received by that body.

The fact that the House applauded when the resolutions were reported is regarded by the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations as a pretty good sign that the Senate's decision will be indorsed.

THE DEBATE AND VOTE.

A Non-Partisan and Patriotic View of the Cuban Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Cuban matter was brought before the Senate to-day by the motion of Senator Sherman, providing that it be taken up in lieu of the business of the morning hour.

Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) addressed the Senate. He did not think, in the present emergency, the Cuban question ought to be determined by the past conduct of Spain to the United States. It was, in one sense, a question of humanity. War was being carried on at the very doors of the United States between the people of Cuba and the Spanish Government, and it would result either in the independence of Cuba or in the utter destruction of her people. Expressions of sympathy would avail nothing to the Cuban insurrectionists.

If the United States intended to take any step to bring about a condition of affairs in Cuba different from that which had existed during the last seventy years, that step should be in the direction of the ultimate independence of Cuba.

A Time for Intervention.

It might be true—it was true—that affairs had not reached a point that would justify the United States in acknowledging the independence of Cuba, but there was a state of things in Cuba that would justify the Government of the United States in considering a proposition for active interference in the struggle, for the reason that it seemed highly probable that, without such interference, either public order could not be restored in Cuba, or only could be restored after such suffering by humanity and such injuries to surrounding States as obviously would overbalance the general evil of all interference from without.

But the pending resolution proposed no such active interference. It proposed only that the good offices of the United States should be offered to Spain to bring about, not merely a cessation of hostilities, but an ultimate peace, on the basis of Cuban independence—the only basis on which good government ever could be secured to the people of Cuba.

The United States had become sponsor to the world, seventy years ago, that Spain should continue to dominate the Island of Cuba, and could not escape the responsibility of saying to Spain that she must treat the island with some kind of justice. In consideration of that guarantee—that no other power than Spain should possess the island—the United States had the right to demand that Spain should give to Cuba some sort of respectable government, some sort of protection, some sort of liberty, that would commend itself to the enlightened civilization of the age.

Spain owed to Cuba as much as Turkey owed to Armenia, as much as the United States owed to Venezuela. If Spain did not pay the obligations resting on her, and if her necessities prevented her doing so, then the time had come for steps to be initiated, and, properly, they could be initiated only by the Government of the United States. Overtures should be made to Spain for the sale of the island to the Cubans—the United States to guarantee the payment of the sum to be agreed upon.

Crimes Almost Beyond Description.

Mr. Sherman, (Rep., Ohio,) Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, addressed the Senate in advocacy of the resolution reported from that committee. He said he did not disguise from himself the danger and possibility of hostile movements following the action of Congress. Spain was a sensitive, proud, and gallant nation and would not submit to what she considered an injustice.

At the same time the conviction grew stronger every day that the condition of affairs in Cuba was such that the intervention of the United States must be given, sooner or later, to put an end to crimes almost beyond description.

Mr. Sherman quoted from a pamphlet written, he said, in a temperate style, to show what the Cubans had done in the way of establishing a Government and carrying on the war, and containing an order of Gen. Maximo Gomez as to the humane treatment of prisoners that might fall into the hands of the insurgents. And yet, he said, Gomez had been denounced as a murderer and barbarious criminal, like the one he would speak of after a while—Capt. Gen. Weyler.

Speaking of the ten years' war in Cuba, Mr. Sherman said that it cost $700,000,000 to Spain, and had ceased only when fair and liberal terms were made with the Cubans by Gen. Campos, the greatest General Spain had produced in later years. But Spain had failed to keep her engagement, had violated it, and the consequence was that, in a few years afterward, the Cubans took up arms again.

Mr. Sherman alluded to the historical cruelties exercised by Spain and her military commanders—by Pizarro and Cortez in Mexico and Peru, and by the Duke of Alva in the Netherlands. Speaking of the rebel General, Gomez, Mr. Sherman said he was a man of standing and character—probably an idealist. But he ought to be, and probably soon would be, considered a patriot.

Grants Sympathy for Cuba.

He referred to the sympathy which Gen. Grant had felt in the struggle going on in Cuba during his Presidency, and to the fact that he himself had offered a resolution in the Senate on the subject. Hamilton Fish, he said, was then Secretary of State, and was controlled largely by the commercial interests of the City of New-York, and Mr. Fish was opposed to Gen. Grant's policy with respect to Cuba, and resisted it to the utmost, and finally Gen. Grant yielded. Therefore he (Mr. Sherman) had not called up his resolution for consideration, because he knew that, without Executive approval, it would have been perfectly idle for the Senate to take any measure for the relief of Cuba.

Horrible Cruelties.

Mr. Sherman was not in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States. He did not desire to conquer Cuba, nor to have any influence in her local autonomy. In his judgment, Cuba should be attached to Mexico, because Cubans and Mexicans spoke the same language, had the same origin, the same antecedents, and many of the same circumstances.

Mr. Sherman sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read, extracts from a Spanish book, printed in a New-York newspaper, reciting horrible cruelties charged against Weyler—some of the incidents being so bad that he directed the Clerk to omit them. He spoke of these deeds as barbarous atrocities and as inhuman cruelties, and said that Weyler was a demon rather than a General. He denounced the idea of putting such a man in command of 100,000 troops, to ride roughshod, kill and slaughter a feeble body of people, and he declared that if this kind of policy should be pursued by Spain in Cuba, and if the people of the United States should be informed of it, there was no earthly power that would prevent the people of the United States from going over to the island, running all over its length and breadth, and driving out from it those robbers and imitators of

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No card of Admission necessary.

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TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME:

1. Overture—"L'Ombre"..... .....Flotow (Æolian Pipe Organ.)
2. {a. Æolian Harmonies.....Lavignac {b. Waltz—Op. 64, No. 1....Chopin-Rosenthal (Two Pianos.)
3. The Meistersinger (Walther's Priz Song).. . Wilhelmj

MISS FRANKO.

4. Meistersinger, Introduction Act III..Wagner (Æolian Pipe Organ.)
5. Midsummer Night's Dream—(Scherzo).. Mendelssohn (Æolian Grand and Piano.)
6. {a. Serenade.....Pierne {b. Cavatina.....Bohm

MISS FRANKO.

7. Concerto, Allegro Moderato.....Grieg (Æolian Pipe Organ and Pianos.)
8. March, "Gallant and Gay".....Aronson (Æolian Pipe Organ and Pianos.)

18 West 23d St., N. Y.

the worst men that ever lived in the world.

Continuing, Mr. Sherman said:

If Weyler carried out his projected plan there is not a country on this hemisphere which will not contribute to put an end to this violence. It has lasted long enough. That people ought to be allowed, in their own way, to form their own Government, to be as free as we are. Every Christian man, every man who believes in the civilization of the age, every American in this broad land, hates tyranny and oppression, whether they come from a Governor or a tyrant. We are opposed to cruelty.

We do not wish an Armenia near our shores. We will not shield ourselves behind the position taken by Great Britain, that Armenia is too far away, and that she could not prevent Armenians from being murdered. That was, no doubt, a true position for England to take. It would be difficult for England to interfere. But this island lies right at our shores. A few hours will carry us across to Havana. A beautiful island it is, too—rich in products, the best sugar land in the world, with a people of a gentle and kindly race, not disposed to warfare, except to resist tyranny and oppression.

Whatever may be the result of the adoption of this measure, I desire to take my share of responsibility for it. And, with a confidence in the judgment of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, I believe it will be wise if we can assist, and if all the other nations of America will concur, in giving to the people of Cuba the same liberties which we now enjoy.

A Duty to Perform.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.,) spoke in favor of the resolution. He would give Spain to understand that the same love of liberty which burned so brightly on the battlefields of the American Revolution was still in the hearts of the American people. He would say to Cuba that she might look to the United States not only for sympathy, but for every form of help which the American Constitution and the laws of nations would permit. He should vote for the strongest resolution now before the Senate or that might be presented. And that vote would be cast with a feeling of pride, and in the hope that he was doing something to succor the people of Cuba, and to give to them the great blessing of freedom, self-government, and national dependence. Mr. Gallinger concluded with the ejaculation, "God speed the day when Cuba shall be free."

Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.,) spoke in favor of taking the most advanced position toward helping the Cuban cause. He read a portion of the last proclamation of Capt. Gen. Weyler, and said that proclamation seemed to justify any action that Congress might take. The result of that proclamation was seen, he said, in the dispatches published in this morning's papers telling of the horrible massacre of peaceful citizens in Cuba.

Mr. Frye (Rep., Me.,) said he had but one desire, and that was to see Cuba an independent republic. "And whatever I can do, justly and honorably," he continued, "I am prepared now to do. I will do or say or vote anything consistent with the honor and integrity of the Republic that will promote the success of these patriots who to-day are struggling so bravely to wrest their liberties from the grasp of a cruel and relentless despotism."

A Word on the Other Side.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) argued that Spain must be treated as belonging to the family of civilized nations, and that there was not a scintilla of evidence to show such a state of affairs as would justify a recognition either of Cuban belligerency or independence. The press reports from Cuba, he said, should be accepted with some degree of allowance. He doubted not that acts of cruelty had been practiced by both Spaniards and Cubans, but Congress was called upon to recognize as a fact that which it did not know was a fact.

Mr. Caffery said he was not in sympathy with any declaration of a purpose to take up arms against Spain in the interest of Cuba. Chickens had an uncomfortable way of coming home to roost. The United States had no right to violate any one of the principles of international law. Congress had no power to make a recognition of Cuban belligerency or independence, and, if it had the power, the facts did not justify such recognition.

Mr Allen (Pop., Neb.,) took issue with the position assumed by Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.,) and contended that the power of recognizing belligerency or independence resided in Congress, not in the Chief Executive.

He declared himself in favor of a resolution recognizing not only belligerent rights, but complete independence. And he would invite the President to issue a proclamation to that effect, and to admit to diplomatic circles the representative of the Republic of Cuba on terms of exact equality with the representative of the Spanish Government.

He characterized Spain as the outlaw of nations, and as not entitled to the respect, confidence, or esteem of the liberty-loving American people. Her march had been one of blood. With a torch in one hand, she had burned down the habitations of the people of Cuba; and with a sword in the other, she had cut the throats of those who refused to yield cheerful obedience to her iron rule.

Should Be a Nation.

"I would not only recognize Cuban belligerency," Mr. Allen said, "but I would establish Cuba as one of the nations of the earth. And, if need be, I would muster every man in the United States and every war vessel necessary to the accomplishment of the task. And I would erect on the ashes and ruins of Spanish control in that island a republic modelled after our own institutions."

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) suggested some modifications of the amendment offered by Mr. White, (Dem., Cal.,) and Mr. White accepted the suggestion and modified his amendment accordingly.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) stated that since the debate commenced, the Committee on Foreign Relations had gone over the whole matter, and had agreed unanimously to add to the committee resolution the amendment offered by Mr. Cameron (Rep., Penn.,) recognizing the independence of Cuba.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) said that the recognition of independence could have no more effect than the recognition of belligerency.

Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.,) asked him what he thought would be the effect of a recognition of independence on Spanish securities—in other words, on her military power and resources.

Mr. White replied that his financial abilities were not sufficient to enable him to answer the question.

"Does not the Senator believe," Mr. Vest asked, "that the recognition of independence would stop that terrible war in the island of Cuba within sixty days?"

"I do not know," Mr. White replied. "My belief is that the war would last longer than sixty days."

Addition to the Resolution.

Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.,) argued for a joint resolution in preference to a concurrent resolution.

Mr. Sherman stated as a reason against a joint resolution that it would have to be acted on by the President within ten days, whereas with a concurrent resolution he might reserve action until the proper time arrived.

Mr. Pasco thought that was a strong reason why a joint resolution was preferable. It would necessitate the taking of speedy action.

Mr. Cameron (Rep., Penn.,) offered as an amendment to the committee resolution a further resolution for the friendly offices of the United States with the Spanish Government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Mr. Sherman, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, accepted the amendment, and it was made part of the committee resolution.

The hour of 4 o'clock having arrived, Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) pleaded for a further extension of the time for debate, but decided opposition was made by Mr. Sherman and others, and so the voting proceeded.

The first amendment to be voted on was that offered by Mr. White, (Dem., Cal.,) declaring the opinion that the Executive Department, to whose investigation and care the country's diplomatic relations had been committed largely, should recognize the belligerency of those who were maintaining themselves in Cuba in armed opposition to Spain, and that the influence and offices of the United States prudently, peacefully, and effectively might be exerted to the end that Cuba might be enabled to establish a permanent government of her own choice.

Mr. Sherman moved to lay Mr. White's amendment on the table, and that motion was agreed to—yeas, 57, nays, 12; the following voting nay: Messrs. Bate, Caffery, George, Hale, Hill, Morrill, Pasco, Roach, Smith, Vilas, Wetmore, and White.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb) moved an amendment authorizing the President to issue a proclamation recognizng the republic of Cuba. This also, on motion of Mr. Sherman, was laid on the table by a vote of, yeas, 52; nays, 17; the following voting nay: Messrs. Allen, Baker, Butler, Call, Cannon, Dubois, Gallinger, Jones, (Nev.,) Kyle, Mantle, Mitchell, (Oregon,) Peffer, Quay, Squire, Stewart, Teller, and Vest.

Adoption of the Resolution.

The concurrent resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations—with Mr. Cameron's amendment added to it—then was voted on—Mr. Sherman calling for the yeas and nays. A division of the question was desired by Mr. Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) but the Vice President decided that it was not divisible.

The result was the adoption of the concurrent resolution by a vote of 64 to 6; as follows:

Yeas—64.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Jones, (Rep., Nev.)
Allison, (Rep., Iowa.)	Kyle, (Pop., S. D.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.)
Baker, (Rep., Kan.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	McBride, (Rep., Ore.)
Berry, (Dem., Ark.)	McMillan, (Rep., Mich.)
Brown, (Rep., Utah.)	Mantle, (Rep., Mon.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Martin, (Dem., Va.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Mills, (Dem., Texas.)
Call, (Dem., Fla.)	Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon.)
Cameron, (Rep., Penn.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Cannon, (Rep., Utah.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Carter, (Rep., Mon.)	Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)
Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)	Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)
Clark, (Rep., Wyoming.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.)
Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Daniel, (Dem., Va.)	Quay, (Rep., Penn.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Roach, (Dem., N. D.)
Dubois, (Rep., Idaho.)	Sherman, (Rep., Ohio.)
Elkins, (Rep., West. Va.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.)	Smith, (Dem., N. J.)
Frye, (Rep., Me.)	Squire, (Rep., Wash.)
Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)	Steward, (Rep., Nev.)
Gear, (Rep., Iowa.)	Teller, (Rep., Col.)
Gibson, (Dem., Md.)	Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)
Gorman, (Dem., Md.)	Turple, (Dem., Ind.)
Gray, (Dem., Del.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Hawley, (Rep., Conn.)	Walthall, (Dem., Miss.)
Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)	Warren, (Rep., Wyo.)
Irby, (Dem., S. C.)	White, (Dem., Cal.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)

Nays—6.

Caffrey, (Dem., La.)	Hale, (Rep., Me.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Morrill, (Rep., Vt.)
George, (Dem., Miss.)	Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)

No applause or demonstration of any kind followed the announcement of the result. On the part of Senators there was undoubtedly a feeling of relief from the great strain of the last few days; and on the part of the immense audience there must have been gratification at the result of the struggle. More than half of the spectators immediately left the galleries—the diplomatic gallery being entirely emptied of its occupants.

SPAIN'S ARMY AND NAVY.

Comparison Between Her Fighting Forces and This Country's.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Cuban situation naturally attracted much attention in the State, War, and Navy Departments to-day. Nothing would be said in the State Department regarding the course likely to be taken by the Administration. The complications which might arise were destined, it was said, to be settled by the usual methods. Quite as serious questions had been presented before, and some of them involved the Government at Madrid, notably the protracted controversy regarding the return of the American missionaries to the Caroline Islands, a matter which even now has not been disposed of. In the Navy Department, the conditions were viewed with much interest, although with little expectation of conflict.

There was naturally among military and naval men, a comparison of the forces of Spain and the United States, and, even natural prejudice aside, it was agreed readily that the maximum Spanish strength could not cope with America's strength on land or sea.

The Spanish Army is not a large one, as compared with the other European armies, but such as it is, the Spanish military force on a permanent footing is more than four times larger than the United States Army. The regular force is made up of 115,735 men.. This army, known as the permanent organization, is classified into seventy-four regiments of infantry, thirty-one regiments of cavalry, and ten regiments of artillery, with other sub-divisions and corps. It is possible to expand this force by making use of an active reserve and of a secondary reserve. All men above the age of nineteen years are liable to military duty, and must serve three years in the permanent army, three years in the active, and six years in the secondary reserve. The augmented force will equal 1,083,595. Most of this army is located at the port fortifications along the Spanish coast, but 9,870 are on duty in the Philippines, 21,000 in Cuba, and 3,400 in Porto Rico.

The Spanish Navy is of less strength than our own. It has but one battleship, the Pelayo, launched in 1887, of 9,990 tons displacement, 330 feet long, with engines of 6,800 horse power, and with a speed of 15.8 knots. There are 2 port-defense boats, 9 cruisers, 6 second-class cruisers, 46 third-class cruisers, and 33 torpedo boats, making 96 vessels in all. Among the first-class cruisers are the Infanta Maria Teresa, a ship of 7,000 tons displacement and 18 knots speed; the Vizcaya, Almirante Oquendo, Calatuna, Cardenal Cisneros, and Princesa De Asturia. Of smaller ships are the Reina Regenta, which attended our Columbian naval review; the Alfonso XIII., and Lepanto, of 4,800 tons and 20 knots.

Another formidable ship is the Emperador Carlos V., built in 1892, at Cadiz. The ships are of modern construction and fine armament. Among the torpedo boats is the Ariete, of 97 tons, built at Chiswick, which attained a speed of more than 26 knots on its trial trip.

The Spanish Navy is manned by more than 14,000 seamen and petty officers, and 9,000 marines, and officered by 1 Admiral, 26 Vice Admirals, and about 850 other executive officers. The navy, like the army, is recruited by conscription, naval districts for this purpose being formed along the coast, among the seafaring population.

Naval officers express no doubt that in a naval conflict between the United States and Spain, this country would have no difficulty in beating such an opponent. The military experts in the War Department are equally confident that victory would be for the Americans in any conflict on land, or between the land forces No one in either the War or Navy Departments regards war as imminent or probable, or even possible. It was a generally accepted view that should the complications between Spain and the United States become more strained than at present, the diplomatic resources of the two Governments would be found equal to the emergency.

CONVICTED AS FILIBUSTERS.

Sentence Suspended Until a Move for a New Trial Can Be Made

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—J. H. Wiborg, Jans P. Petersen, and H. Johansen, the late Captain, first mate, and second mate of the steamer Horsa, were this morning convicted in the United States District Court of engaging in a Cuban filibustering expedition. The jury, which retired at 2:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon, reached a verdict at 10 o'clock last night, but the decision was not announced until this morning when the court opened.

Counsel for the defendants gave notice

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Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES
Bear the fac simile signature of
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TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

that they would make application for a new trial, and pending the disposition of this move, sentence was suspended. The convicted seamen were placed in charge of the United States Marshal.

Later in the day counsel for the defendants filed an affidavit of Capt. Wiborg, stating that he and his two mates desired to settle business affairs and make provision for their families pending the disposition of a motion to be made for a new trial, which they could not do if imprisoned. Judge Butler stated that he would release Capt. Wiborg on $3,000 bail and the mates on $2,000 bail each. The sums are double the amount in which security was entered before Commissioner Bell at the time the accused were held to answer at court. The bail is for the appearance of the Captain and the mates on March 10.

When Capt. Ker, the senior counsel for the defense, was asked his opinion of the verdict, he said:

"Well, it did not please me, but I expected it from the manner in which the Judge charged the jury. We are going to fight hard to keep the men out of jail. If a popular vote were taken, they would be set free. If they are convicted at the next trial, I'll have them admitted to honorary membership in the Grand Army of the Republic the moment they are sentenced. There is a clause in one of the laws of that organization that permits the election to honorary membership of any person, no matter what his nationality may be, who has been punished in the cause of freedom. If these men are sentenced, they will be entitled to membership. Their conviction will not cause Americans to cease interesting themselves in the case of Cuban freedom."

Regarding the probability of a new trial, Capt. Ker stated: "If Judge Butler refuses the application for a new trial, I shall carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States and fight it to the end. The Judge went against three other decisions in his charge, and even chose not to follow the precedent set by Judge Wales of Wilmington, Del. What could you expect in such a case? The interpretation of the Court, I believe, was contrary to the spirit and meaning of the law."

ELECTIONS ANNOY WEYLER.

Yet He Wishes to Remark that Cuba's Situation Is Improving.

MADRID, Feb. 28.—The Havana correspondent of the Imparcial cables a report of an interview with Captain General Weyler, in which he says that the dissolution of the Spanish Cortes and the consequent holding of new elections will greatly embarrass him, inasmuch as he has procured the suspension of political activity in the Island of Cuba.

Moreover, the United States, he says, could revive hope in the minds of the insurgents of their being recognized as belligerents, which would greatly disturb the nation and excite an inopportune crisis in Spain. Nevertheless, he says, nothing could be placed above the needs of the mother country, though he wishes to remark that the situation in the island is being improved daily.

The Madrid official version of the foregoing is that the Ministry cabled to Gen. Weyler offering to resign, and refrain from dissolving the Cortes, if thereby the pacification of Cuba would be hastened. Gen. Weyler sent a reply personally offering to support the Ministry, who thereupon immediately decided to dissolve the Spanish Parliament.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, Feb. 28.—A few days ago a band of rebels whose leader is unknown made a raid on the stores on the outskirts of Cardenas. The storekeepers were mostly volunteers, and as such had been furnished with arms and ammunition by the Government. The rebels seized the rifles and cartridges and then decamped. They met with no resistance.

The Government column commanded by Col. Oliver has had an engagement near Cienfuegos with the rebels led by Pineyro. The insurgents lost eight killed. Twelve prisoners were taken by the troops. No mention is made of any Spanish losses.

Rebels yesterday captured a number of horses at the Mazorra lunatic asylum. An engagement is reported to have taken place yesterday at La Union, Province of Matanzas.

No new proclamation has been issued by Captain-General Weyler, the recent report that he intended to issue one to the contrary notwithstanding. The alleged forecast of an intended proclamation issued by the Chicago Associated Press was based upon rumors that have been in circulation here for several days. It has been common talk here that Gen. Weyler will give the rebels in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio fifteen days in which to surrender or be treated as bandits under the law of Spain.

Murat Halstead, the staff correspondent of The New-York Journal, and Mr. Luks, an artist, sailed for New-York to-day on the steamer Yumuri.

The steamer Buenos Ayres has arrived from Spain, bringing about 1,000 new troops.

HARVESTING OF TOBACCO CROP.

Interference with Growers Ceased Since Withdrawal of Rebels.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—News from the Province of Pinar del Rio reports the tobacco crop as being nearly ready for harvesting. The famous Vuelta Arriba tobacco district is in Pinar del Rio, in which is grown the finest tobacco long leaf.

When the rebels invaded Pinar del Rio, many feared the destruction of the tobacco crop, but since the withdrawal of the rebels, all interference with the growers has ceased. The rebels burned a number of tobacco warehouses, but while they forbade the gathering of the crops, they did not destroy them. A large amount of last year's crops still is stored in the warehouses here.

To develop muscle,

if that is what you're doing the washing for, perhaps the old way of washing with soap—rubbing the clothes up and down over a board—may be pretty good. It can't be healthy, though, to breathe that tainted, fetid steam, and you'd better take your exercise in ways that are pleasanter.

But if you're washing clothes to get them clean, and want to do this disagreeable work easily, quickly, and safely—do it with Pearline. And one of the strongest points about Pearline's washing is its saving—its economy. 490

CUBANS GREATLY PLEASED

They All Believe that Their Success Is Now Assured.

THE SENATE'S ACTION APPLAUDED

General Subscription Will Be Raised—Rights That the Patriots Will Have if Recognized as Belligerents.

The joy of Cuban patriots here over prospective recognition by the United States almost overshadowed interest in the Bermuda seizure, and the prosecution by the United States officials.

No further arrests were made yesterday, though a number of warrants were in the hands of Deputy Marshals, and attempts were being made to find some of those who were prominent in the expedition. None of them were around headquarters. There are dozens of homes in New-York where the patriots can rest and recruit, and many of these are sheltering the men who were taken by the Marshals, and afterward released.

A very important offer of aid came unexpectedly yesterday from William M. Ivins of 34 Nassau Street, who is recognized as one of the most prominent members of the New-York bar. He sent the following letter to Fidel G. Pierra, who is in charge of the news bureau of the Cubans:

Mr. F. G. Pierra, 81 New Street, City:

My Dear Mr. Pierra:

You have long known how sincerely I sympathize with the cause of the Cuban patriots, and haw heartily I wish them success in their war for liberation and national independence. I have long wished that I might in some way give substantial proof of my interest and sympathy.

Some of your friends are now under arrest, as I believe unjustly and illegally, in connection with the Bermuda affair, and may be without means to retain counsel to protect their rights. Let me now say to you that I shall be glad to be of any possible service to either you or them, and that, despite the very great pressure under which I now am, I offer my services for what they may be worth as my contribution to the cause. Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM M. IVINS.

There was a consultation among the leaders of the Junta, and the offer was immediately accepted. Mr. Ivins was in Albany last evening, and could not be seen.

His aid will be very welcome to the Cubans. He is thoroughly familiar with Spanish-American affairs, having been connected with many of the international questions that have arisen within recent years. He drew up the brief for Brazil in the boundary dispute with the Argeatine Republic, wherein President Cleveland was arbitrator. He has also been counsel for Sehnor Salvador de Mendonça, the Brazilian Minister. He speaks Spanish, Portuguese, French, German, and Italian.

While the United States District Attorney had a clear field in libeling the Stranahan, he was forestalled in the case of the Bermuda by John W. Robins & Co., managers of the Erie Basin dry docks, who filed a libel in the District Court yesterday afternoon. Their claim is for $1,121.38, for services in docking the vessel, in preparation for her voyage.

As Robins & Co. had not made any movement toward filing a libel until there was a fear that the Government would take possession of the Bermuda, it was the general impression that this was really a clever movement of the Cubanc for the purpose of taking the ship from the possession of the prosecuting authorities. The process was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal, the writ being made returnable March 17. The Marshal will not take any action at present that will be in opposition to the interests of the United States District Attorney.

United States District Attorney Macfarlane yesterday filed another libel against the lighter J. S. T. Stranahan. In his former libel he described the craft as a "steam lighter." In the later document he describes her as "a freight and passenger vessel, propelled by steam." The charges against the McCaldin Brothers are that she had no license to carry explosives, that she carried gunpowder while a passenger boat, that she carried dynamite under the same conditions, and that her cargo was not properly labeled. The aggregate damages claimed are $1,600. The process is returnable March 17.

James J. Macklin, attorney for McCaldin Brothers, said yesterday that there is no ground for the charge that the Stranahan is a passenger boat. He said a bond would probably be given to-day.

The hearing in the case of Bernardo J. Brueno, Gen. Calixto Garcia, L. W. Brabazon, Treasurer B. G. Guerra, and Capt. Samuel Hughes, will be held before Commissioner Shields at 3 P. M., Friday. Capt. John D. Hart will be given a hearing March 6.

The patriots here were overjoyed last evening at the action of the Senate. They had been excited all day, and had felt certain that they would have victory this time. Before the news reached the city Secretary Quesada of the Junta left for Washington.

Señor Tomas Estrada Palma, the representative of the Cuban Republic, was seen last evening by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and asked to give his opinion upon the action of the Senate.

"I do not feel at liberty to do so, and will not, until favorable action has been taken by the House of Representatives," he said.

Fidel G. Pierra said: "We now feel that the end is coming. Recognition means that we can operate on a larger scale. I am now going to devote my whole attention to a popular subscription which we intend to start. Its principal use will be for the protection of American property in the island."

Mr. Pierra delivered an address last evening before the Logan Club of Brooklyn, 225 Sixth Avenue, in which he expressed his joy over the action of the Senate.

Regarding the effect of recognition, William B. Hornblower said yesterday:

"The recognition of belligerent rights is merely the declaration of our opinion that the insurgents have established a stable government, and are entitled to all the rights of war. It would not relieve the United States from preventing the sending out of privateers or filibust

OUR INTERESTS AT STAKE

What Cuba's War Means to American Business Men.

FIGURES THAT TELL A CLEAR STORY

If Spain Puts Down the Revolution an Era of Confiscation Must Be the Result.

That the United States is directly and deeply interested in the condition of Cuba is a fact which is well brought out by an article in the last number of The Shipping and Commercial List. As is natural in a publication devoted to commercial matters, the writer of the article does not deal with the Cuban situation from a sentimental, but from a strictly practical, standpoint. He says nothing about liberty and much about trade, and considers only the effect upon American exports and imports of a civil war which has already lasted for a year and promises to continue for an indefinite period.

Attention is first called to the fact that Gen. Weyler seems to be meeting with no more success than Campos had in conquering the rebels. The two Cuban rebels whom he sought to keep separate have joined their forces and cut off Havana from communication with several important towns in the interior. The non-combatant population, recognizing the small probability that the war will soon end, is leaving by every steamer, or remains in a state of utter poverty. Martial law prevails, industry is paralyzed, and the apprehension of a summary death as the consequence of offending the savage Spanish officers hangs over every resident of the beleaguered towns.

The effect upon business has already been severely felt in this country. The Cubans, producing almost nothing for export, have spent $100,000,000 less than usual for foreign goods during the last year, and American dealers in canned provisions, beef, flour, and machinery find their business decreased by a large part of this amount.

Then the writer considers what will be the effect of final victory for the revolutionists. According to Spanish authorities, there can be no such outcome of the struggle, for Spain, they say, will never relinquish her control over the island, and soldiers will be poured into it until the last spark of revolt is extinguished, and then Cuba will have to pay the bills. The Royalists declare, too, that if the Cubans did manage to secure their freedom, complete anarchy would ensue, for blacks and whites would soon find themselves in conflict. Even if this were avoided, the contention is that Cuba would make a farce of republican government, exactly as the Central and South American States have done, and that commerce would remain in its present condition, such of it as survived going to England, not to the United States.

Besides the continuance of Spanish rule in its old form, certain Spaniards suggest as a possible outcome of the war a compromise something like that which terminated the last great struggle. By this solution Cuba might be accorded control of her own internal affairs and a diminution of its burden of debt and taxation.

According to the Cubans themselves, no such trifling concessions will be accepted. They must conquer or be conquered, and they deny that they are a people incapable of self-government. In the United States and Europe, it is asserted, are 30,000 expatriated Cubans, intelligent men who have learned to appreciate the advantages of an orderly conduct of affairs, and who on the establishment of a Cuban republic would return to their beloved island and take a leading and effective part in its administration. An alliance with the United States, with perhaps ultimate union with them, would naturally follow, with benefit to each country's trade by an interchange of products of every kind. American capital would develop the enormous resources of Cuba to an extent now hardly realized.

Appended to The Shipping and Commercial List's article is a long letter in which Cuba's condition, prospects, and hopes are ably set forth by Mr. Fidel G. Pierra, Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee in New-York City. Mr. Pierra is a practical business man who has made a life study of Spanish-American trade relations. He was Secretary of the Pan-American Congress, held in 1889, and adds to his other qualifications the ability to write with clearness and elegance. Following are the important passages in the letter to which allusion has been made:

"It is certainly to the interest of the free people of the United States that Cuba should become free and independent, and the sooner the better. I will give you a few of the facts upon which I base my opinion not as a patriot, but as a business man.

"There are some $25,000,000 of American capital invested in Cuba, which will remain unproductive so long as the war continues. Should the war be prolonged, that capital may even disappear altogether, while, should Spain, by any chance succeed in subduing the revolution, taxes will be so heavy that they will be equivalent to a confiscation of the property. It is well known that the country was unable to bear the taxes levied before the revolution broke out. Even if they were not increased after peace was restored by the Spaniards, they will be so heavy and crushing that universal bankruptcy will necessarily come within a very short time. It was almost general before the war. And the taxes will not be lightened. A beggared oppressor, such as Spain is, is never willing or able to adopt such measures.

"What will be the condition of Cuba if the revolution is crushed? Before the war Cuba was made to contribute $12,000,000 to pay interest on a debt arbitrarily imposed upon the island by the mother country for carrying on the present war. Spain has already expended, or wasted, nearly $100,000,000. If she brings it to a close at a very early day the total expenditure will rise to at least $150,000,000. Spain will throw the whole burden of this on Cuba. She must cease to be Spain in order to do otherwise. As a result, Cuba will have to pay about $8,000,000 more interest, or, altogether, $20,000,000 per annum.

"Before the war the small army and navy kept by Spain in Cuba absorbed each year $7,000,000 of the Cuban revenue. At the termination of the war, in order to keep the country in subjection, military occupation will be necessary, and an expenditure of at least $10,000,000 will be required. We have already $30,000,000 a year of indispensable disbursements. Add to them about $8,000,000 for salaries to civil, judicial, and other employes, (that was the amount annually disbursed for that purpose before the war,) and in those three items we have a grand total of $38,000,000.

"In other words, after the war the budget of expenditures of Cuba will not be less probably than $42,000,000—that is, some $16,000,000 greater than the one previous to the revolution. If she was unable to meet the former, how will she meet the future one?

"We suppose that official stealing will continue as before, though it will probably be carried on to a greater extent, owing to the uncertainty of the opportunity of continuing to do so. But, supposing that the proportion is not altered, the yearly tribute levied upon Cuba will amount to some $70,000,000, or $76,000,000.

"During Cuba's most prosperous times the estimated annual net revenue was $80,000,000. How much will it probably be after the war? Perhaps no more than $45,000,000 or $50,000,000. Is that an encouraging prospect? Net revenue, $50,000,000; taxes paid into the Treasury and stolen by officials, $76,000,000. If the total amount is collected, existing capital must be confiscated to the extent of over $20,000,000 a year. Such is the future awaiting American investments in the island under Spanish rule.

"But there is yet a larger amount of American capital compromised in Cuba. Not one in ten of the American merchants engaged in the sugar trade with Cuba believed that there would be no sugar crop this year, and the usual advances were made, amounting probably to some $10,000,000 or $15,000,000; certainly no less than the former figure. As no crop will be taken in because the Cubans will see that it is not done in order to deprive the Spanish Government of the revenue from it, those advances will remain reimbursed."

"And what possibilities there are of reimbursement should Spain crush the revolution may be discerned from the economic conditions already pointed out.

"American exporters are also interested in Cuba to the extent of several millions of merchandise sold on credit. Will they be able to collect their debts if the revolution is prolonged or if it is subdued and Spanish domination continues in the island? Probably there is no less than $45,000,000 or $50,000,000 of American capital in Cuba in one form or another, the loss of which is inevitable if the war is protracted or if Spain prevails.

"The only hope of saving this money lies in the independence of the island. Here are my reasons for so believing:

"Cuba has no debt. The $200,000,000 of so-called Cuban bonds are an integral part of the national debt of Spain. Cuba had neither vote nor voice in the issue of those obligations, and has received no direct or indirect profit or advantage from them.

"Cuba once independent will not need a large army and navy, and those two items of expenditure can be reduced to one-tenth of what they are under the rule of Spain.

"The civil administration will never require an annual appropriation of $8,000,000.

"Even supposing that corruption should prevail among the Cuban officials, it will be impossible for them to commit frauds to the extent even of one-tenth of those committed by the Spanish officials, for the reason that the principal source of those frauds, the exceedingly high customs duties, will almost disappear. The unanimous opinion of the Cubans is against them, and one of the first measures of the Government of the republic will be to reduce the present rates, probably no less than 75 per cent., besides placing a great many articles on the free list.

"The Government of the republic can be conveniently carried on with a budget of expenditure of some $10,000,000 per annum. But let us suppose that it may be considered advisable to contract one or more loans for internal improvements, in order to develop the country, and that $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 more annually are added, and appropriations are raised to $15,000,000. Cuba is perfectly able to pay this sum yearly. Under Spain she has been paying about four times as much without receiving from it the smallest advantage, as the whole amount appropriated by the Spanish Government for internal improvements was no more than $720,000. And yet, small as that sum was, about the only part of it disbursed was that applied to the lighthouse expenses and the salaries for the officers of the various commissions or boards; in all, some $350,000 to $400,000. For the balance there were no funds, during the last twenty-five years the Government has neither constructed nor repaired a single mile of road nor increased one yard the telegraph lines.

"If investments in Cuba were profitable under a system of taxation which absorbed at least one-half of the net yearly revenue of the country, how much more so will they be when taxation is reduced to one-fourth or one-fifth of what it was?

"And it must be borne in mind that the country is not yet developed. Of the 35,000,000 acres of its area, only about 3,000,000 are under cultivation. There are over 16,000,000 acres of uncleared forests abounding in hard and cabinet woods.

"A great part of the Province of Santiago is a field of magnetic iron ore. The ore is rich and the quality of the metal is equal, some consider it superior, to the best Swedish iron. In the same province there are large deposits of manganese ore. It yields in some cases as much as 57 per cent. of pure metal of fine quality. The rich copper mines of El Cobre were worked for many years by an English company. There are several others near by, but nobody has taken the trouble to examine them.

"The island has 9,000,000 acres of natural pastures, and should export cattle instead of importing them. Our potato is equal to that of Bermuda, and all garden vegetables grow well. An important trade might be developed in this branch of agriculture.

"Under a tolerably good government, Cuba will offer a vast field to American capital and enterprise, but it is the acme of ignorant credulity to believe in the possibility of good government under Spain. She wants Cuba in order to plunder her, to plunder her to the utmost, regardless of the consequences. She knows that Cuba will sooner or later escape from her grasp, and the opportunity, while it lasts, must be improved.

"Does any one think that there will be peace in Cuba if Spain succeeds in crushing the present revolution? Within two or three years another uprising would take place, and a succession of them would occur, until Spain is driven away. Rebellion will only end with the utter annihilation of the Cuban people.

"The Spaniards say that the Cubans cannot govern themselves. Despots never admit that their subjects are competent to take care of themselves. Of one thing I am sure; the Cubans could not, if they would, misrule themselves as the Spaniards have misruled them.

"In regard to the character of the present revolution, I will simply say that it is supported by the whole Cuban people, the high, low, rich, poor, colored, and white. The Cubans are a unit against Spain.

"Negroes in the Cuban Army? Certainly. It could not be otherwise. The Cuban population numbers over 1,300,000, of which some 500,000 are colored, and over 900,000 are white. In no country have the higher classes of the population ever formed the rank and file of the army. In that of Cuba the proportion of negroes is not in excess of what it should be. It is about one-half. On the other hand, the civil administration the great majority are whites. There are a few colored chiefs, certainly very able ones, and highly respected by the whites, who, almost to a man, compose their staff. All the members of the Provisional Government are whites belonging to the best Cuban families.

"Americans owning property in Cuba are inclined to believe that they have a claim against the Spanish Government for what has been destroyed. I think they will find, when the claims are made, that Spain will repudiate them on simple grounds of international law; but should any be admitted, where will Spain get the money to satisfy them? She is entirely bankrupt. She paid the Mora claim with money raised on some of the so-called Cuban bonds.

"Cuban freedom and independence mean for the United States the preservation of the property owned in the island by Americans, the increase of its value, new fields of profitable investment, and a very much larger commerce for this country."

WHAT IS SAID ABROAD.

Comments of Foreign Newspapers on the Senate's Action.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—In its issue to-morrow, The Standard will say it thinks the action of the Senate on the Cuban question places President Cleveland in a highly embarrassing position. Nevertheless, it holds that the throwing of the onus of the decision on him is a high compliment to his judgment. "It is much to be hoped," The Standard says, "that he will feel strong enough to follow the policy of prudence."

The Chronicle will say: "If President of Congress, his action will be one that Spain will perforce regard as hostile to her vital interests. Whatever the rights or wrongs of the case, no power would tolerate a request from another power to give independence to a rebellious colony. The doing so would involve abdicating all position of sovereignty. That Spain will do so is inconceivable, yet it is difficult to see what effective opposition she could offer if the United States is determined to follow its good offices by action. The American Government, however, is entering upon a thorny road. It must be assumed that it realizes all the responsibilities it proposes to incur."

Miss Polly Gilbert Victorious.

WEST ISLIP, L. I., Feb. 28.—Rector Samuel Moran of Christ Episcopal Church, West Islip, has settled the differences between himself and Miss Polly Gilbert, the mistress of the district school here, which resulted in consequence of the rector's allowing his sons, Kenneth and Samuel Moran, Jr., to violate the compulsory school law.

He has assured the Trustees of the school that he will gve his sons private instruction daily.

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CUBAN FAITH IN THEIR LEADERS.

Maceo Preferred a Defeat Rather than a Ruinous Victory, and the East Has an Army Ready for Gomez.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 21.—Since the movement of the Cuban revolutionary army into the central and western provinces, the fishing boat and pigeon dispatch services between this island and Cuba have ceased. Despite the vigilance of the police and naval authorities, the boat service, which was resorted to when the impracticability of getting off regular fillbustering expeditions was fully understood, has proved very successful. Long before the revolution started last February enormous quantities of arms and all sorts of munitions were stored in secret caves and among the old Spanish ruins along the north side coasts for the equipment of expeditions as in 1868-78. The arrangement did not work this time, and since the Pearl disaster the stuff has been quietly shipped off from time to time in little fishing boats. Within the past week or two the last of these shipments were effected. To the credit of Cuban judgment and cunning, it must be said that the police only spotted two of these expeditions, and on both occasions their vigilance was evaded.

Inward trips from Cuba were found to be too risky, however, and these were abandoned, and since the supply of carrier pigeons gave out there has been no direct communication between the islands. The movement of Gomez westward about the same time rendered any attempt to communicate with New-York via Jamaica useless. The Cubans resident here were not a dittle surprised, therefore, when half a dozen fighting patriots from the East turned up last week as suddenly as though they had dropped from the clouds. They had all been ill, and were out for a holiday, so they had come over to Jamaica in an open boat, taking the chance of falling in with a Spanish or an English cruiser. In this respect they had been lucky, and to avoid explanations with the authorities as to the irregularity of their coming, they hastened away by steamer to the Isthmus and Port Limon.

The news that these patriots brought from the seat of war in the East was very hopeful. Supplies had lately been running short, owing to the large quantities consumed in the equipment of the armies of Gomez and Maceo, so that all fieid operations by the forces in the East had been practically abandoned, and much anxiety was beginning to be felt. But just before their departure large supplies of arms, ammunition, medicines, and general stores had been received from San Domingo and Jamaica. Also a well-equipped party of filibusters had arrived from Venezuela. The news of the coming of Gen. Weyler to conduct the Spanish operations, and the threats that he had made of inaugurating a campaign of bloodshed and what practically amounts to persecution had caused hundreds—and probably in the long run many thousands—of wavering timid patriots to seek the insurgent camps and volunteer for active service. These volunteers had caused much anxiety, as there were no arms to equip them; but the supplies from Jamaica and San Domingo had come in the nick of time to solve the difficulty. In all the camps in the East, active work was going on in the way of drilling. Volunteers from cities, estates, and country houses were pouring into camp day and night, and when the party left it was expected that by the time Gomez and Maceo return from the West to organize the great campaign they will be surprised to find a large and fairly well drilled army ready to take the field.

Just what the programme will be was of course not known, but the general impression among the insurgents in the east was that after the arrival of Gen. Weyler, and especially if the United States recognized their belligerency, a movement would be made to capture and hold the City of Santiago. It was felt that, as recognized belligerents, they would be obliged to be in possession of at least one seaport, and Stantiago is really the only one, with the exception of Havana itself, that they could hope to hold against the Spanish navy. Whether well founded or not, the impression prevails that Santiago can be carried by a sudden coup. In any case, well supplied as the insurgents now are with all the essential sinews of war, it is felt that once Gomez and Maceo can fight their way back to the east, and form a junction with the army that is now growing up there, they will be strong enough to take the field and force the fighting at their own convenience, and to the ultimate disaster of whatever forces Weyler can oppose to them.

That the revolutionary organization in the east is now in the best of spirits goes without the saying. The leaders there are awaiting in high hopes the arrival of Gomez and Maceo; the only fear is that those may run short of ammunition and find themselves at the same time forced to give the enemy battle. It is to avoid this contingency, if possible, say the party who passed through here, that neither Gomez nor Maceo has sought to secure any brilliant victories during their raid to the west. The plan, to which they have adhered as much as possible, was to make as great a demonstration of force as practicable while avoiding any big encounters involving the waste of ammunition without adequate results. This explains the continuous retreating and the confining of the operations to unimportant skirmishing for the securing and maintaining of the necessary strategic positions. So far, whatever important victories the Spanish official advices may announce, there has been nothing to indicate that either of the insurgent armies has departed from the plan of avoiding all big battles that do not promise decisive results. Apparently in the case of the second army, under Maceo, it was caught in a tight place and forced to give battle under disadvantages. But, even according to the Spaniards' own showing, to those who understand the conditions it is evident that Maceo accepted defeat deliberately with a view to avoid the useless waste of precious life and even more precious ammunition, that would have been involved in a brilliant but practically useless victory.

This was the view expressed by the Cubans after reading the latest accounts of events in the west, as published in the New-York papers. On the whole, they maintain that up to now Gomez has carried out the idea of a formidable demonstration with admirable success, and it only remains to be seen whether he will be able to out-manoeuvre Marin and Weyler on his return as completely as he did Campos during the advance. There is little doubt as to his ability to do this, and it is quite certain that once he gets safely back to the seat of the revolution in the east he will thenceforward carry all before him, and that the ultimate triumph of the Cubans will be assured. Communication between the east and the armies demonstrating in the west is difficult and uncertain, but it is thought that if advices of the receipt of ample munitions can be got to Gomez in time he will not hesitate to meet the opposing Spanish forces and fight at least one really big battle before his return.

New Clerk of Special Sessions.

William M. Fuller was appointed Clerk of Special Sessions yesterday afternoon, to succeed Theodore F. McDonald, who, as clerk, misused the moneys of the Court and was arrested Jan. 8.

Mr. Fuller, who was Deputy Clerk, has since been filling both places, and will continue to do so until March 15, on which date his appointment is to take effect. His place, that of Deputy Clerk, will be filled by Joseph H. Jones. The chief clerk's salary is $4,000, and that of his deputy $3,000.

ONLY ONE SOUND MONEY

The Single Gold Standard Alone Can Give a Stable Currency.

ADDRESS BY CONTROLLER ECKELS

Faults of Our Financial System Due to the Dominance of Inflationists in Legislation.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 28.—"The Currency" was the general topic under consideration at the banquet of the Massachusetts Reform Club, at Young's Hotel to-night. James H. Eckles, Controller of the Currency, was the chief speaker. There were about 150 members and guests in attendance and every one of the orators spoke in commendation of the firm stand in favor of sound money taken by the present Administration.

Resolutions were adopted in favor of the settlement of all international disputes by arbitration, and it was voted, that the President appoint a committee of five to represent the club at the conference upon this subject at Washington. George S. Hale, President of the club, presided, and in a brief speech introduced Controller Eckles, who said:

I apprehend that no one can successfully deny that the patent fact that there is now in this country a large number of citizens upon whom the obligation to party rests lightly has had a mighty influence in shaping in recent years party purposes and controlling party nominations. I am equally certain that with each succeeding election this body of unattached voters who insist upon holding those intrusted with public power to the strictest accountability, will so increase that their judgment will be heeded as a potential force at the polls, no matter how indifferently it may be regarded at the caucuses. The independent has accomplished many things which have been of public benefit, and not the least of these has been the driving from party councils, from the platform, and from halls of legislation of the mere traditionist in politics. His power, thanks to the beneficent influence of independence of political thought and action, has gone forever. The recital of the heroism of Jackson is not now a determining factor with the Democratic voter, nor the splendid achievements of Lincoln with the Republican. The concern of both is with the conditions which confront them to-day and not with those of sixty-five and thirty-five years ago. It is a question of cold and calculating business action and not one of sentiment and past history.

It is the questions affecting trade and commerce to-day which flow from action taken during the era of civil strife which the citizen demands shall be dealt with, and the public man who deems otherwise, misinterprets the evidences about him. I shall undertake to touch upon but a single one of these, the one announced as the evening's subject, "The Currency." I rank the currency question as always demanding a wiser statesmanship than the problem of National taxation. It is especially the case with the American people at this time. The voter has, in a fair contest, after long and diligent inquiry, passed upon the theory and practice of the protectionist's plan of taxation, and declared himself to be no longer fearful of the bugaboos invoked in its behalf.

At the bottom of all this currency question lies that of credit, and the esteem in which that of this people is held both at home and abroad. "History," it is said, "bears evidence that the power of credit will henceforth decide finally the great contests of the world." If such be the fact, it is "a blunder worse than a crime" in those clothed with the power of action to defer, whether from motives of political strategy, indifference, or timidity, taking such steps as will give to this Nation monetary laws that will strengthen and not weaken its financial standing and such as will comport with its true power and dignity.

The interest of trade, the cause of labor, the undertakings of the manufacturer have all to-day "given hostages to fortune" because of the currency system which has been fastened upon them. It is in general and in detail inadequate to meet their daily necessities. The Government is striving to maintain the single gold standard of value and continue gold payments under conditions wholly unnatural and in defiance of all monetary laws and experience. Those charged with the responsibility of keeping unlimited the Nation's currency credit are denied powers commensurate with the difficulties with which they have to contend and taunted with unfaithfulness to duty when they bring into use even the poor means at their command. If thus far the Government has succeeded in escaping financial disgrace it has done so at a tremendous cost and at the expense of every taxpayer in the land. We not only must bear the burden of Sherman silver notes and of a volume of depreciated silver which has been injected by legislative action into our monetary system, but in addition we must labor under the load of the current redemption of Treasury issues which the mandatory provisions of law compelling reissues make it not only difficult to tell the number of, but render it well-nigh impossible to keep a sufficient amount of gold reserve against. It is fruitless to discuss our ability to undertake the free coinage of legal-tender silver and at the same time the maintenance of gold payments. If the bill authorizing such coinage ever becomes a law, the basis of our currency and of our credit will be silver and silver alone. It cannot be under such circumstances gold and silver, for the facts of all monetary history bear ample proof of the impossibility of maintaining silver and gold coins of differing commercial values in concurrent circulation.

It is not difficult to trace the cause of the weakened condition of the credit of our American currency. The weakness made more shameful by the fact that our natural resources are unequaled by those of any other country, and the enterprise and skill of our people beyond that of every other nation. It is to be found in the fact that, from the issuance of the first Treasury note in 1862 to this very day, the inflationist has been the controlling force in American monetary legislation. With the exception of the Greenback Retirement act, passed at the request of Secretary McCulloch, though quickly repealed, and the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver enactment, our statute books are barren of any law the design of which has been other than to increase the volume of our circulating medium. The bulk of the legislation proposed has had this end in view, while the legislation enacted has accomplished it. Under such inspiration and the teachings of many in public places who have advocated it, we find large numbers everywhere denying both that the volume of the currency is of the least importance and that which makes for its public good is the confidence which it commands.

The inflationist reigned supreme during the era of American Colonial history and the period of the Continental Congress. The havoc which he wrought during those years happily led to his repudiation by the fathers of the Constitution, and from their day until that of the civil war Treasury paper issues by the Government were held to be a thing to be abhorred. It is the inflationist who, as the advocate of an irredeemable greenback, looks upon the fiat of the Government and the operations of the printing press as the greatest wealth-producing agencies in the land, and, as the advocate of the free coinage of silver, has no less faith in the results attained when that fiat is applied to the product of the silver mine at a fictitious ratio. He stands today the strenuous opponent of the single gold standard of value, and he ill conceals his attitude by taking refuge in his announced belief in the historically demonstrated impossibility and absurdity of bimetallism, whether it be National or international. He remonstrates against the retirement of the Government Treasury paper because of the fear he professes to feel of a contraction of the currency, unmindful that these very issues are the controlling factors in calling forth bonds, diminishing incomes, and restricting on other lines what Mr. Tilden aptly termed "the whole vaster volume of credit machinery."

Until the inflationist is dislodged, there can be no permanent cure for our financial ills. When his career is ended the Treasury of the United States will cease carrying on the operations of a bank, its notes of issue will be paid and canceled, and their baneful influence lifted from all the industries in the land. There will then be none who, for this people, would have other than a single gold standard, and none who would suggest a dollar, whether of silver or paper, which is not everywhere, under any and all circumstances and in whatever quantities, fairly interchangeable with every other dollar which circulates without entailing loss to any one. In that day the private citizen and the lawmaker will have learned the truth, announced half a century ago by one of Italy's most distinguished students of finance, "Money is essentially rebellious to the orders of law; it comes without being called, it goes without being arrested, deaf to advances, insensible to threats, attracted solely by the allurement of profits."

The remarks of Mr. Eckels were greeted with liberal applause.

Prof. F. W. Taussig of Harvard University, Horatio G. Curtis, President of the Old Boston National Bank; Edward Atkinson, Gamiell Bradford, United States Sub-Treasury; Joseph H. O'Neil, Representative Myers of Cambridge, and others also spoke. spoke.

Prof. Brooks's Fifth Medal.

GENEVA, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Prof. William R. Brooks has been awarded the medal of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific for the discovery of his latest comet. This is the fifth honor of the kind bestowed upon Prof. Brooks.

Do your children study at night? Get the Improved Welsbach Light and save their eyes. See it at the retail department.

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TRUE STORIES FROM REAL LIFE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In speaking of the many sudden deaths that have lately taken place in public life, Congressman Daniel Lockwood said: "Our grandfathers had family remedies which seemed to preserve health and prolong life, and it would appear as if some modern scientific preparation should be found that would answer the same purpose. Now, I think that if there is such a remedy it certainly is Warner's Safe Cure. I know of a great many people who use it constantly, and I have in mind one gentleman connected with the Government Printing Office here who, together with his wife, has had occasion to be exceedingly grateful for the restored health and strength gained by the use of Warner's Safe Cure."

Similar opinions are being constantly given by prominent men and they are

Words of Wisdom.

TAKE GOOD ADVICE.

Here are the words of Mrs. H. P. G. Carnes, one of the best known ladies in Butler, Pa., which are given for the benefit of all ladies: "For eight years I was a constant sufferer from female weaknesses in the most aggravated form. Medicine did me no good, and at times I felt that death would be a welcome relief. But Warner's Safe Cure was recommended to me by my druggist and I was persuaded to try it. I was astonished at the marvelous change it made, even before I had finished one bottle. I am now feeling well and strong, and am able to attend to all my domestic duties."

This is only one case among thousands, but it is sufficient to prove that this great remedy can always be relied upon to relieve and cure. That is why it is so universally recognized as

Woman's Best Friend.

DEFENDING THE FLAG.

Some interesting facts regarding the Naval Service were recently given by a prominent official. D. A. Grosvenor says: "Some years ago I received an injury to the kidneys. At the time I was barely able to get about, suffered great pains, and at times passed blood with my urine. I got better, but for three or four years after I had trouble at times. Whenever I took cold I felt the trouble, and very often I suffered severely and was troubled in passing water. I was finally persuaded to try Warner's Safe Cure, which effected a complete cure, and since that time I have had no trouble or weakness whatever in the region of the kidneys. I am a well, sound man to-day."

This great remedy has never once failed in fighting these complaints. Its effects are unequaled and

It Always Wins.

THIS CITY IS "BUNKOED"

Continued from Page 1.

Johnson, Krum, Lexow, Malby, Nussbaum, Page, Raines, Stewart, Stranahan, and Wilcox—19.

Those who voted against such action were: Brackett, Brush, Ford, Harrison, Lamy, Mullin, Parsons, Sheppard, Wieman, White, and Wray—11.

Not voting—Seibert, G. A. Davis.

The proposition to change the basis of division of revenue from 50 per cent. each to one-third for the State, and two-thirds for the municipality, was carried by a vote of 15 to 14. The amendment was proposed by Mr. Brackett, who acted for Mr. White. The amendments were by a call of the roll, and it was the wish of the "kickers" not to wait until Mr. White's name was reached.

Those who voted for the change were: Brackett, Brush, Burns, Ford, Harrison, Higgins, Lamy, Mullin, Nussbaum, Parsons, Sheppard, Stranahan, Wieman, White, and Wilcox—15.

Those who voted against it were: Ballantine, Brown, Chahoon, Daley, Ellsworth, Higbie, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Lexow, Malby, Page, Raines, and Stewart—14.

Not voting—Wray, G. A. Davis, and Seibert.

Mr. Higgins's vote was a surprise. He said to-day that he had been constantly in favor of some other than a 50 per cent. basis of distribution. Doubtless, also, he was feeling grateful to the "kickers" for not "bolting" and killing the bill entirely.

Nine Senators voted in favor of making the price of a license for the sale of malt liquors one-half that of a saloon fee. They were: Brush, Harrison, Lamy, Parsons, Sheppard, Wieman, White, Wray, and Brackett.

The bill was amended by reducing by one per cent. the amounts allowed municipalities for collecting the tax. No opposition was made to this, and there were but five votes against Mr. Burns's amendment, which allows saloons in the recently annexed parts of Westchester County to pay the license for towns instead of the New-York City tax.

Senator Higgins was authorized to draw the amendments which had been adopted. The bill may be submitted next Tuesday. If so, it is not likely to come up for passage before the week following.

Mr. Lamy of Erie had an unpleasant morning, because, in spite of the hostility to the bill in his own district, he had knuckled down and agreed to support the bill. A delegation of brewers from Buffalo was here, and some of the brewers took occasion to tell Mr. Lamy what they thought of his action. The delegation included Charles G. Panko, William Simon, Col. John Schwartz, Philip Shaffer, and George Gunther. They told Mr. Lamy he had helped ruin their business and his own political future by his action last night.

WESTCHESTER EXCISE STATISTICS.

Range of Licenses and the Amount of Revenue Collected.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 28.—County Clerk L. F. Crumb, in view of the possibility of the Raines Excise bill becoming a law, has recently been collecting statistics to see how it would affect Westchester County.

He finds that there are 248 hotel licenses in the county, 398 liquor saloons, 24 ale and beer licenses, 90 storekeepers' licenses, 13 druggists' licenses, and that they bring in a revenue of $66,798.79. This sum is generally used for the support of the poor.

No licenses have been granted in the towns of Lewisboro or Scarsdale. A hotel license in Somers costs $30, in Mount Vernon $200, in Mamaroneck $150, and in Rye $120. The same variation exists in the other licenses.

Mount Vernon receives $10,500 a year for the various licenses granted, and Yonkers $19,000, while North Salem receives only $235.

Troy Will Fight the Bill.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The local Liquor Dealers' Association held a special meeting this afternoon, at which a fund was created with which to fight the pending Raines excise bill in the Legislature. Each member was asked to subscribe to this fund.

COAL TRUST BILLS REPORTED.

Will Be Considered by the Assembly Monday Evening.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—When the House met this morning, upon motion of Mr. Robbins his two bills, one giving additional power to the Attorney General in carrying on investigations, and the other making the laws against trusts more stringent, were ordered to a third reading, the bills having been reported favorably from the Judiciary Committee. They are aimed at the alleged Coal Trust. The bills were made a special order for next Tuesday.

Mr. Malone's bill authorizing the sale of certain articles of food on Sundays up to 10 o'clock in the morning was made a special order for Tuesday.

The bill of Mr. Butts regulating interest to be charged by pawnbrokers was transferred from the Judiciary to the Committee on Codes, and the House adjourned until Monday evening.

An Insane Woman at Church.

As the worshippers were leaving the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, in East Third Street, at the conclusion of the services last evening, Mrs. Angelica Koeger placed herself on the entrance steps and began to pray. She prayed that God would give the people sense to come to her for redemption. She said that the care of the church had been given to her, and without her sanction none could be saved. There was considerable excitement, and as the crowd began to gather, Policeman Levy of the Fifth Street Station told Mrs. Koeger to move on.

She was polite, but decided. She insisted that she had as much right to be there as the church had. Levy thought her insane, and took her to the Fifth Street Station. Mrs. Koeger gave her address as 131 East Third Street. There it was said that she has been insane on religion for some time. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Hot Water Generator Explodes.

A hot-water generator in the basement of the five-story flat house 304 West One Hundred and Second Street exploded with great force at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, tearing down partitions, breaking windows, and doing much damage.

The generator, which answers the same purpose as a water back in a range, is used to heat the water in a large tank which is intended to supply the entire building with hot water.

HOME RULE IN TAXATION.

A Bill for Equalization Introduced in the Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Senator Ford to-day introduced a bill regulating assessments and providing for home rule in taxation. The bill is introduced at the request of the New-York Tax Reform Association. It provides as follows:

Section 1. It shall be the duty of all assessors, and officers performing the duties of assessors, in assessing real property of any kind, to assess the value of land, separately from all buildings, fences, structures, drains, plants, crops, trees, and other improvements thereon, and to state in separate columns the assessed value of each piece of land, and of the entire improvements thereon.

Sec. 2. The Board of Supervisors in each county in this State may, in their discretion, direct that all taxes in such county (other than those which such county may be required to collect for State purposes, and other than city taxes, concerning which an express direction may have been given under the authority of Sec. 3 of this act,) shall be levied exclusively upon the assessed value of personal property alone, or upon the assessed value of real estate alone, including land and all the improvements thereon, or upon the assessed value of land alone, exclusive of improvement and personal property, or upon the assessed value of land, improvements, and personal property taken together.

Sec. 3. The Common Council in each incorporated city of this State may, in their discretion, direct that all taxes in such city, collected exclusively for city purposes, shall be levied upon the assessed value of personal property alone, or upon the assessed value of real estate alone, including land and all improvements thereon, or upon the assessed value of land alone, exclusive of improvements and of personal property, or upon the assessed value of land, improvements, and personal property taken together.

Sec. 4. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as diminishing the proportion of the State tax which any city or county may be required to pay into the State Treasury under existing laws or under any laws which may be hereafter enacted; but in every city and county the value of all real and personal property shall be assessed and returned in the same manner now or hereafter prescribed by law, and every city and county in which species of property may be exempted from taxation by virtue of the powers hereby conferred, shall nevertheless pay the same proportion of State tax which it would be liable to pay if no such exception were made.

It is probable public hearings will be given on this bill.

NEW BILLS.

Proposed Limitation on Building Fronts—Monument Regulations.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate to-day were the following:

Senator Lexow—Providing that the front or other exterior wall of any building now standing in New-York City, not extending more than four inches, and that any bay or oriel window, extending not more than eighteen inches upon any street, shall not be removable unless by judgment in an action prosecuted by the city and a notice of pendency of action filed.

Senator Ellsworth—Extending the provisions of the railroad law to decrees of the United States courts in mortgage foreclosure suits of railroads, and providing that purchasers under the foreclosure may operate lines in this State of the company organized and mainly constructed in other States, and extending the provisions of the street corporation to the successor of the company.

In the House these bills were introduced:

Mr. Butts—Providing for the widening of East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street between the Southern Boulevard and the Harlem River, in New-York City.

Mr. Anderson—To establish a State Board of Undertakers.

Mr. Brennan—Authorizing the Board of Estimate in Brooklyn to establish a free public library.

Mr. Brennan—Prohibiting railroads on Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, without property owners' consent.

Mr. Butts—Authorizing the Board of Health to drain lands in the Twenty-fourth Ward of New-York City.

Mr. French offered a bill prohibiting the erection of monuments in New-York City without the approval of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the National Sculpture Society.

FRIEND AIDED AN ELOPEMENT.

A Story of Love and Fellowship from Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Miss Louise Richards a week ago suddenly left for New-York in company with a young student of a business college, named Harry C. Parker. Parker came from Fairmont, West Virginia. The local papers hinted at an elopement.

Parker was really only the confidential friend of Ross Morris, the twenty-year-old son of a Fairmont owner of oil fields, said to be very rich.

Morris was graduated at the same college last year. During his term here he met Miss Richards, whose parents were opposed to her serious courtship because she was but eighteen years old. She, however, became engaged to Morris, who, in the meantime, had been graduated and was expected home. Instead of going home he took a position as timekeeper on a street-paving contract in this city. He was in this way employed on Main Street, up and down which Miss Richards passed many times a day. He remained until, sunburned and tired of labor, he quit and went to his home. This was last September. He corresponded with Miss Richards, and the arrangement was made by which she left town with his friend Parker to meet him in New-York.

Miss Richards, before leaving, drew her money from the savings bank, hastily purchased a wedding outfit, and left unknown to her family, whose members she supposed were opposed to

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF DESIGN—American Water Color Society Exhibition—Day and Evening.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Burmah—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Robin Hood—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—8:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00, 8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15. Matinée—2:00. Stoddard's Lecture, Naples and Pompeii—11:00 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Marriage—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Cavalleria Rusticana and La Locandiera—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Irish Artist—8:10. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—The Two Escutcheons—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Midsummer Night's Dream—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Shop Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Gucki—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
PALMER'S—For the Crown—8:10. Matinée—2:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00. Matinée—2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	24	34	34
6 A. M.	38	34	33
9 A. M.	39	37	35
12 M.	45	42	42
4 P. M.	45	49	50
6 P. M.	45	48	49
9 P. M.	47	46	47
12 P. M.	46	48	48

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....42.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....40.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....43.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....34.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Rain, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 16, Column 5..

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 29, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

BELLIGERENCY AND INTERVENTION.

It is well for us to understand clearly what we are doing or intend to do in regard to Cuba. The House resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the resolution yesterday passed by the Senate express the opinion of Congress on two points. One is that belligerent rights should be accorded to the Cubans. So far as the recognition of belligerency is concerned, it must necessarily be one of two things—an act for the protection of the interests of the United States or an expression of sympathy with the insurgents. We are not aware of any serious interests of the United States which are not as well protected in the present state of things as they would be after a recognition of belligerency, while such recognition would be a formal release of the Spanish Government from any responsibility for the destruction of property by the insurgents. Were it, then, simply a question of immediate expediency, it would be difficult to find reasonable ground for the action proposed by Congress. The second proposition is that the United States, by friendly offices, should seek to secure the independence of Cuba. It is sufficiently obvious that the means are wholly inadequate and inappropriate to the end.

The substantial nature of the problem presented in Cuba, so far as international relations are concerned, can be perceived by reference to a very important precedent—that of the intervention of Great Britain, France, and Russia in the war of Greek independence of 1826. On that occasion those three powers drove the fleet of Turkey from the harbor of Navarino, and the independence of Greece followed. The action of the three powers is thus characterized by Mr. WHARTON in his "Digest of the International Law of the United States": "In spite of the vigorous defense of the British Minister of the day, it is difficult to withhold our assent from the judgment passed by an able writer of our time (Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT as 'Historicus') upon the event when he says that 'the emancipation of Greece was a high act of policy above and beyond the domain of law. As an act of policy it may have been and was justifiable, but it was not the less a hostile act which, if she had dared, Turkey might properly have resented by war.'"

The Cubans, like the Greeks, have maintained at different times a long, brave, and so far unsuccessful struggle for independence. Spain, like Turkey, has governed its possessions with extreme injustice and cruelty, and its efforts to suppress the insurrections which have from time to time broken out have been to the last degree inhuman and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world. While the United States has been extremely cautious in any active intervention, even in behalf of a people struggling for a cause with which Americans have a profound sympathy, it has, in regard to Cuba, certain indirect affiliation and obligations which are quite as strong as those which existed between England and Greece. Our commerce with Cuba is large and might be indefinitely expanded. The island lies across the entrance to the Caribbean Sea, having a controlling position near our entire Gulf coast. Our Government has maintained from the earliest time not only its reluctance, but its absolute refusal, to see Cuba pass into the hands of any Government other than that of Spain. On the other hand, we have borne with unexampled patience the spectacle of oppression and bloodshed in that island. We have very strong motives, material and moral, for desiring that the present people of Cuba shall be free, prosperous, and in a position to develop the resources of their island. We have, moreover, the right to expect that in the future the fertile and richly endowed island shall become the home of industrious and enterprising people with whom the trade of the United States may be greatly extended and who, whether directly connected with our Government or not, will remain as a friendly State in the seas that wash our coast. The question, then, for us to decide is what steps the Government of the United States is prepared to take to put an end to the outrages and crimes now going on in Cuba, and to secure the present independence and future well-being of that island.

It is with reference to that problem, and with reference to that alone, that a recognition of belligerency is a thing of serious import. Such a step will be accepted and must be intended as a declaration of sympathy with the insurgents and to that extent unfriendly to Spain. It will be unavailing and almost a mockery if it be not followed by its logical consequences. This opens up, then, the very wider and more important question for the solution of which the most careful consideration is required. Our Government must be sure—though of that there is little doubt—that the intelligent sympathy of the entire country is upon its side; and it must be equally sure that it is prepared to take whatever action may be necessary to attain its end. There must be considered the extremely delicate question of the extent and character of the co-operation which such a policy shall receive from South American republics and the moral effect which concurrent action with us by these republics will have upon Spain and upon those European powers that might be inclined to act with Spain. Should this moral effect be insufficient, we must know exactly what we intend to do and are capable of doing to defend that actual independence which constitutes the real significance of the belligerency we recognize. This, in the language of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, constitutes "a high act of policy above and beyond the domain of law." It should be undertaken with the full and deliberate agreement of both branches of the Government, and it is proper, whatever action is taken by Congress, that the Executive should pass judgment with that superior information and more definite responsibility which necessarily fall to it. We are profoundly convinced that the feeling of the American people upon this subject will not change with discussion and will sustain a just and vigorous policy. But that policy will be all the more certain to be effective in proportion to the dignity and deliberation with which it is entered upon.

MR. WHITNEY DISCLAIMS McALLISTER.

In a letter to The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion-Ledger Mr. WHITNEY rather good-naturedly reproves W. S. MCALLISTER, who has recently announced himself as one of the "principal managers of the Whitney movement" in that State, and by occasion corrects some of the misapprehensions as to his financial views into which Mississippians seem to have been led by the zealous and unauthorized McALLISTER. Southern advocates of free coinage ought to be convinced by Mr. WHITNEY's declaration that their cause will get no encouragement from the leaders to whose judgment, wisdom, and capacity the party has been indebted for victories in the past. When Mr. WHITNEY declares that the independent opening of the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would be disastrous to the country and ruinous to its industries, he says what every safe leader of the Democratic Party holds to be true.

Most of the friends of sound money concur in Mr. WHITNEY's belief in the possibility of maintaining by international agreement a stable ratio between gold and silver as money metals, though many, perhaps, will deem him oversanguine in thinking that such an agreement will be reached at no distant time. The problem that now confronts the Democratic Party, however, is the treatment it will accord to the demand of the free-silver men at the Chicago Convention. Upon that the outlook for party success depends.

It is only another evidence of Mr. WHITNEY's great strength with the Democracy of the Nation that, after having declined to allow his name to be considered in connection with the Presidency, he should find it necessary to rebuke an officious individual in a distant State for an unauthorized exhibition of zeal in his behalf. Wherever and whenever the opinions of leading Democrats are asked in regard to the nomination at Chicago, Mr. WHITNEY's name is the first to be mentioned. He is above faction. He is known to the Democracy of the entire country. His efficiency in high office and his wisdom in leadership and in public policy command the confidence of Democrats. He is everywhere looked upon as the strongest man in the party. Nobody ventures to doubt, however, that when Mr. WHITNEY says he will not be a candidate he means it. But for that declaration the outcome of the Chicago Convention might be foretold with perfect certainty.

ROBBERY BY CAUCUS.

There appear to be at least fifteen Republican members of the State Senate who are opposed to the infamous Raines bill, either because it is unjust to their constituents or because they regard its passage as bad public and party policy. According to report from the midnight conclave, all but four of these have been dragooned into pledging themselves to vote for it in spite of their convictions and in violation of their obligations to those whom they represent.

Such changes as have been made in the bill can serve them only as a pretext for accepting the caucus decree. The bill is not improved in its character, and the plundering provision is only slightly mitigated. The reduction of the proportion of the tax to be seized by the State does not in the least affect its inequality: The difference between the rates for cities and those for towns and villages remains the same, and the confiscation by the State of only one-third instead of one-half is as much in favor of the latter as the former. Four times as much would still be extracted from each dealer in this city as from one in a village of 5,000 inhabitants.

All the worst features of the bill remain unchanged, and the caucus decided to force it through as a party measure. If report is true, PAVEY of this city, SEIBERT and DAVIS of Erie County, and COGGESHALL of Oneida are the only Republicans who will refuse to submit to the decree of robbery and usurpation. The other city Republicans are said to have chosen the infamy of betraying their constituents in preference to disobeying a caucus whose action was dictated by a relentless boss.

Senators were chosen last Fall for a term of three years, and these men seem to think they are safe from popular wrath, but every Assemblyman who desires re-election will have to face the voters next November. A majority of the Assembly, like a majority of the Senate, comes from city districts and can decide legislation affecting cities. The true dividing line on this measure is not the party line, but the line between the victims and the beneficiaries of the proposed robbery. If the Raines bill is to pass the Senate, a stand should be made in the Assembly. If it is forced through that body by a caucus, it will come to the Governor, where another effort can be made in behalf of justice and decency in party action. If, in spite of all, the Platt machine carries the day over the convictions of half the Republicans of the State and this outrage is perpetrated, it should be the death knell of all Republican aspirations in this State for the coming State and National campaign.

MESABA ORE FIELD ENLARGED.

The discovery of the enormous surface deposits of iron ore in the Mesaba district was of so much importance with respect to the growth of the iron and steel industry that any extension of the known area of these ore beds deserves some notice. Within the last few weeks new and very extensive beds of ore have been found eighteen miles west of what had been regarded as the western limit of the ore field. Other large deposits have been discovered between this point and the old limit. The ore in the first of these new beds is "at least 75 feet in thickness," says The Iron Age, "and of unknown area." At other points fresh additions to the great supply have recently been reached, indicating, The Iron Age remarks, "the probable extension of the ore bodies in a most remarkable and magnificently generous way, possibly increasing the fabulous totals on the range by millions of tons." That some of the deposits recently found can be easily mined is shown by the fact that attention was attracted to them by ore brought up to the surface by a burrowing woodchuck.

It seems to us very desirable that the American iron and steel industry should enjoy all the advantages that can legitimately be derived from the discovery of this immense supply of ore, which is mined and loaded upon cars at very little cost. A combination agreement, however, that fixes the price of good Bessemer ore at $4 for this year, as compared with last year's price of $2.90, and that increases the prices of other grades in proportion, tends to withhold from the iron industry a considerable part of the benefit which, under ordinary competitive conditions, it would enjoy as the result of the discovery and utilization of these wonderful ore beds.

THE SUNDAY-OPENING PETITION.

The petition presented to the State Senate on Thursday for the sale of beverages on Sunday in this city, during reasonable hours and under reasonable restrictions, is one of the most significant appeals ever made by a community to a Legislature. In point of numbers it can have had very few precedents in the history of the State, and the number of signatures by no means accurately represents the public interest in the matter. The city has not been thoroughly canvassed by any means. Anybody may satisfy himself of this by asking of his acquaintances who favor such a course as the petition calls for, and who not only would have been willing to sign the petition, but would have gone to the polls to vote for the proposition it embodied. Such an inquirer will find that the canvass was not thoroughly made. Of course, that makes the result of it all the more significant. The committees in charge of the matter have been careful not to solicit any signatures except of actual citizens and voters. Of these they have collected the names of 115,000. It is no extravagant estimate that they might have obtained half as many more. Assuming only a third as many more, we have a total of 150,000 citizens who are opposed to the law, the oppressiveness of which has for the first time been made manifest by means of its rigid, impartial, and honest enforcement.

The manner of presentation of the petition was not less impressive than the petition itself. Among those who appeared to plead for it were citizens the best known and the most respected, citizens whose support of any public measure is a strong testimony to their fellow-citizens that the measure is desirable for the public welfare. It was a most effective protest, morally speaking, however ineffective it may prove to be politically against the imposition upon a great modern city of the Herkimer Sunday, that is to say, of Puritanical laws tempered by easy evasion. That is the kind of Sunday that Mr. WARNER MILLER desires to impose upon his fellow-citizens throughout the State. The description that has been given in these columns of an actual Sunday in Herkimer shows what will be the effect of the continuance of restrictive laws with a practical power of dispensation given to officials who cannot be counted upon to be so incorruptible as the present Police Commissioners of this city, and who, if they are not incorruptible, will find in a Sunday law unsustained by public opinion an easy and profitable source of corruption.

The speakers in favor of the petition were men who understood well the actual conditions of life in this city. No man who does understand them will venture to assert that a prohibitory Sunday law is in the interest of the public morality. When Mr. SCHURZ declared that the Sunday which is devoted exclusively to religious observance is a thing of the past he said what every well-informed resident of New-York knows to be true so far as New-York is concerned. This is known even to those among the advocates of the present law or of the Raines bill who are reasonably well informed. They do not expect that a rigid Sunday law will be enforced, even while they insist that it shall be imposed. They consider that there is popularity to be had in the rural districts by maintaining the law, and profit to be had in the city by evading it, and they are not ashamed to blame honest officials for rigidly enforcing the laws that they themselves are not ashamed to maintain. But those of them whose political vision extends beyond their own districts ought to be brought to reflect by the evidence that there is a minimum of 115,000 voters in this city who desire and insist upon the honest enforcement of a reasonable law, instead of the dishonest and capricious enforcement of an unreasonable law.

A MAN WHO HAS INQUIRED.

We are gratified to learn that one of the "heirs" of ANNEKE JANS has exhibited the possession of common sense by applying to the proper authorities for a little information. The course he has taken reminds us of the experience of one of the "heirs" to an English estate of $400,000,000 more or less, who in a lucid moment wrote to the Probate Judge of the district in which the estate was said to be situated. The American "heirs" to the estate in question had spent much money and time in establishing their claims; having been led to believe that the property had been left by an old man, having no known relatives, who had died without making a will. For the price of a postage stamp this inquiring heir, a broker in St. Louis, ascertained that the old millionaire had left a will and that the property had been distributed in accordance with the provisions of it in the early part of the present century. For 75 cents he procured a copy of the will. Immediately thereafter he ceased to be an "heir" and turned his attention to his legitimate business.

The Anneke Jans "heir" of whom we have spoken is Mr. EDGAR S. BRADLEY of Omaha. The Jans fever, with which thousands of Americans have been afflicted since the first week of December last, has ravaged certain portions of Nebraska, where the "heirs" have been excited by the story about the impending distribution of the sum of $80,000,000, now lying in the Bank of Holland. At all the recent conventions of the Jans "heirs" it has been stated that this distribution is to be made within a few weeks because the Dutch Government recently lost a suit against the bank by which it sought to obtain possession of the money. It occurred to Mr. BRADLEY that it would be well to inquire of the Diplomatic and Consular officers of the United States in Holland concerning this great estate. In reply he received the following from Mr. EDWARD DOWNES, our Consul at Amsterdam:

"Your inquiry belongs to a numerous class, and the frequency with which applications for information with regard to supposed estates in Holland have been made to this Consulate for several years past has led to patient and careful investigation thereof in several instances where the information furnished by the applicants seemed to be specific enough to warrant such a proceeding. In no case has the existence of the supposed estate or alleged unclaimed fortune been verified. Moreover, the legislation of The Netherlands is such as to effectually and without appeal dispose of all claims, even if inherently just and founded on an actual and known heritage, which were not presented and proven prior to 1852."

Some interesting documents accompanied this reply. One of them is a copy of a letter addressed by Count RANDWIJCK of the Orphans' Court of Holland to Mr. BIRNEY, then Minister of the United States at The Hague, who had applied to the court for information concerning twenty-two "estates" which were engaging the attention of "heirs" in this country. The court knew nothing about any one of them, and Count RANDWIJCK made the following statement:

"According to the law of March 25, 1852, every estate the provenance of which could be traced has been advertised in the Staats Courant. If the money has not been reclaimed within five years it has fallen to the State. I should be happy if the numerous claimants in America could be made acquainted with these particulars, in order to prevent any useless trouble on their part."

We described in THE TIMES several years ago the nature and effect of this Dutch law of 1852, and have shown more than once that there are no old unclaimed or undistributed estates in Holland from which American "heirs" can obtain a penny.

We presume that Mr. BRADLEY's mind is no longer befogged by the silly tales about the $80,000,000 in the Bank of Holland. But a great many "heirs" of ANNEKE JANS will decline to be enlightened. They expect, we suppose, to use the $80,000,000 in recovering the remainder of the Anneke Jans property, which consists of $750,000,000 worth of real estate in the heart of this City of New-York. They will realize just as much from the larger portion on this side of the Atlantic as they will obtain from the $80,000,000 in the Dutch bank.

A most singular controversy has arisen in London between STUART CUMBERLAND, the "thought reader," and the publishers who had contracted to bring out a book which he has just written. It seems that in their agreement with the author these publishers had cautiously inserted a clause giving them the right to edit out of the manuscript anything which they regarded as libelous. In the exercise of this right they went carefully over Mr. CUMBERLAND's "copy," and found nothing dangerous except one chapter, which was peculiar in that it consisted of a single page, quite blank except for the chapter number and the name of a certain eminent personage, which was to be printed in the type used for the other chapter headings. This struck the timorous men of business as a bit of humor in which the amazing libel laws of England might find offense, so they submitted the case to learned counsel and asked advice. One lawyer at once said that the queer chapter was perfectly safe; another that it was undoubtedly libelous; whereupon the publishers, bound to be on the side of safety, informed the author that he would have to find some other device for expressing his opinion of the eminent personage. He protested, angrily but vainly, and the book will appear without having as its perhaps most important feature a chapter more brief even than that famous one on the snakes of Ireland.

Mr. GLADSTONE has been reading the much-discussed biography of Cardinal MANNING, and has expressed his opinion of the book in a sentence of characteristic vigor—and ambiguity. It throws, he says, so many lights and side lights upon the great prelate's character that "there is now nothing left to learn about him, even at the Day of Judgment." This is commendation or reprehension of Mr. PURCELL's remarkably thoroughgoing work, according as one views his method of using private letters that were certainly never meant for publication. That is a question into which the cautious old statesman does not enter. One cannot help wondering, however, if he would enjoy the prospect of having his own correspondence set before the world with the same disregard for consequences to the living and the dead which the Cardinal's biographer has shown.

A correspondent, who evidences the originality of his mind by signing himself "Middle-aged Subscriber," has written to this office anxiously inquiring if it would be proper as well as safe to define the weariness which follows too prolonged use of the bicycle as "a pneumatic tire." The question is interesting, but no answer of a wholly conclusive sort could be made without long investigation, and it would have to be based on full and accurate data in regard to the correspondent's social, geographical, financial, and moral position. The definition suggested would doubtless be received with approval in Brooklyn, while in many parts of New-York it might cause indignation and even riot. "Middle-aged Subscriber" should remember that circumstances alter cases. Morality itself is in large measure a matter of latitude and longitude, and it is the same—only more so—with the use of language.

PICTURES AT THE LOTOS CLUB.

The Art Committee of the Lotos Club has selected some twoscore paintings for the present exhibition, the collection consisting of work distinguished for "tonal" qualities principally. These canvases include the efforts of men both ancient and modern, and form altogether a most interesting lot, with no disturbing notes even though here and there may be found an example by no means fully up to the standard of the reputation of the name to which the picture is accredited.

But, after all, it is no easy, as it is certainly more or less of a thankless, job to get together a satisfactory collection of work perfect in every respect, and no little credit is due the gentlemen on the committee for what they have accomplished. And it is curious, too, how well these forty-odd canvases hang together, considering how many schools and different men are represented. A picture by Constable cheek by jowl with the very modern Henry W. Ranger, a Wyant and an Old Crome side by side would have been thought trying, to put it mildly. Yet they do not clash, and no inharmonious effect is perceptible.

Of course, much judgment has been used. The men have been selected with considerable care, particularly from the list of our native painters who have strong affiliations with the veterans of the past, to whom tone and quality were most important factors in the construction of a work of art. Among the Americans are Homer D. Martin, with a large and fine composition called "Normandy Trees," from the collection of William T. Evans. Barring a certain feeling of muddiness of color, not too noticeable, there is a harmonious arrangement of low and sober key of tone, holding well together, with strong lines of trees and landscape and easy disposition of mass. The conception is simple, yet satisfying, and there is quiet dignity to the work.

Much the most attractive of the three pictures by the late A. H. Wyant, and certainly one of the best things by this lamented man, recently shown in this city, is the "Evening," (42,) with fine cloud effect, painted with sure knowledge and great force. The piled-up cumuli clouds, brilliant in the glow of the late afternoon, are well rendered, and convey the poetry of the hour in a charming manner. While the other two are by no means commonplace, the first overshadows them. There is, too, a most interesting example by Robert C. Minor, "Eventide," full of sentiment and feeling. Mr. Minor has rarely been more successful.

Two landscapes by Henry W. Ranger show his inclination toward the sober phases of nature under subdued light; they have the quality of reserve force, and there is evident in them the large manner of looking at sky and earth that is always telling. An appreciation of the more subtle intricacies of color is displayed in the work of Mr. Ranger in a greater degree than is seen in that of the average modern painter, qualities that stamp his canvases as much above the commonplace. An earlier example by R. A. Blakelock is an "Indian Encampment," wherein there is more elaboration of his subject than is usual; there are two landscapes by George H. Bogert, and a fine "Moonlight," by Albert P. Ryder, together with two works by the late George Inness, modest canvases, but full, as usual, of the quality of tone.

Of the five landscapes by John Constable, the most important is No. 5—a great stretch of country, with a sandpit in the immediate foreground, and a sky of marvelous strength of drawing, in the intricate cloud forms the artist did so well and with such consummate knowledge of his craft. This work is more than usually attractive, and will well repay careful inspection. Two good Corots are hung, of which "The Punt" is perhaps the more satisfactory, and there are two moderately good Daubignys, with, as well, two, not overpowering landscapes, by Gainsborough; two Duprés; a "Dutch River," by Jan Van Goyen, and a rather fine Hobbema of a "Landscape in Holland."

Others in this collection are: Michel; a little red sunset by Rousseau, two Richard Wilsons, two Decamps, and a number of modern Dutchmen, including Mauve, Israels, Neuhuys, and the brothers Maris. As usual, ladies with cards will be admitted on the afternoons of Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Chicago Could Say "Amen."

From The London Daily News.

The proposed exhibition of 1900 is severely condemned by a writer in the Revue des Deux Mondes upon several grounds. The writer, M. Octave Mirbeau, points out the ruin of Paris from an artistic point of view by the construction of nondescript buildings, mostly in ill taste, all unnecessary, and many of which will be allowed to remain. Again, M. Mirbeau dwells on the tremendous blow dealt by these great Paris shows to provincial industries, each in turn causing a stagnation of trade throughout the country. Lastly, and in language more forcible still, the author animadverts on the demoralizing effects of such a "kermesse cosmopolite" as that of 1889, with its scandalous "erotic" dances, its degrading trivialities imported from all nations, its inducements to every kind of sensuality. "Oh, Verlaine! Oh, Swinburne!" cried an elderly philosopher to M. Mirbeau, when detailing his own experiences at the Champ de Mars, "qui donc jamais eût pensé qui je connaîtrais un jour les passions exécrables que vous avez chantées!" We note, by the way, a project of gilding the Eiffel Tower in honor of this exhibition if it becomes a fact!

Another Handsome Poster.

From The Wilmington (Del.) News, Feb. 26.

The poster printed by THE NEW-YORK TIMES last week to advertise the special features of its coming Sunday edition was a work of art. It was the well-known and recently-revived Delft design. The color was correct, and the entire work was in full keeping with the subject. A medallion portrait of Washington was in the centre and outside of the frame work were the familiar wind-mill and the old-fashioned home. Beneath was printed the list of special attractions to be found in the paper. The poster was one of the neatest and most artistic yet printed, and there is a new one every week. The collectors of posters—and such collecting has become a fad imported from France—are kept busy hunting up the newest designs. THE TIMES poster is, no doubt, in great demand.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY

Mr. Rafael Joseffy, the Great Pianist, Makes His Reappearance in This City.

The third afternoon concert of the Symphony Society was given yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. The large auditorium was well filled, and there was an air of expectancy in the house. That it did not concern Mr. Walter Damrosch was plainly shown by the moderate applause which greeted his reappearance after a tour with his German opera company. There was something of patience in the attitude of the audience as it settled down to listen to Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony. When that was over a bustle spread through the house. Presently a small man with short, curly hair and a little mustache walked from the door toward the front of the stage. Young people who have reached the concert-going age in recent years sat up and said to their older friends: "Is that really Joseffy?"

It was indeed Rafael Joseffy, who has for several years been hiding his light under a bushel of excuses for not appearing in public. It is now fair to suspect him of concealing himself from the gaze of music lovers for the serious purpose of finding out what he did not know about the art of piano playing, for after he had bowed half a dozen times in response to the storm of applause that greeted his appearance he sat down at the piano and played Brahms's great piano concerto in B flat as no other man ever played it in this city. It was a strong, masterly, exhaustive performance, and it showed that Rafael Joseffy had come to take his place among the three or four great living pianists.

Long ago he earned widespread fame, but his limitations were so clearly marked and so narrow that he could never be called a complete master of his art. In the old days the purity of his tone and the marvelous clearness and crispness of his touch imparted a crystalline brilliancy to all his work. But there was always something of the frosty night's sparkle in his playing. It was luminous, bracing, rarified in atmosphere, and consistently starlit in color. The splendors of noontide, the glow and the warmth of the passionate meridian sun never burned through the serenity of Mr. Joseffy's art. Nor was there ever any moving presence of masterful intellectuality.

Yesterday the man came forward a mature artist. His grasp of the concerto in its entirety was that of a thoroughly equipped, patient, analytical, and mentally poised student. Mr. Joseffy has always had a strong sympathy for Brahms, but he has not before shown a complete appreciation of the elements that constitute the strength of Brahms's writing. He did show it yesterday, and demonstrated that he had returned to the concert stage the foremost living exponent—not excepting D'Albert—of Brahms's ideas as exemplified in this particular concerto. In the matter of understanding alone, Mr. Joseffy has grown much, and if he should visit Germany he would probably find himself famous in that land after a single Brahms performance such as that of yesterday.

Emotionally, Mr. Joseffy has grown much also. There is a broader sweep of force behind his thought and his expression than we could find a few years ago. The technical development of the man has proceeded in accordance with the demands of his inner life. He sings now in more divers tones. The old crystalline clearness is still there, and is employed with fascinating skill in appropriate places, as at the beginning of the last movement of the concerto. But there is now a breadth, a command of vigorous and insistent power not found in the old days. This deeper and more aggressive utterance pealed through the first movement, which was played in a manner at once luminous and large.

In tone color, Mr. Joseffy has enriched his palette with beautiful variety of soft and warm tints that change and flame with the nuances of a November sunset. All through the slow movement of the concerto he spreads wide this lovely range of shades, and the closing measures of it were a veritable triumph of the art of coloring tone. In short, Mr. Joseffy seems now to have reached the full height and breadth of his artistic development, and he owes it to his art and to the health of public taste to keep his work in evidence. He was applauded and cheered most enthusiastically yesterday, and only after a dozen recalls did he consent to add to the programme a tid-bit of Schubert.

The Symphony Orchestra gave an earnest and vigorous performance of the "Eroica" symphony. Mr. Damrosch was cautious in the tempo of the scherzo, and his reward was a superb delivery of the trio by the horns. These instruments are a tower of strength in Mr. Damrosch's band. The last movement of the symphony was taken at a pretty fast tempo, but, with that exception, it was excellently played. The concert was brought to an end with Liszt's symphonic poem, "Tasso." The programme will be repeated to-night.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF CUBA.

The Conduct of the Rebels Is Wicked from a "Colonial" Point of View.

From The Saturday Review.

There is little on either side in the Cuban war that attracts, and much on both, that repels; while, from whatever point of view the rebellion be regarded, it does not afford, either to the supporter of Spain or of the rebels, much opportunity for enthusiasm, sentiment, or gush.

It is impossible to get away from the fact that the Spaniards are fighting in defense of a system of government and taxation which can only be described as intolerable; that the sympathy of the entire Cuban-born population is bitterly opposed to them, and that in spite of the bravery of the troops and the courtesy of their officers, those elements exist in the Spanish army of to-day—elements hitherto subdued by the firm humanity of Martinez de Campos—which have made the Inquisition and the atrocities of the conquest of Mexico historical facts.

The rebels, on the other hand, consist of the most boastful and braggart section of a mongrel race. They "outmanoeuvre and hold in check" the Government forces in much the same way that a comparatively small number of rogues and rowdies in London manage to provide an occupation for 13,000 Metropolitan policemen. While posing as heroes, and proclaiming that with inferior numbers they maintain themselves against the Spanish troops, they never venture to attack unless in a superiority of at least five to one. Even then they are almost always beaten, and escape capture and destruction at the end of the day by the fullest development of what is airily termed by their supporters "their superior mobility"!

Their policy of destroying property, and particularly of firing the cane and tobacco fields, is, however, most effective. The combustibility of these crops at this time of year renders such a task an easy one. A pellet of phosphorus dropped overnight is ignited by the morning sun, and starts a conflagration involving the loss of thousands of pounds. The Spanish authorities are powerless to cope with this form of outrage, which no preponderance of military strength can prevent.

The efforts are threefold. First, the destruction of the sugar industry throws thousands of laborers out of employment. Thus the insurgent cause is recruited. Secondly, burning the sugar cane insures the bankruptcy of the island, and hence prevents its being used as security for loans to carry on the war. Thirdly, as may be imagined, the inability of the Government to afford protection to the staple industry of the country detaches from the Spanish cause many who would otherwise remain faithful. Such tactics are more effective than commendable.

The spectacle of a colony adopting such a policy is hardly one which should obtain recognition from any highly civilized nation, still less from a great colon

FORTUNE FAVORS ZELAYA

Merchants Make Loans to Him that He May Carry on His War.

NAGAROTE BATTLE MAKES RECRUITS

Guatemala and Costa Rica Are Not to Follow the Example of Revolution, Despite Report.

COLON, Feb. 28.—Advices from Corinto, Nicaragua, show that the state of siege in that city continues. Capitalists are said to be offering loans to the Government, and this is taken as an indication that President Zelaya's position is a strong one, and that he will be able to promptly quell the revolt.

On the other hand, the rebels claim that these offers of money partake more of the nature of forced loans than of a voluntary giving of funds to support the Government, though they admit that some capitalists may advance money with the idea of securing valuable concessions in return.

The victory of the Government forces at Nagarote has caused many waverers to give their adhesion to President Zelaya.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Central American representatives denounce as nonsensical alleged cable dispatches from Nicaragua, predicting that revolutions are expected in the neighboring States, and declare emphatically that no likelihood whatever exists of sympathetic uprisings, unless, possibly, the President of Honduras, who is a warm political friend of Zelaya, should be induced to assist him by force of arms in the attempt to put down the Nicaraguan insurrection.

Minister Lazo Arriaga of Guatemala points out that the alleged dispatches published by a sensational New-York paper were evidently written by some one ignorant of Central American affairs and dependent for his surmises on ancient history. In these cablegrams of suspicious origin, the present Chief Executive of Guatemala, who is altogether a civilian of a prominent wealthy family, has been confused with his long-dead uncle, who was a military ruler, and, instead of there being deep-seated dissatisfaction with him among intelligent people, it is said, they are his unanimous supporters.

Minister Lazo Arriaga recalls the fact that there has been no revolution or uprising in Guatemala since 1870, and that the country is enjoying the most tranquil prosperity, without the slightest fear of internal trouble.

Instead of President Bonilla of Honduras belonging to the Clerical Party, he is chief of the Liberals, who are greatly in the majority.

President Iglesias of Costa Rica is now on a tour of that country, which has always borne the reputation of being the most stable of Central American Governments, having enjoyed uninterrupted peace for a longer period than any republic on this continent, the United States included.

Confidence is expressed here that the Nicaraguan revolt will not spread outside of that country. It is explained that every revolution that has occurred in that neighborhood has been against the aspirations of Presidents to prolong their incumbency beyond the Constitutional term, and they have been invariably successful.

Zelaya has long nursed a pet scheme to amalgamate the five countries under his dictatorship, but Guatemala and Costa Rica have defeated this, and are sufficiently powerful to block the plan at any time in the future. Zelaya has now split the Liberal Party, which elected him, into two factions, and the difficulty will be settled by them without extra territorial interference.

American Prisoners in Transvaal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary Olney had a cable message to-day from Mr. Manion, the United States Consular Agent at Johannesburg, South African Republic, saying: "The Transvaal Government shows every disposition to treat (American) prisoners leniently, and has been considerate and friendly toward all United States official representatives. Hammond and other American prisoners are now in Johannesburg, awaiting legal proceedings.

Lieut. Col. Ludlow Meets the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Feb. 28.—Emperor William today gave an audience to Lieut. Col. Ludlow, Military Attaché of the American Embassy in London, who has been inspecting the Corinth and North Sea Canals. The meeting was in response to an invitation from the Emperor, who requested Col. Ludlow to come from Kiel to meet him.

Kaiser Not Welcome at Mutzig.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that the Provisional Committee of Alsace-Lorraine has, by a vote of 28 to 26, rejected the Government's proposal to spend 180,000 marks for the construction of a shooting box for Emperor William at Mutzig.

Bishops to Visit Turkey and Egypt.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Most Rev. Cornelius O'Brien, Catholic Archbishop of Halifax, and the Right Rev. Michael Howley, Bishop of St. John's, N. F., started from London this morning for a visit to Turkey and Egypt.

Measles Epidemic in Costa Rica.

COLON, Feb. 28.—Measles, in a very fatal form, is epidemic in Port Limon, Costa Rica. The deaths from the disease average twelve daily.

REDMOND, KERR & CO.'S GOLD.

They Thought It Was Fresh, but Mr. Muhleman Said It Was Taken from the Sub-Treasury.

Among the subscribers for Government bonds who thought they had provided for payments without touching Treasury gold was the firm of Redmond, Kerr & Co., investment brokers, of 41 Wall Street. The firm paid a broker three-eighths of 1 per cent. premium under a contract that the gold should be obtained outside the Treasury. Delivery was made yesterday of $100,000 of the firm's purchase through Silberman & Joseph of 1 Wall Street. The gold was in bags, containing $10,000 each. When Redmond, Kerr & Co. sent the gold to the Sub-Treasury for deposit on bond account, Deputy Assistant Treasurer Maurice L. Muhleman, who knew that the firm intended to deposit fresh gold, returned word that the gold had been withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury only a few hours previously.

Henry S. Redmond of the firm called Silberman & Joseph to account for violation of contract. Dudley D. Joseph denied that there had been a violation. Mr. Redmond took Mr. Joseph to the Sub-Treasury to repeat the denial, which was done. Mr. Joseph declared that part of the gold had come from Canada and part from Worth Street. Not one dollar of it, he said, had been taken from the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Muhleman retorted that he knew better. The identical gold, he said, had been withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday morning. He knew it, because the withdrawal had been traced. Mr. Joseph then said that part of the gold might have been bought over a broker's counter. He persisted in his denial that it had been taken from the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Muhleman continued emphatic and positive in his assertion, and said to Mr. Joseph that brokers who were engaged in charging a premium for gold on pretense of furnishing it without recourse to the Treasury reserve, might as well understand that he would inform on them in evey instance in which they used the Treasury for deliveries.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.'s deposit of $100,000 was, of course, accepted. There were additional deposits on bond account of $604,702. Withdrawals for the day reached about $1,250,000, of which probably $750,000 was taken to provide gold for bond payments. Muller, Schall & Co. took the remaining $500,000 to send to South America to meet a trade balance.

The Alternative.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

A Western man has a belief that he can settle the financial question, and his friends are trying to get him into an insane asylum, as there are no vacancies in the United States Senate at present.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH MEETS

MONEY WANTED TO STAMP OUT TUBERCULOSIS IN CATTLE.

Report on Typhoid Fever in Elmira—Appointment of Officers—Sterilized Milk.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York State Board of Health was held yesterday at the Hotel Metropole.

The members of the board are Dr. Daniel Lewis of New-York, President; Dr. George Fowler of New-York, Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port; Dr. M. M. Adams of Watertown, Dr. F. W. Smith of Syracuse, Dr. Case Jones of Rochester, Dr. Baxter T. Smelzer of Albany, Secretary; Owen J. Cassidy of Havana, Attorney General T. E. Hancock, and State Engineer Campbell W. Adams.

Dr. F. O. Donohue, the Chairman of the Committee on Tuberculosis, was also present. Dr. Donohue presented an exhaustive report on the work accomplished in the way of destroying diseased animals since July 15, 1895. The report says that 527 bovines suffering from tuberculosis were destroyed since the date named; that $12,282.25 has been paid out in awards to the owners of the cattle. The greatest slaughtering of diseased cattle was done in Dutchess County, but many animals were also destroyed in Westchester and Putnam Counties. The appropriation last year for the work of the committee was $30,000, but Dr. Donohue says that this sum is not enough.

The Secretary's report stated that there were 900 fewer deaths in January, 1896, than in January, 1895, and fewer than in the four years preceding. "There was an increase," the report says, "in the mortality from typhoid fever, scarlet fever and measles, and diarrheal disease. There were nearly 600 fewer deaths from acute respiratory diseases and 100 fewer from consumption and nervous diseases."

State Engineer Adams, as Chairman of the Committee on Drainage, submitted a report disapproving of the plans of sewerage system submitted by the city officials of Jamaica, L. I. He recommended that the authorities of Brooklyn and Jamaica agree upon a sewerage system. The report was adopted by the board unanimously.

A communication from Nathan Straus relative to sterilized milk was then read. The report gave the board information as to how milk was sterilized in Mr. Straus's establishment, at 151 Avenue C, and stated that sterilized milk was a great factor in reducing the death rate, especially among children. The demand for the article is constantly increasing, 313,549 bottles being sold in 1894 and more than 600,000 in 1895.

Dr. S. Case Jones submitted a report on the typhoid fever epidemic in Elmira. There were between Jan. 1 and 27 87 cases of typhoid fever reported in Elmira. Seventy-seven cases were in families using the city water for domestic purposes, and the remaining 10 cases were among children who used the city water in the schools.

Dr. Jones said that the State Board of Health should enforce the law to prevent the pollution of rivers by sewers, and that the authorities of Elmira should insist that the drinking water from the Chemung River should be filtered before distribution.

President Lewis submitted the following report:

In accordance with a resolution of the board, the condition of the works on Barren Island has been investigated, and it is recommended:

First—That the Committee on Ethuvial Nuisances be instructed to revise the rules governing the inspection of the factories on Barren Island and report at the next meeting.

Second—It is believed to be for the good of the service that a new Inspector be assigned to that duty, and I recommend that the services of Arthur Hollick be dispensed with after April 1 next.

Third—In order that an Inspector may be near the works and be able to make himself familiar with the complaints of the residents of the adjacent portions of the City of Brooklyn, I recommend that Orville Lewis of 652 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, be appointed Inspector, his duties as such to begin April 1 next.

The report was adopted unanimously. Orville Lewis, who is said to be a relative of President Lewis, will receive a salary of $5,000 a year.

Prof. Olin H. Landreth of Union College, Schenectady, was appointed Consulting Engineer in place of Martin Schenck, who resigned to accept the position of City Engineer of Troy, N. Y.

After the meeting was adjourned, a committee of the State Board of Health and the Board of Health of New-York City held a consultation on the subject of the best means of eradicating tuberculosis among cattle. President Lewis of the State Board presided, and the City Board of Health was represented by President Wilson, Dr. George Fowler, Dr. Biggs, and Dr. T. M. Prudden.

President Wilson said that the State Board of Health and the City Board of Health should act in harmony on the problem of eradicating tuberculosis in cattle. "We should see," he said, "that no cattle come into the State of New-York without undergoing the tuberculine test."

Dr. Donohue said that the present tuberculosis act was ample for its purposes. "The only thing that is wanted," he said, "is an increased appropriation for the work."

On motion of Dr. Fowler, President Lewis was instructed to appoint a committee to draw up a petition to be submitted to the Legislature and the Governor, explaining the importance of the tuberculosis question, and asking for a larger appropriation to crush out the disease. President Lewis appointed Drs. Wilson, Prudden, Fowler, and Biggs as the committee. The committee will meet next Friday at the Academy of Medicine.

When the conference adjourned the members inspected Nathan Straus's establishment for sterilizing milk.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—ALBEMARLE—A. J. Forbes-Leith of London.

—BUCKINGHAM—R. Hall McCormick of Chicago.

—PLAZA—Francis P. Freeman of Lakewood, N. J.

—HOLLAND—Thomas Nelson Page of Washington.

—NORMANDIE—Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Haile of Massachusetts.

—GILSEY—John B. Riley, United States Consul General at Ottawa.

—WINDSOR—George Westinghouse of Pittsburg and Spencer Clinton of Buffalo.

—WALDORF—William L. Elkins of Philadelphia and Assemblyman William Cary Sanger.

—MURRAY HILL—Senator Orville H. Platt of Connecticut, Speaker Hamilton Fish, and James A. Dumont, Inspector General of Steam Vessels.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio, Bluford Wilson of Illinois, and George W. Aldridge, New-York State Superintendent of Public Works.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—NORMANDIE—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Crowhurst.

—RIGGS—Stanley Reynolds, Jr., J. C. Diazevedi, D. D. Clemence, New-York.

—EBBITT—William Hasker, Miss Clara Bringman, A. E. Lahens, A. J. Lehmer, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Hatch, Brooklyn.

—WILLARD'S—W. L. Turner, Mrs. Barrett, Miss Gillis, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Bunt, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Bunt, Brooklyn.

—PAGE'S—Grace Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Morrell, Miss Mary Mott, Miss Helen W. Johnson, W. B. T. Keyser, New-York; E. C. Betlell, Brooklyn.

—COCHRAN—Mr. and Mrs. James S. Buchanan, Edward S. Page, George Hedges, Philip Hiss, Robert Saul, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Eldridge, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—A. F. Walker, A. S. Newcomb, G. C. Hyson, C. C. Baldwin, Lewis Nixon, W. C. Johnson, S. H. Walker, A. N. Patterson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ogden, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—J. S. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Martin, J. W. McKinney, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Stein, Miss M. L. Willard, Miss De Biller, H. S. Bischoff, C. Dunlee, R. Smith Wood, New-York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—11:35 P. M.—52 New Bowery; Matthias Klesius, tinsmith; damage, $2,000.

—2:10 A. M.—145 West Twenty-seventh Street; yard: no damage.

—2:30 A. M.—866 Sixth Avenue; Schwartz & Schweinfurth, druggists; damage trifling.

—9:10 A. M.—125 Henry Street; Medel Meyerwitch; damage trifling.

—9:45 A. M.—652 Amsterdam Avenue; John Deisser; no damage.

—4:55 P. M.—428 West Fifty-eighth Street; Henry Entwistle, tenement; damage, $100.

—6:10 P. M.—310 West Fourteenth Street; A. Mumford, apartments; damage, $15.

—10:00 P. M.—476 West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street; Eugene Gilney, dwelling; damage, $10.

MANY DEMOCRATS TO BE REMOVED.

Republican Officials in Brooklyn Will Discharge Them To-day on the Score of Economy.

Thirty-five officials in the employ of the Brooklyn City Works Department will be dismissed to-day for political reasons.

City Works Commissioner Willis was busy until midnight last night preparing the list of the men who will be removed from office to-day.

The Municipal Building was crowded with well-known politicians, and Excise Commissioner Gascoine, Accountant Backus, and Chief Clerk Fowler were engaged with Commissioner Willis in making the final preparations.

The Commissioner has Republicans slated to go, as well as Democrats. The Republicans, however, are not of the Willis faction, but belong to the Worth element in the party.

There is to be a radical reorganization in the City Works Department, and a number of changes in the staff; but, as Mr. Willis puts it, the changes are to be made in the interest of economy and retrenchment.

Commissioner Willis was called upon by many colored Republicans yesterday. They asked for appointments, and when Mr. Willis said he already had two colored men in the department, they assured him that Charles H. Lansing and Russell Johnson, the men referred to, were Democrats, and Messrs. Lansing and Johnson will be among the dismissed to-day.

Major Augustus C. Tate of the Twenty-third Ward will be reappointed Register of Water Rates, at $3,500 a year.

Nicholas I. Flocken will be reappointed Superintendent of Streets at $3,000 a year.

Ex-Alderman William H. Colson of the Twenty-first Ward will be appointed Superintendent of Sewers.

Ex-Assemblyman John H. Read of the Seventh Ward will succeed Peter Milne of the Twenty-fourth Ward as Water Purveyor. The salary is $3,500 a year. Mr. Read is a plumber.

It was said last night that William H. Goff would be retained in the Bureau of Sewers. Mr. Goff is at present the Superintendent of that department, and receives $3,000 a year. He is a Democrat, but ex-Mayor Schieren, ex-City Works Commissioner A. T. White, Silas B. Dutcher, Col. Andrew D. Baird, and many other Republicans, including Mr. Willis's father, indorsed his reappointment, as he had shown his efficiency in his department.

Register of Arrears Henry A. Powell will also make removals, Tax Collector Ross R. Appleton will make a half dozen changes, and Park Commissioner Woodruff will discharge certain laborers who are Democrats.

Commissioner Willis expects to save the city about $50,000 a year by discharging clerks and making reductions in the salaries of those who remain.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Dr. James Woodward Elliot.

Dr. James Woodward Elliot, who for nearly fifty years was a practicing physician in this city, died at his late residence, 153 West Fourteenth Street, Friday night, in his seventy-second year. For half a century his name was associated with old Greenwich Village and later with the old Ninth Ward.

He was born in Chichester, Sussex County, England, and came to this country when nine years old. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1850, and immediately settled down to practice at 11 Abingdon Square. He retired from practice after securing a fortune, but lost it all, and returned to the work of his profession.

He was the first surgeon employed by the Eighth Avenue street-car line, and held the position for many years. He was also port surgeon for the Cunard Steamship Line, and was presented by the fleet surgeons, on his seventieth birthday anniversary, with a silver service.

He was a charter member of the Order of United Friends, established at Albany in 1881. At the time of his death he was Past Imperial Councilor in the order. He was widely known in the Protestant Episcopal Church as a mission worker, being prominently connected with the city missions. He was for years Superintendent of the Sunday school at St. Barnabas's Mission, in Mulberry Street. He was a member of the Church of the Annunciation, in West Fourteenth Street, before it was abandoned.

Two sons, two daughters, and a sister survive him. Dr. J. Nelson Elliot, the elder son, will continue his father's practice. The funeral services will be held on Sunday at 2:30 o'clock.

Henry J. Bang.

Henry J. Bang, the proprietor of the Sturtevant House, died there early yesterday morning of pneumonia. He was one of the best-known hotel men in this city. He was born in New-York sixty-three years ago, and had lived in this city almost continuously. He went into the restaurant and hotel business when a youth, and continued it all his life. Several years ago he opened a restaurant in Broadway, near Thirtieth Street, which is still open. Three years ago he became the proprietor of the Sturtevant House.

Mr. Bang had been a sufferer from Bright's disease for some time, and had been confined to his room at the hotel for two weeks. Pneumonia developed on Sunday last and caused death. He leaves a wife and five children—four sons and one daughter. He was a diffident man, with an attractive personality, and, although somewhat reserved in his manner, was much esteemed by those who secured his friendship.

Obituary Notes.

—Dr. Nelson Fanning, Sr., who died at his home in Catskill, N. Y., Thursday, was one of the oldest physicians in the United States. He was in active practice until within a few days of his eighty-eighth birthday, and had been continuously a medical practitioner for sixty-six years. In the war of the rebellion he served nearly two years as surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New-York State Volunteers.

—Smith Ely, for many years a leading physician and surgeon in Newburg, N. Y., died yesterday of heart disease. He was sixty-eight years old. He studied medicine in New-York, London, and Paris, and was graduated from the Vermont Medical College. For a time he was one of the resident physicians at the Emigrant's Hospital, Ward's Island, and afterward made several voyages as surgeon on the steamship Franklin between New-York and Havre.

—Joseph Mayo, seventy-three years old, formerly of Peoria, Ill., died Thursday night in Hartford, Conn. He was an Englishman, a graduate of Eton College, and was made Master of Arts by Trinity College in 1893. He leaves two children, a son, March Chase Mayo, being a student in the General Theological Seminary.

—Edith C. Trowbridge, only daughter of Thomas R. Trowbridge of New-Haven, Conn., died yesterday in Florence, Italy. She had been ill with Roman fever but a few days. She was twenty-six years old, and was a member of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Connecticut.

—John G. Cramp, traveling salesman for N. M. Ure & Co. of Louisville, Ky., died of apoplexy yesterday in New-Haven on a train coming from Boston to New-York.

—Henry Fry, for many years agent for the Lloyds Steamship Company at Quebec, died in Sweetsburg, Canada, yesterday. He was seventy years old.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The jury in the case of Joseph Ziamal, who murdered Teresa Karmona, his sweetheart, by cutting her throat with a razor on Aug. 30 of last year, at Johnstown, late last night returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. Judge Russell this morning sentenced Ziamal to be executed in Dannemora Prison in the week beginning April 13.

PALMYRA, Mo., Feb. 28.—John Nelson, who murdered John Stull in 1893, was hanged here to-day. Stull had cared for Nelson's mother when she was ill. Nelson and his wife attacked Stull, and Nelson killed him. They were angry because Stull had said that they were neglecting their mother.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Feb. 28.—The railroad station at Wilburtha was struck by lightning to-night and partly burned. The storm broke down all telegraph and telephone wires.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Capt. J. S. Palmer was killed in his foundry, at Fulton, to-day, by being whirled around the shafting. He was a veteran of the war.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28.—The stock barn, greenhouse, and other buildings on the Isaac Hazard place, River Avenue, were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is between $8,000 and $10,000.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 28.—The H. F. Cady Planing Mill and the plant of the Santa Clara Manufacturing Company were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $250,000.

RAHWAY, N. J., Feb. 28.—The Auditorium, which was built by Quakers 150 years ago and occupied by them as a meeting house, was damaged by fire this morning.

EGG HARBOR CITY, Feb. 28.—A destructive forest fire has been raging to the northeast of this place all day, and much valuable timber land has been destroyed.

THE YACHT CLUB PRAISED

Yachtsmen Pleased that Lord Dunraven Has Been Expelled.

HIS RESIGNATION RECEIVED TOO LATE

Secretary Oddie Denies that the Club Was Notified by Cable—Opinions of Prominent Members of the Club.

The expulsion of Lord Dunraven from the New-York Yacht Club was the sole topic of conversation among yachtsmen yesterday, and the action of the club was generally commended. There seemed to be a feeling of relief that the affair was over.

Some yachtsmen think that international yachting will be hurt by the action of the club, while others think that the majority of Englishmen will see that there was only one thing for the members of the New-York Yacht Club to do under the circumstances, and that was to drop Lord Dunraven's name from the list of members. This action will raise the New-York Yacht Club in the estimation of foreigners, and there will be lots more racing for the America's Cup.

Rear Commodore L. Cass Ledyard, who moved that Lord Dunraven's name be taken off the list of honorary members, was highly praised. His speech, in which he explained his reason for withdrawing his former resolution, aroused considerable enthusiasm at the meeting. It was made public yesterday, and is as follows:

"At the last meeting of this club I introduced a resolution which called upon the Earl of Dunraven to resign his honorary membership in the club. I thought at that time, and I think a great many members of the club thought, that that method of dealing with the situation—asking him to resign instead of taking more summary action against him—was more in accordance with the way in which we had been dealing with this matter up to that time. It seemed then more consistent with the courtesies and dignified and careful way in which all this subject has been treated by the New-York Yacht Club.

"I do not think there has ever been in the mind of any member of the club, Sir, an idea that we should accept any resignation by Lord Dunraven unless it was accompanied by a full, complete, and ample apology, and at the same time a retraction of his charges.

"I have seen in the papers to-night a statement that he has resigned. I suppose, Sir, under the circumstances that the Secretary has made no mention of any such communication and that none has been received by the club. When I suggested, by the introduction of my resolution, that Lord Dunraven's resignation should be requested, I had in mind a resignation to be given by him in answer to a demand by the club—not a resignation such as any other member in good standing could voluntarily tender and expect to have accepted.

"I think, Sir, that the communications which we have received since the last meeting have put a different aspect upon the matter. Lord Dunraven, by these several communications, has shown that he has not accepted the result of this inquiry. He is still carping, still hedging, still evading, and still insulting that he saw with his eyes what we all know that he never did see, and what has been conclusively proved to have been impossible.

"I think his course has been such that it is now due to the dignity and self-respect of this club that action should be taken which will leave no room for doubt as to the attitude of the club. And with that in view, I shall ask the unanimous consent of the members of the club to withdraw the resolution which I offered at the last meeting, for the purpose of submitting in its place another and different one."

A cablegram from London yesterday said that Lord Dunraven, in addition to having sent his resignation by mail, had cabled one on Thursday to the New-York Yacht Club. Secretary Oddie said that no resignation, either by cable or by letter, had been received from Lord Dunraven prior to the meeting by any officer of the club, and no notification that one was coming had been received. The letter which, as stated in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES, was on the Britannic, was delivered at the clubhouse at 7:10 last night.

Several yachtsmen were seen yesterday about the expulsion by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. All commended the action taken by the New-York Yacht Club.

A. Cary Smith, the yacht designer, said: "Mr. Ledyard's resolution was entirely logical. Lord Dunraven made charges which he could not prove, he refused to apologize, and there was no other action that could be taken. What the result will be I can't say. The New-York Yacht Club does not care a rap for Lord Dunraven, and Lord Dunraven does not care for the New-York Yacht Club."

H. W. Bucknall, an Englishman, and owner of the cutter Minerva, said: "I don't see what other action could have been taken by the club. It will, though, I am afraid, have the effect of killing international yachting for very many years. The opinions on the other side of the Atlantic will be very much divided, as in some points Lord Dunraven is not entirely wrong. I refer here to the fact that the charges should have been investigated when made. I am glad Lord Dunraven's resignation had not arrived in time for the meeting, as that would have complicated matters."

Newberry D. Thorne, one of the amateurs who sailed on the Defender, said, "Lord Dunraven got his deserts. He ought to have been expelled long ago; too much time has been wasted on him."

Gen. Thomas L. Watson said: "The action of the club was thoroughly in accord with my views. I am very glad that the meeting on Thursday evening was such a large one, and wish the verdict could have been unanimous. The vote, though, was so overwhelming that the single vote made little or no difference."

Vice Commodore F. T. Adams said: "I am very sorry that I was unable to attend the meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, I certainly think the club did the right thing. I hear to-day that Lord Dunraven says that he cabled his resignation over. If he did, it was not received by the club. A letter of resignation was published in the afternoon papers, but the club could not take cognizance of any such communication."

William Gardner, the designer, said: "I am thoroughly satisfied with the action of the New-York Yacht Club. To drop Lord Dunraven's name from the list of honorary members of the club was the only thing to do. It was too late for resignation."

W. Butler Duncan, Jr., said: "I'm glad its all over. It was the only thing to do, and now the trouble is settled."

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith said: "I am tickled to death at the outcome of the trouble. I could not have voted any other way. When Mr. Ledyard's resolution was read the applause lasted fully five minutes."

Henry J. Gielow, the designer, said: "The club could have taken no other action and maintained its self-respect. Lord Dunraven has proved himself a coward and no sportsman. If the club had arrived at any other conclusion every honorable man would have resigned. The letter which was sent to Mr. Phelps was another insult. In it Lord Dunraven reiterates his charges in the face of overwhelming evidence."

H. C. Wintringham, the designer, said: "The New-York Yacht Club acted very leniently until the time for decisive action had arrived. All the members of the club are glad that the trouble terminated as it did, and really there was no other way to dispose of the case. The charges proved to be absolutely without foundation, and Lord Dunraven should have apologized for his mistake."

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A special meeting of the Yacht Racing Association has been called for the purpose of considering the action taken by the New-York Yacht Club at its meeting last evening in passing the resolution for the virtual expulsion of Lord Dunraven as an honorary member of the club.

The appointment of Lord Dunraven as Lord Lieutenant of Limerick was announced by The Gazette to-day.

DUNRAVEN'S RESIGNATION CABLED.

Opinions of English Papers on the Action of the New-York Yacht Club.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The Globe, in a special edition, publishes a report of an interview with Sir George Baden-Powell, member of Parliament and owner of the steam yacht Otaria, in which he is represented as saying that he has learned that Lord Dunraven not only sent his letter of resignation from the New-York Yacht Club by mail, but cabled it as well. The sympathy of English yachtsmen, Sir George says, is not only entirely with Lord Dunraven, but they go further in holding the opinion that he did not put his case strongly enough.

The Globe regards the motion to expel Lord Dunraven as needlessly offensive in its terms, and thinks that the proceedings of the New-York Yacht Club have been growing more and more peculiar. The paper says it is at a loss to understand them, and considers the assertion that the letter written by Lord Dunraven tendering his resignation had not been received as a matter of interest. It is clear, it says, that if the letter had been acknowledged by the club Capt. Ledyard's fireworks would have been quenched.

"We are at a loss to understand," The Globe says, "why it was that the club had not received the letter at 9 o'clock last evening which had been published in the New-York papers of that afternoon. We are strongly inclined to the belief that if the letter had not reached the Secretary it was for the reason that arrangements were made to prevent his receiving it. It will be remembered," the paper adds, "that in the earlier stages of the controversy, the period at which a certain note was received was the subject of some dispute and the cause of a deal of trouble."

Concerning the action of the New-York Yacht Club in regard to Lord Dunraven, The Westminster Gazette says the expulsion of the Earl is deplorable, but cannot be regarded as a surprise.

The St. James's Gazette says: "The New-York Yacht Club has very properly expelled Lord Dunraven. We only regret that the credit of British sportsmanship has been identified with a man who can behave so badly."

The Gazette, in the course of its comments, recalls Lord Dunraven's age and the offices he has filled, and adds: "Such a man ought to have known better."

In its issue to-morrow The Field, which has always supported Lord Dunraven, will say:

"The result of the meeting of the New-York Yacht Club was a foregone conclusion. Still, it cannot be denied that the club has placed itself in a very ridiculous situation. It has virtually barred for the future any protests in international yachting in which the club may be a party. It is an unfortunate ending of a number of mistakes and misunderstandings. We are certain that such a resolution as the New-York Yacht Club passed Thursday night would never have been entertained by an English club. The only good feature about the incident is that it will not be treated very seriously."

The Field will also publish a long article rehearsing the whole dispute, with running comments. It contends that the finding of the committee of inquiry, and the evidence tendered, conclusively prove that Lord Dunraven had ample and reasonable grounds for believing that the rules had been violated. "He, therefore, as the representative of the challenging club, was bound to protest. The evidence clearly showed that the necessity for a committee of inquiry was entirely due to the unfortunate blundering of the club's executive in dealing with an ordinary protest by inaction at one time and uncalled for action at another time. The legitimate and not uncommon charge of a breach of the rules has been held to be a charge of fraud and cheating, and has been magnified into an insult to the American Nation. The case will doubtless be regarded in America as a precedent, and the consequent position of any future challengers will simply be to ask no inconvenient questions and to lodge no protests, but to provide a yacht to be beaten."

The Telegraph will, in its issue to-morrow, deplore the misunderstanding between the New-York Yacht Club and Lord Dunraven as calculated to engender international animosity, and to stop international races for a long time. It says it hopes that time will heal the wound, and expresses the opinion that there ought not to be any more international races off Sandy Hook.

The Daily Times will say: "Lord Dunraven is a sportsman and a gentleman, but we fear that he is not a philosopher. He has refused to accept the verdict of the committee, with the result that he has been expelled from the New-York Yacht Club, and this because he insists upon believing that the evidence of his senses is incontrovertible. Does he deny the possibility of optical illusions and insist upon the infallibility of the eye? In the meanwhile the wretched dispute is as far from an amicable settlement as the Venezuelan matter. The present chapter ends with each side declaring the other to be no gentleman. At this rate races are likely to breed as much bad blood as any dispute over a South American swamp."

An English 30-Footer Coming.

The thirty-footer special class of yachts is growing. The latest addition to the fleet is a boat for Commodore Harry Gillig and George Work of the Larchmont Club. It is to be built by Sibbick of Cowes, England, and sent here in time for the season's racing. W. Gardner has orders for two in this class, and these, with the eleven being built by Herreshoff and one for J. Rogers Maxwell, from designs by H. C. Wintringham, will make the fleet number fifteen.

A TAX LIST OF NEW-AMSTERDAM.

It Was Made in 1675, and Is Full of Good Old Dutch Names.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

As apropos to the list of names of families which appeared in THE TIMES of Feb. 23, in connection with the article entitled "Colonial New-York City," which possesses especial interest for me—as it must for many others—because it contains the names of three families with which I am connected, I send you a list of names which appear in the tax roll for 1675. It will be noticed that many of the names occur in both lists.

The tax list was caused by the expenses due to the "public defense against the English, including damages awarded to the owners of buildings demolished or removed over or above the appraised value of the Government lots, (vacant lots were valued at 400 or 450 guilders, the guilder being equal to 41½ cents,) and houses given to them in exchange, amounted to 11,000 guilders ($4,565) at the close of 1674." In the beginning of the next year the Burgomasters and Schepens represented, in a petition to the Governor, that, having become greatly indebted by these "excessive expenses," and being vexed by some of their creditors to make payment, they solicited that some expedient might be devised by which these, and other expected expenses, might be liquidated. The Governor concluded that the most efficacious mode of raising the amount would be by an equal and equitable taxation of the whole property of the citizens, and that it might be made without oppression or partiality it was proposed that six Commissioners be appointed, two from the Government, two from the community, and two from the Magistracy.

The Commissioners immediately entered upon the discharge of their duties, assessed the estates, and reported a list by which it appears that 134 estates were taxed, and valued in the aggregate at £90,000, ($226,000,) which may be regarded as the wealth of the city at this period.

The lowest taxed valuation was 300 guilders, (3s. 4d., or 41½ cents per guilder;) the highest was Frederick Philipse, 80,000 guilders. The next was Cornelis Steenwyck, 50,000; Nicholas de Meyer, 50,000; Olof Stephensen Van Cortland, 45,000, and so on from forty to thirty-five, thirty, twenty thousand, &c.

The following names appear in the tax list, viz.: Adolph Peterson, Andrias Jochems, Albert Bosch, Abram Carmar, Allard Anthony, Abraham Jansen, carpenter; Anthony Jansen Van Sale, Adrian Vincent, Abel Hardenbroeck, Abraham Verplanck, Asser Seevy, Abram Lubbersen, Anthony De, Anna Van Borssum, Barent Coersen, Balthasah Bayard, Boele Roelfsen, Banardus Hasfalt, Bay Croe Svelt, Balthasar de Haert's house, Claes Lock, Carsten Lensen, Cornelies Steenwyck, Cornelis Van Ruyven, Cornelis Jansen Van Hooren, Claes Bordingth, Coenraet Ten Eyck, Christopher Hoogland, Cornelis Chopper, Corel Van Brugge's houses, Cornelis Van Borssum, David Wessels, Cornelis Direkson, from Westeen; Cornelis Barentse Vander Cuyll, Dirck Smet, David Jochems, Daniel Hendricks, Dirck Van Cleef, Dirck Wiggerse, Dirck Sicken, Dirck Claesse, potter; Aegidius Luyk, Egbert Wouterse, Evert Wesselse Kuyper, Evert Duyckingh, Ephraim Harmans, Elizabeth Drisens, Elizabeth Bedloo, Francois Rombouts, Ffredrick, Philipse, Ffredrick, Arentse, turner; Ffredrick Gisberts, Guiliane Verplanck, Guiliam de Hanlond, Gapriel Minville, Gerret Guillevever, Mary Loockermana, Harmanus Burger & Co., Hendrick Kip, Sen., Hendrick Bosch, Hendrick Wessels Smit, Hendrick Gillesse, shoemaker; Hendrick Willemse Backer, Hermanus Van Borsum, Hans Klerstede, Hendrick Van Dycke, Hartman Wessels, Harmen Smecmar, Henry Bresier, Johannes Van Brugh, Johnnis de Peyster, Jeronimus Ebbingh, Jacob Kip, Isaac Van Vlecq, Jan Mleynder de Karmen, Isack de Foreest Junan Blanck, Jacob de Naers, Jan Hendrick Van Brommel, Jacob Leumen, Jeremias Jansen Hagenaer, Jacobus Van de Water, Jan Dirckse Meyer, Isack Van Tricht, in his brother's house; Jacob Abrahamse, shoemaker; Jan Van Bree Steede, Jonas Bartels, Jan Herberdingh, Jacob Tenniss Key, Jan Spiegelaer, Jan Jansen, carpenter; James Matheus, Jan Reay, pipemaker; Jan Coely Smet, Jan Schakerley, Jan Joostew, barquier; Jacob Leyslaer, Jan Vigne, Jacob Barrevanger, Lourens Jansen Smit, Luycas Andries, barquier; Laurens Van de Spiegel, Sammert Huybertse Moll, Laurens Holst, Luyckes Tienhoven, Marten Kregier, Senior; Marten Jansen Meyer, Matheys de Haert, Nicholas de Meyer, Nicholas Bayard, Nicholas du Puy, Nicolas Jansen, Olef Stevensen Van Cortland, Peter Jacobs Marins, Peter Nys, Paulus Richard, Peter de Riemer, Paulus Turcy, Pieter Van de Water, Pieter Jansen Mesier, Philip Johns, Reynier Willemse, Stephanus Van Cortland, Simon Jantz Romeyn, Sibout Claess, Thomas Leurs, Thomas Lodmerss, Wilhelm Beeckman, Wander Wessels, Willem Van der Shueven. MANDERVILLE MOWER.

New-York, Feb. 24, 1896. 673 Lexington Avenue.

$25,200 GIVEN FOR A LANDSCAPE.

Large Attendance and Big Prices at the Schaus Sale of Paintings at Chickering Hall.

A sale notable among the auctions held in this city

BIG HORSE SALE ENDED

Over $89,000 Was Paid for the 312 Horses That Changed Hands.

HIGH CLASS STOCK IN DEMAND

Good Prices Obtained for Some Maryland Trotters—Gen. B. F. Tracy Purchases Several Breeding Horses.

Up to Thursday night there had been 241 head of light harness stock disposed of at Madison Square Garden, by Peter C. Kellogg & Co. A little over $75,000 had been paid for these, and there were still some bidders left for the clearing up of the big combination sale yesterday.

The market opened with a large consignment from a stock farm at Aberdeen, Md. This stud was entirely dispersed. Myrtleton, the premier sire, made a very good showing through his sons and daughters, but was only valued at $525 himself. His most valuable representative was Myrtle Boy, a good-looking black trotter, with a record of 2:25½ at three years. His price crept up to four figures, and L. Neidhart of Jersey City finally got him for $1,020. This was the biggest sale of the day, though several more of these Maryland steppers went well up in the hundreds. Bertha James, the dam of Myrtle Boy and two other nimble trotters, fetched $725 on her qualities as a brood mare.

Gen. B. F. Tracy selected a few of the good things in the same string, paying $510 for the richly bred mare Nubietta, by Nutwood, out of the triple producer Bonnie Wilkes, by George Wilkes. He also got her daughter, Lenton, for the modest figure of $210. The ex-Secretary of the Navy has a farm at Apalachin, in this State, where he keeps Kentucky Wilkes, the only stallion he reserved on selling his stud in 1889, after being called to the Cabinet.

The business last night was rather quiet, as the stock was of little note, and only the bargain hunters were left. When the last animal, a pacer, named Ted Atwater, was knocked down, 312 horses had changed hands, at a cost of a trifle over $89,000 to the new owners. The first and last days of the sale kept the average down so that the rate for the week's business fell under $300. Kellogg & Co. hold their second public auction of trotters in about a month.

Following is a summary of the more important sales:

CONSIGNED BY C. W. BAKER, ABERDEEN, MD.

Billy, 2:35½, br. g., 1891, by Myrtleton-Belle, by Shoreham Black Hawk; T. Kelly, New-York City $315
Harford, 2:42½, gr. g., 1890, by Myrtleton-Fanny, by Steve Bailey; H. W. Brown, New-Haven, Conn. 185
Refuge, ch. f., 1894, by Myrtleton-Vixen, by Viking; W. H. Allen, Flushing, L. I. 130
Vixen, ch. m., 1888, by Viking-Flirt, by Ballard's Cassius M. Clay; E. S. Wells, Jersey City 150
Clyte M., b. f., 1893, by Myrtleton-Clyte, by Cyclops; Charles Weiss, Annapolis, Md. 310
Myrtletwig, 2:25½, b. m., 1890, by Myrtleton-Vado, by Cyclops; A. J. Brandingham, South Plainfield, N. J. 220
Lucy King, ch. m., 1883, by Mambrino King-Lucy, by Hamlin Patchen; Pomfret Stock Farm, Pomfret, Conn. 125
Lucy King, b. m., 1890, by Kentucky Prince-Lucy King, by Mambrino King; S. Campbell, New-York City 130
Hattie Myrtle, blk. f., 1892, by Myrtleton-Hattie Russell, by Happy Russell; John Murphy, New-York City 610
Hattie Russell, br. m., 1887, by Happy Russell-Cinderella, by Cyclops; E. S. Wells 160
Rustic, br. g., 1893, by Myrtleton-Hattie Russell, by Happy Russell; E. Whalen, New-York City 180
Mechanicsville, 2:28½, b. g., 1891, by Myrtleton-Sally Wilkes, by Baron Wilkes; Charles Smythe, New-York City 575
Sally Wilkes, blk. m., 1886, by Baron Wilkes-Sally D., by Strathmore; E. S. Wells 485
Blueza, blk. f., 1894, by Myrtleton-Sally Wilkes, by Baron Wilkes; Gen. B. F. Tracy, New-York City 140
Myrtleton, b. s., 1886, by Red Wilkes-Myrtle, by King's Champion; H. B. James, Aberdeen, Md. 525
Queen Anne, 2:30, ch. m., 1885, by Alcantara-Princess, untraced; E. S. Wells 170
Surprise, ch. g., 1891, by Myrtleton-Lucy, by Hannis; John H. Shults, New-York City 410
Marvel, ch. g., 1892, by Marvelous-Lucy, by Hannis; T. Gorman, Greenwich, R. I. 300
Lumps Girl, b. f., 1894, by Myrtleton-Ada Lumps, by Lumps; E. S. Wells 245
Ada Lumps, b. m., 1889, by Lumps-Flirt, by Ballard's Cassius M. Clay; E. S. Wells. 230
Ettae, b. m., 1888, by Woodbrino-Aetna, by Belmont; A. Nodine, Brooklyn 140
Roscoe, br. g., 1892, by Myrtleton-Ettae, by Woodbrino; W. A. Close, New-York City 200
Myrtle Bud, b. g., 1891, by Myrtleton-Aetna, by Belmont; Gen. B. F. Tracy 290
Myrtle Boy, 2:25½, blk. g., 1891, by Myrtleton-Bertha James, by Dictator; L. Neidhart, Jersey City 1,020
Bertha James, blk. m., 1884, by Dictator-Cora K., by Mambrino Boy; Pomfret Stock Farm 725
Myrtle Mann, br. g., 1893, by Myrtleton-Bertha James, by Dictator; P. Collins, Brooklyn 400
Zinda B., blk. m., 1890, by Myrtleton-Bertha James, by Dictator; E. S. Wells. 400
Lenton, b. f., 1894, by Myrtleton-Nubietta, by Nutwood; Gen. B. F. Tracy ... 210
Nubietta, b. m., 1885, by Nutwood-Bonnie Wilkes, by George Wilkes; Gen. B. F. Tracy 510
Zigzag, 2:30, ch. g., 1886, by Rumor-Zoe, by General Knox; C. A. Williams, Providence, R. I. 250

CONSIGNED BY LINEN BROTHERS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Bay filly, 1895, by Red Wilkes-Daisy France, by Eastlight; W. J. Montgomery, Tenafly, N. J. $240
Bay mare, 1891, by Stambow-Almateo, by Alcazar; C. G. Pottsbawn, New-York City 160
Albert Brighton, b. g., 1889, by Albert W.-Sultana, by Sultan; Dr. J. Laengerstacken, New-York City 170

CONSIGNED BY VARIOUS OWNERS.

William L., br. g., 1892, by Van Helmont-Lady Wilkins, by Hambletonian Chief; J. G. Smith, New-York City $200
General, b. g., 1891, by General Withers-Maggie, said to be by Judge Advocate; J. G. Smith 165
Grace D., 2:31, b. m., 1886, by Edmore-Gracie C., by Jim Fisk; M. McDonald, New-York City 160
Jim Young, b. g., 1891, by Young Jim-Cynthia, said to be by Margrave, Jr.; J. F. Conway, New-York 200
Ted Atwater, blk. g., 1889, by Louis H.-dam said to be by Jim Fisk; J. G. Haggart, New-York City 160

Total for 69 head $13,845
Average per head 200
Grand total for 4 days, 312 head 89,140
Average per head 285

HIGH STEPPERS ON EXHIBITION.

Some Clever Goers to be Sold by W. D. Grand Next Week.

Commencing on Monday, W. D. Grand will hold an important sale of high-class harness stock and saddle horses at the American Horse Exchange. The first lot is from the Chicago dealers, M. Tichenor & Co., and includes twenty-three head. They will be on exhibition this evening at 8 o'clock, and are a specially fine collection of saddlers. The Messrs. Tichenor were induced to make this special sale on account of the increased demand for a superior quality of saddle horses in this vicinity.

The same firm have fifty-three head of high steppers and all around goers, suitable for harness to sell Tuesday. These will be shown by electric light on Monday evening, and disposed of the next afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock. Another consignment of harness horses from the Arnheim Live Stock Exchange of Pittsburg is to be shown Tuesday evening, and are up for competition Wednesday afternoon. G. C. Delienbach is the proprietor of this exchange in the Smoky City, and his statement is that every one of the thirty-six he offers has been thoroughly broken and was selected with great care. Following his selections, the entire stable of T. Luis Onatavia will be sold. The cross-country cracks Gleaner, Slummer, and Resolution, and two pairs of knee actors comprise Mr. Onatavia's consignment, and he also disposes of his carriages and harnesses, all on account of a contemplated trip abroad.

The famous Chestnut Hill Stock Farm, situated near Philadelphia, claims attention on Thursday with seven head, and P. S. P. Randolph of Bryn Mawr, Penn., sends two of his hunters to be placed under the hammer the same afternoon.

NO COURSE SELECTED.

Awaiting a Proposition for the College Regatta from Springfield.

No place for the intercollege regattas between the freshmen and 'Varsity crews from Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania was fixed last evening, though it was expected that this would be done.

Prof. H. S. White of Cornell, Robert C. Watson of Harvard, and Thomas Reath of the University of Pennsylvania met with Guy Richards of Columbia at the University Athletic Club last evening to make a decision as to when the regatta was to be held. It was expected that definite offers as to what would be done for the college crews by the people of Poughkeepsie, Saratoga, and Springfield, Mass., where courses for the regatta can be had, would be received. But offers were received only from the Citizens' Committees of Poughkeepsie and Saratoga. The Springfield Board of Trade had held a meeting, but could not say what would be done until it had heard from the managers of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company as to whether they would build a track for an observation train along the east bank of the Connecticut river, along the side of the proposed course. The proposition of the railroad company will, it is expected, be ready within a week.

Without taking any action, the meeting adjourned until Saturday, March 14, when it will meet again at the University Athletic Club, and decide on a course. The committee will visit the suggested course at Springfield a week from to-day.

LITTLE CHANCE OF A CONTEST.

London Athletes Not Likely to Invite New-York A. C. Men This Year.

The prospects for an international athletic contest between America and England have dwindled considerably within the last few days. A prominent member of the New-York Athletic Club has received reliable information from a friend in London to the effect that a conspicuous official of the Amateur Athletic Association of Great Britain and a member of the London Athletic Club recently declared that the Englishmen would not invite the winged-foot athletes to their country this year.

The London Athletic Club is financially embarrassed at present, and that is the main cause of the New-York Athletic Club not being asked to go to London this year. Another reason advanced for this seeming back-down by the Londoners is that they do not want to engage in any further contests with alleged professionals, and until the New-York Athletic Club is rid of so-called tainted amateurs the Simon-pure Britons will not stoop to a competition.

There is a slight difference between American and English amateur athletic methods. In England, when a man becomes prominent as a sprinter or distance runner, it is quite common that he is put under the wing of some crafty bookmaker and the pair travel round the country to all the big meets, and every race is "fixed"—that is, the runner wins or loses to suit the bookmaker. This is called "roping."

The only visible corruption in American athletics is the training table, and this is openly admitted, and anything which is admitted in the broad light of day cannot be very much of a crime. Some claim that most of the big clubs paid certain star performers private salaries in days gone by. If this has been the case the money given to the athletes figures under the heading of "repairing the fence" or "watering the track," on the account books of the organization, for not a single instance can be proved where a salary is recorded under its proper heading.

It was expected that at the annual meeting of the London Athletic Club the question of the international match would be decided on, but the meeting passed off without any allusion to the subject, except in the following words: "Your committee hope on some future occasion to arrange a return match with the New-York Athletic Club."

In a recent issue of The Sporting Life "Old Blue," who has always the inside track more or less of English amateur matters, says:

"Nothing has given me more real pleasure for a long time than the recent decision of the London Athletic Club to abandon for the present the idea of sending a challenge to the New-York Athletic Club for a return meeting. For myself, I felt confident that the committee, if they were true to themselves and the traditions of the club, would not—could not—meet another team hailing from a club even now engaged in the herculean task of cleansing the Augean stable of rank professionalism. By their own convictions thuswise, the New-York Athletic Club tacitly admit that their 1895 all-conquering team was largely composed of professionals, pure and simple. From all I hear, several of our own amateurs who have for some time with difficulty steered between the Charybdis of professionalism and the Scylla of amateurism, will very soon throw off the yoke of the latter restrictions and declare themselves good, honest pros. So that in 1897, plase the pigs, the London Athletic Club and New-York Athletic Club tussle may come off over here, and prove one of the most purely amateur class meetings ever seen."

BASKET BALL CARNIVAL.

Twenty-Third Street Y. M. C. A. Five Defeat the Yale Team.

There was a sort of revelation to lovers of indoor sports at the Lenox Lyceum Thursday evening, where a sort of basket ball carnival was held under the management of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The beauties of basket ball as an indoor game requiring agility, nerve, a good eye, and a control of the temper have been recognized by the organizations of the Young Men's Christian Association throughout the country for some time. It was not until this Winter that the college boys took it up, Yale playing it for the first time this year. A team from the New-Haven university met the Twenty-third Street Branch team, the acknowledged champions at the game, last evening, and made them work harder and hustle livelier than they have yet done to escape defeat. The Young Men's Christian Association boys have not yet been beaten at the game. That they are a plucky lot is shown by the fact that Busch, the Captain, played in spite of the fact that he had two of the small bones in his left hand fractured a few days ago, and had to play with a bandaged hand, and Hamill had a badly wrenched knee, that forced him to retire in the last half of the game.

Previous to the big match, the Young Men's Christian Association's second five played a match against the Young Men's Institute team, easily defeating it by 10 goals to 2.

Then followed a pretty exhibition by the Brownies of the Young Men's Christian Association, the two teams being made up by Masters H. Rose, W. Rose, P. Bush, F. Roupp, F. Thomassen, H. Keller, F. Fitzpatrick, H. Severin, H. Cambles, and F. Loehman. None of the boys was over a dozen years of age, but they played with all the pluck, snap, and vim of their elders. Their play elicited the liveliest applause of a very lively cheering, flag waving, and shouting, in which a party of Vassar College girls were noisy participants and leaders.

In the Yale-Young Men's Christian Association game the latter five rushed things from the start, securing 8 goals to Yale's 2, thanks chiefly to the brilliant work of Rusch and Hamill and to fouls made by Yale's energetic defense, Sanford, whose violation of the rules netted 3 goals. In the second half the Yale boys, who were plainly less familiar with the game, and lacked the "beef" and brawn of their opponents, played an aggressive game, and very nearly turned the tables, making 7 goals to 2 for the Twenty-third Street boys. The latter were badly rattled by Yale's aggressive play, Rusch allowing 2 goals to be scored on his fouls, and missing 2 goals in succession on chances given from Yale's off-side foul play. The game was full of brilliant plays, sharp passing, quick stops, clever throwing, and beautiful blocking. The Twenty-third Street boys were very much elated over their success in stopping Yale's sharp work in the last half, and were cheered most heartily after the game by about 1,000 men and women, who watched the brilliant play. The score:

Y. M. C. A.	Position.	Yale.
Shields	Forward	Jones
Hamill		
Rose	Forward	Kirk
Rusch	Centre	Clark
Baumgard	Defense	Sanford
Meyerhoff	Defense	W. H. Peck

Score—First Half—Y. M. C. A., 8 goals; Yale, 2. Second Half—Y. M. C. A., 2 goals; Yale, 7. Total—Y. M. C. A., 10; Yale, 9. Goals Made—By Rusch, 6; by Hamill, 3; by Rose, 1; by Kirk, 6; by Peck, 2; by Clark, 1. Time of Game—Two halves of 20 minutes each. Referee—W. H. Reed, Jr. Umpires—Lory Prentiss, T. C. Cook. Scorer—W. T. Powell. Injured—Hamill, replaced by Shields.

INTERSCHOLASTIC CHESS TOURNEY.

Columbia Grammar to Play De La Salle in the First Series.

The first of a series of interscholastic chess matches will be begun Monday between Columbia Grammar School and De La Salle Institute. Each school is represented by two players, who each play two games with each representative of the opposed school. The contestants are: Columbia Grammar School, Harry H. St. Clair, Jr., and W. Grace; De La Salle Institute, H. Libaire and W. Murphy. The games will be played Mondays, March 2 and 9, at Columbia Grammar School, 34 East Fifty-first Street, and Fridays, March 6 and 13, at De La Salle Institute, 108 West Fifty-ninth Street. Play begins at 3 P. M. Time limit is twenty moves an hour. Games not finished by 6 P. M. will be adjudicated.

Harry H. St. Clair, Jr., the winner of the tournament just concluded at Columbia Grammar School, is sixteen years of age. He was shown the moves in chess about four years ago, but it was only last year that he made himself acquainted with openings. In the tournament he made a clean score in the first round, and won five out of seven games in the second. He intends to enter the School of Arts at Columbia College this year. Walther Grace, a nephew of ex-Mayor Grace, made even games in the first half of the tournament, but came up strong in the second round, beating five men, including St. Clair. H. Libaire is a brother of Edward Libaire, who, together with E. Hymes, won the intercollegiate chess championship for Columbia in 1892-3 and 1893-4. W. Murphy has played chess only two years.

The tournament at Columbia Grammar School was completed yesterday afternoon, when Reiley, in an irregular opening, succumbed to W. Grace after nineteen moves. There were eight players, as follows: St. Clair, Erskine, W. Duden, W. Grace, H. Duden, P. Grace, Reiley, and Mehler. The following are the final scores in the tournament:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
St. Clair	7	5	12
W. Grace	3½	5	8½
Erskine	4	3½	7½
H. Duden	4	3	7
Reiley	3	4	7
W. Duden	2½	4½	6
Mehler	3	2	5
P. Grace	1	1	2

BICYCLES.

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Bicycles, Creedents $17.50, $25, $29. Columbias, $14, $19, $29. ROYAL, $25; Liberty, $29; Ormonde, $29; Rob Roy, $24; New Ladies' or Gents', $35 to $50. CALL Nonpareil Co., 10 Barclay, near Broadway.

HARD BOWLING FOR TARRYTOWNS.

Rolled Four Games in Westchester Cycle League Series.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The bowling team of the Tarrytown Cycle Association added three more games to its score in the Westchester Cycle League bowling tournament at the gymnasium last evening. The Tarrytown men started out by defeating the New-Rochelle Wheelmen one game. They next beat the Huguenot Wheelmen one game. The Huguenots picked up in their second game and beat the Tarrytown men by 31 pins. The team from Tarrytown showed some fatigue before they had finished bowling their third game, and the New-Rochelle Wheelmen, who had not yet won a single game in the tournament this Winter, began to think they would have a chance to get a game. They were greatly disappointed, however, by the way the Tarrytown men freshened up and spun the balls when the last game was on. Van Tassel of the Tarrytown association made 202.

There was a much larger number of spectators present than usual. The Tarrytown men bowled steadily from 7 o'clock P. M. till 11 o'clock P. M. The two games played with the New-Rochelle Wheelmen were games that had been postponed.

The next league game will be played March 2 at Mount Vernon, between the Mount Vernon Cycle Association and the Yonkers Bicycle Club. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

NEW-ROCHELLE W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	TARRYTOWN C. A. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
C. Kuchler.	0	5	111	Brewer	4	5	189
Ross	0	2	95	Odell	2	4	143
Fitzpatrick	2	2	122	Coley	3	4	148
Lauer	1	2	101	Millard	1	2	114
H. Kuchler.	0	1	177	Van Tassel.	0	5	135
Total	3	12	606	Total	10	20	729

FRAMES.

New-Rochelle. 44 101 164 241 300 348 398 459 518 606
Tarrytown .. 61 145 204 274 328 402 465 549 620 698

Average—New-Rochelle, 121½; Tarrytown, 139 3-5. Scorers—F. M. Carpenter and J. M. Hadden. Umpire—G. Govers.

SECOND GAME.

NEW-ROCHELLE W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	TARRYTOWN C. A. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
C. Kuchler.	0	2	98	Brewer	2	4	145
Ross	0	3	87	Odell	2	3	126
Fitzgerald	1	4	134	Coley	1	4	136
Lauer	2	3	134	Millard	2	6	154
H. Kuchler.	0	6	134	Van Tassel.	6	2	202
Total	3	17	587	Total	13	19	763

FRAMES.

New-Rochelle. 59 127 166 222 287 349 403 453 516 587
Tarrytown .. 95 179 253 312 392 441 516 608 691 763

Average—New-Rochelle, 137 3-5. Tarrytown, 152 3-5. Scorers—C. H. West and C. J. Gilmore. Umpire—J. Hadden.

THIRD GAME.

HUGUENOT W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	TARRYTOWN C. A. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
West	0	5	131	Brewer	4	5	189
Hadden	5	3	186	Odell	2	4	143
Hewes	2	2	122	Coley	3	4	148
Finch	2	2	94	Millard	1	4	114
Carpenter	2	3	135	Van Tassel.	0	5	135
Total	10	15	668	Total	10	20	729

FRAMES.

Huguenots .. 61 132 202 263 323 395 466 539 592 668
Tarrytown ... 57 110 173 258 323 428 511 582 657 729

Scorers—Elmer Doolittle and A. Willox. Umpire—H. Kuchler. Averages—Huguenots, 133 3-5; Tarrytown, 145 4-5.

FOURTH GAME.

HUGUENOT W. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	TARRYTOWN C. A. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
West	3	4	159	Brewer	2	2	127
Hadden	2	4	133	Odell	1	4	133
Hewes	1	3	114	Coley	2	2	123
Finch	1	3	123	Millard	1	6	131
Carpenter	5	3	170	Van Tassel.	1	6	154
Total	15	19	699	Total	7	20	668

FRAMES.

Huguenots .. 77 165 224 305 383 448 529 592 647 699
Tarrytown ... 74 135 206 269 352 420 474 537 599 668

Scorers—Elmer Doolittle and A. Willox. Umpire—H. Kuchler. Averages—Huguenots, 139 4-5; Tarrytown, 133 3-5.

TWO GAMES FOR UNION SQUARE.

Beat the First National and Sub-Treasury Bowlers Easily.

The First National Bank of Wall Street and the Union Square Bank played the first game in the Bank Clerk Bowling Tournament last night at Thuman's Alleys on Horatio Street. Although the Nationals were aided and encouraged by the rooting of Mr. Bishop, a sol-disant Falstaff, they could not cope with their more hardy rivals. The game, however, was full of fun for both sides, the Union Square winning by a margin of 36 pins.

In the second game the First Nationals had again to dip their colors, this time to Uncle Sam's Sub-Treasury experts, who won, with over a score of pins to spare. The Sub-Treasury met the Union Square for the last game of the night. The latter won by a score of 662 to 634, thus scoring a double victory for the night. The score:

FIRST GAME.

FIRST NATIONAL. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	UNION SQUARE. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Fellows	1	6	142	Endlich	4	2	146
Clark	1	3	124	Talley	1	5	158
Blackled'e	1	5	134	Decker	4	0	123
Garrison	1	8	118	Pickard	1	2	104
Bishop	2	3	182	Freund	2	5	153
Total	6	20	650	Total	12	14	686

FRAMES.

First National. 78 135 182 250 324 394 433 501 587 650
Union Square. 79 135 190 256 308 389 442 515 600 686

SECOND GAME.

FIRST NATIONAL. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	U. S. SUB-TREASURY. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Fellows	1	5	139	Yates	1	6	144
Garrison	2	6	168	Jordan	3	3	141
Clark	6	2	210	Hynes	4	3	166
Blackledge	0	4	120	Jenkins	1	3	159
Bishop	1	1	101	Le Turge	4	1	156
Total	10	18	738	Total	13	19	763

FRAMES.

Treasury 61 138 228 289 356 453 540 619 672 763
First Nat.... 53 140 210 291 371 436 519 602 664 738

THIRD GAME.

U. S. SUB-TREASURY. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	UNION SQUARE. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Yates	1	3	116	Endlich	4	4	179
Jordan	4	5	157	Talley	3	0	169
Hynes	2	2	122	Decker	0	3	93
Jenkins	2	4	132	Pickard	1	2	108
Le Turge	1	1	107	Freund	2	1	113
Total	10	15	634	Total	13	10	662

FRAMES.

Union Square. 56 140 170 230 301 386 426 497 579 662
Treasury 83 146 197 268 327 398 456 529 574 634

Scorers—Messrs. Clark and Garrison. Umpire—H. Grant.

BROCK MADE PRESIDENT

Underhill Withdraws and Metropolitan Cyclers Elect in Peace.

THE ANNUAL HANDICAP A FIXTURE

It May Be Held over the Hudson County Boulevard—A Wild Scheme for a Cycle Path to Philadelphia.

The lively election which the delegates expected last evening at the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs did not materialize. In fact, the proceedings at the Columbia, in East Fourteenth Street, were as lamb-like as possible. The balloting resulted in the election of the following officers:

President—P. A. Brock, of the Catholic Club Cyclers, Jersey City.

First Vice President—I. Branckerhoff, of the Gramercy Wheelmen, New-York.

Second Vice President—W. C. M. Hotze, of the Prospect Wheelmen, Brooklyn.

Secretary—E. A. Rogers, of the Riverside Wheelmen, New-York.

Treasurer—W. A. Drabble, of the Atalanta Wheelmen, Newark.

Trustees—Adolph Stahl, Greenwich Wheelmen; M. B. Friedenrich, Harlem Wheelmen; H. P. Dillison, Essex County Wheelmen, and F. E. Price, Hudson County Wheelmen.

The name of C. A. Underhill had been prominently mentioned in connection with the candidacy for the office of President, but at the last minute the Harlem man decided to withdraw, and Mr. Brock, who was the "administration" candidate, had no one to oppose him. Mr. Brock created a very favorable impression among the delegates after taking the chair, and under his leadership it is expected the association will have a prosperous year.

It will gratify the racing men of the metropolitan district to learn that the annual twenty-five-mile handicap road race will be continued this year. It will not take place over the Irvington-Millburn course, which name the race acquired, but very likely over the new Hudson County Boulevard. The matter of arrangements was left entirely in the hands of the Race Committee. The proprietor of a hotel on the lower end of the Boulevard has made the association a cash offer to hold the race near his place, and the committee may accept it. He also offered to build a stand near the finish.

A wild advertising scheme was called to the attention of the delegates, but its absurdity only made them smile. It involved the building of a cycle path between this city and Philadelphia, and the sale of 200 desks (containing advertisement cards) to cycle clubs. As outlined the scheme would put about $32,000 in the pockets of the promoters, the wheelmen doing all the work.

The Treasurer's report for the year showed the receipts to have been $223.37, and the expenses $223.05. The bonds issued last year by the association have been called in and paid for.

PLAINFIELD SOCIETY AWHEEL.

Members of the New Cycle Club Enjoy a Music Ride in an Academy.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 28.—The second music ride of the new Plainfield Wheeling Club, made up of the fashionable cyclists of Plainfield and vicinity, was held in the Columbia Cycle Academy last evening. About thirty couples were on the floor, and the grand march, led by Thomas Van Boskerck and Mrs. Joseph Parker Mason, rivaled in many beauty and easy grace the figures of the german.

The new club is now an assured success, and, while originally organized as a mere Lenten pastime, it will now, in all probability, become a permanent feature of Plainfield's social life.

A warmer turn of the weather brought out many new and tasteful conceits in the ladies' cycling costumes, those worn by Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Hegeman, and the Misses Fritts and Murphy being greatly admired.

Mayor Benjamin A. Hegeman, Jr., and wife enjoyed the indoor sport for the first time last evening.

Among the other society people upon the floor or in the boxes and promenades were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Parker Mason, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Ashley Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Julian Machardo, Mr. and Mrs. Walter McGee, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Craig A. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Hallack, Mr. and Mrs. David W. Pond, Dr. and Mrs. Robert Lowry, Miss Maude Van Boskerck, Miss Daisy Van Boskerck, Miss Elizabeth Van Boskerck, Miss May Waring, Miss Anne Murphy, Miss Anna Miller, Miss May Evans, Miss Ada Marsh, Miss Whiton, Miss Fritts, Miss Andrews, Miss Randolph, Miss Bellows, Messrs. Thomas Van Boskerck, George Van Boskerck, Irving West, Sherwood West, Percy West, Charles C. Faber, Arthur Henderson, and Marshall Adams.

Wheelmen Still Indignant.

Time apparently does not cool the indignation of the wheelmen of the metropolitan district, aroused by the act of E. J. Tinsdale in misrepresenting the Cyclists' Federation at the Baggage bill hearing. The members of that body are as furious as ever, and when the federation holds a general meeting next week there will doubtless be an outburst of some sort. It was not definitely settled yesterday that the Executive Committee would meet this evening, but there is a possibility of it doing so. It has been intimated that the Tinsdale matter will be subjected to X rays at the committee meeting.

Bowling Managers to Meet.

A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs, and the Social Intercourse Committee will be held at The Wheel office, on Saturday, March 7, at 8 P. M., to determine what action will be taken against one of the clubs in the tournament, whose Captain unwittingly played a man in two games, who was not qualified to compete. His name was not on the list of eligibles turned in at the commencement of the season.

Local Cycle Show Rule.

At the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Cycle Board of Trade it was decided to sanction no local show, unless gotten up by the local Cycle Board of Trade, or, if there be no local board, that the application bear the indorsement of a majority of the local dealers.

A "Double Quint" to Pace Bald.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The Barnes Bicycle Company is building a ten-seated machine called a "double quint," upon which will be mounted ten of the fastest professionals to pace E. C. Bald, the "white flier," for records. William Van Wagoner is the designer of the machine.

CYCLES AND CYCLEMAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—That "nothing succeeds like success," has been most pronouncedly exemplified once more by the brief career of the Alex Schwalbach Cycle Company, in Brooklyn. The new riding academy and salesrooms, at 471-473 Flatbush Avenue, opposite the Brighton Beach Railroad Station, has been overrun with old-time friends and new customers ever since it was opened. The academy, especially, being the largest in town, has come in for big patronage. "Doc" Schwalbach, as his protégés among the riders love to call him, will cut a double swath at the coming Cycle Show in Brooklyn. He will be prominent in the Olympic Cycle Company's stand as the Brooklyn agent for its wheel, and will be in charge of the Good Roads booth, as Vice President of the association.

—It is estimated that there are more than forty so-called puncture-proof tires on the market. As yet, none has made a decided hit. One that is really good one that is launched forth, with general advertising and well "pushed," will reap a harvest. Undoubtedly, there will come better ones after it, but the first in the field to make a name will have a hold. Few doubt that a puncture-proof tire is the tire of the future, and when it is made as resilient and as light in weight as the ordinary pneumatics, it will be a universal feature, not only of bicycles, but of all kinds of wheeled vehicles in which leisure-loving people ride.

—In no branch of sport has there grown up such a large army of critical judges as in cycling. The first thing a rider does, after he is thoroughly at home with his wheel, is to find out all about it and compare it with other makes. In this way he is quick to observe weaknesses and defects, and in a remarkably short time becomes a very fair judge of what is best in the wheel for his needs, whether it be for ordinary riding, touring, or racing. There is no more faithful adherent to a good, reliable wheel than a cyclist; at the same time, there is no one who will so quickly condemn one that "goes back" on him.

—Last year the Liberty Cycle Company put in their wheel a steel stamping for a fork crown, and were laughed at by the trade. The fork crown went into many thousands of wheels, and not one went wrong, a record of which many other makers wish they could boast. This year a score or so of makers are using stampings, in place of forgings, and many who do not use stampings have imitated the shape and style of the Liberty fork crown with a forging, as the Liberty patents cover only that shape in stampings.

—The Lozier depot, on Holborn Viaduct, London, recently opened, is one of the most luxurious cycle salesrooms in Britain, according to The Wheel's London correspondent.

—Crank inventors, like theologians, assume to know more about things which cannot be proved than any other class of men, except poets.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A drop-frame bicycle was made recently that brought $850. It was sold to an English gentleman, who wished it as a present for his wife. The frame and forks are richly overlaid with silver open work; the ivory handles are decorated with silver, and jade knobs at the ends. Parts of the equipment are a solid silver cyclometer, a silver watch and bell, and a solid silver lamp with cut crystal side lights. The mud guard is silver mounted and strung with the finest silk.

George D. Gideon has accepted the reappointment of Chairman of the Racing Board. Mr. Gideon believes there will be more National circuit meets this year than last.

—The Canadian Wheelmen's Association probably will follow the lead of the League of American Wheelmen and abolish Class B at its meeting in April.

—It is rumored that Frederick Jenkins will be appointed official referee of the League of American Wheelmen.

—The cold weather is said to have played havoc with the cement track at Manhattan Beach.

TALK OF THE GOLFERS.

—St. Andrew's Golf Club has decided to increase its course this season from nine to twelve holes. The new holes will be laid out in the field to the right of the present first teeing ground, the first tee of this lengthened course being near the clubhouse. The new holes will be the first ones of the course, the present first hole becoming the fourth. The club will have a regular Superintendent this year in addition to its former professional, Samuel Tucker, and there will also be an assistant professional. The Superintendent will be W. Swan. The assistant professional will be Samuel Tucker's brother. Both are on the ocean now. Tucker's brother has been for some time greenkeeper at Wimbledon, England.

—The Knollwood Country Club of Elmsford is going to have a regular professional this year, and arrangements are being made to secure an experienced man from Scotland. The new Scotch professional for the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club is expected to arrive in a short time. William Norton, the Lakewood professional, has been engaged by the Seabright Golf Club, to succeed last Fall, to take charge of its course during the Summer. Dr. Paul Kimball of the Lakewood Club is one of the energetic Seabright Club golfers.

—The new Chester Hill Golf Club of Mount Vernon has not yet got its course in perfect shape for play, although some of the members have put in a little work over the grounds. The club is somewhat limited for space, and only seven holes will be laid out. They are being put in good condition,

PROFITS FROM CHARITY

Promoters Get Large Percentages for Collections.

IT HAS GROWN INTO A BUSINESS

One Collector Advertises—Charity Organization Society Will Try to Stop It.

Charitably disposed persons should examine carefully the business methods of persons soliciting money from them for even worthy philanthropic institutions. The Charity Organization Society finds a growing evil in the thoughtlessness or ill-advised practice of charitable institutions in allowing their names to be used by "promoters" for the purpose of soliciting contributions for their work.

An individual gives $100 to a certain charity through a promoter. The charity receives only $50. The remaining $50 goes to the promoter. A commission of 50 per cent. is charged for each collection made. Where this enormous percentage is not allowed, there are still large sums of money intended for charity which are directed from their proper channels.

The business of a promoter is becoming regular—a certain firm uses the name of charity for its own purposes without restriction, giving the charity a certain share in its financial results. At best the business is very undesirable, and the many opportunities in it for fraud make it extremely dangerous.

The Charity Organization Society has realized the danger for some time. Yesterday Robert W. Hebberd, Superintendent of the organization, gave a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES some particulars in regard to it. The society has papers and information verifying all the statements made.

"There are a number of people in the city," said Mr. Hebberd, "whose chief business is to solicit contributions for charitable organizations. They take, in some cases, as high as 50 per cent. of the proceeds. I know of one charitable organization by which this is done. During the last year $10,000 was collected in the name of the charity, and $5,000 of that amount was retained by the firm making the collection. That is a fact. The Treasurer of the organization told us so.

"The evil is one which is increasing rapidly. I know of one instance where a woman was employed by a firm as a collector. She found the business such a profitable one that she started in for herself. Her advertisement for young girls who will do collecting for a small salary may be seen in the papers. The people who do this business go to a charity, and ask for the privilege of getting up an entertainment in its name. They ask to take a certain per cent. of the proceeds. They then get up some kind of a show, using the name of the charity to insure its success. They get a number of young women to go around among merchants selling tickets—perhaps $5 worth every time a sale is made. The charity has no control over the persons in charge of the entertainment or their methods.

"I know of one case where people were industriously selling tickets for months for a certain charity. At the end of that time they turned in to the charity $100, and the officers thought it was a large amount. To a charity of any standing that seems to be a meagre sum for which to allow its name to be used for an indefinite period.

"Regarding the methods used: Upon one occasion a man went to the matron of a nursery in this city and asked her if he could get up an entertainment for its benefit. Without consulting any one she said 'Yes.' The Board of Managers was much annoyed, and endeavored to prevent the man from carrying out his scheme, but he persisted. They would have nothing to do with him, and no part of the money was received by them. It is known that one check was made out to the nursery by a person interested in its work, but it never reached the Treasurer.

"There are a half dozen or more of these firms I have heard from in the city. They call themselves promoters. It is a regular business, and has nothing to do with entertainments arranged by society people."

There are some 3,000 prominent merchants and philanthropic individuals who have asked advice in regard to giving solicitors for different charities money. Extracts from copies of letters in the letter book show that the Charity Organization Society has advised that all money be sent directly to the Treasurers of the organizations. In one letter, after giving a favorable report of the charity itself, the organization says:

We understand that a company of promoters has charge of collecting funds for this charity. This plan does not commend itself to us. We believe that charitable organizations should have direct and positive control of all their financial transactions. The Treasurer of the charity is Mr. —, and we would advise, if you desire to make donations to it, that you send money directly to him.

In another case of inquiry they make reply:

The name of this charity has been practically loaned to some one not connected with the management of the institution, to enable him to sell tickets for an entertainment, the charity to receive in return a percentage of the receipts. It does not appear to us commendable for charitable organizations to enter into such arrangements, for the reason that there is seldom any way of telling how much money has been collected through the use of their names. The whole question of accounting for funds thus collected rests, in almost every case, with the promoter of the enterprise, while the amount turned over to the charity depends entirely upon his sense of honor, or dishonor—frequently, we believe, the latter—and the benevolent should not be imposed upon in this way.

"I do not wish to discourage benevolent persons from giving to worthy charities," said Mr. Hebberd, "but this method of securing contributions is becoming serious. When I was in New-Haven not long ago I found two women who were going around collecting for a nursery. When they had received a considerable amount they left the city and nothing was heard from them afterward."

ARIZONA SCHOOL BILL VETOED.

President Cleveland Says the Land-Leasing Bill Goes Too Far—Dependence on Timber.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—President Cleveland returned to the House to-day, without his approval, the bill "to authorize the leasing of lands for educational purposes in Arizona." He says:

This bill provides for the leasing of all public lands reserved to the Territory of Arizona for the benefit of its universities and schools "under such laws and regulations as may be hereafter prescribed by the Legislature of said territory."

If the proposed legislation granted no further authority than this, it would in terms at least recognize the safety and propriety of leaving the desirability of leasing these lands and the limitations and safeguards regulating such leasing to be determined by the local Legislature chosen by the people to make their laws and protect their interests.

Instead of stopping here, however, the bill further provides that, under such legislative action, the Governor, the Secretary of the Territory, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall constitute a board for the leasing of said lands under the rules and regulations heretofore prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. It is specifically declared that it shall not be necessary to submit said leases to the Secretary of the Interior for approval, and that no leasing shall be made for a longer term than five years, nor for a term extending beyond the date of the admission of the Territory to statehood.

Under these provisions the lands reserved for the university and school purposes, whose value largely depends upon their standing timber and in which every citizen of the territory has a deep interest, may be leased and denuded of their timber by officers none of whom have been chosen by the people, and without the sanction of any law or regulation made by their representatives in the local Legislature. Even the measure of protection which would be afforded the citizens of the Territory by a submission to the Secretary of the Interior of the leases proposed, and thus giving him an opportunity to ascertain whether or not they comply with his regulations, is especially withheld.

It was hardly necessary to provide in this bill that these lands might be leased "under such laws and regulations as may be hereafter prescribed by the Legislature of said Territory," if the action of the Legislature was to be forestalled and rendered nugatory by the immediate and unrestrained action of the officers constituted "a board for the leasing of said lands" pending such legislative consideration. These are inconsistencies which are not satisfactorily accounted for by the suggestion that the time that would elapse before the Legislature could consider the subject would be important. The protests I have received from numerous and influential citizens of the territory indicate considerable opposition to this bill among those interested in the preservation and proper management of these school lands.

Some persons who are still in Washington are disappointed at this disposition of the bill.

GOOD WORK DONE IN VACATION SCHOOLS.

A Special Effort Will Be Made to Increase Their Number This Summer.

A meeting of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor was held at the Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Robert L. Cutting delivered an address on "Vacation Schools."

He referred to the work done by the association in the past and said that he was assured that much better work in that direction would be done in the future. The session of the vacation school is for six weeks, three hours daily, and last year, Mr. Cutting said, the daily cost per capita for the six weeks was 5 1-10 cents.

He said that the average attendance at each of the six schools last year was 550 scholars, and that the scholars were given manual training and instructed in molding plaster work and free-hand drawing. He said that an appeal should be made this year at the opening of the session to carry on the vacation schools for the coming season, and he believed that responses would be made as freely as they had been in the past.

Miss M. J. Pierson, Principal of the night school in Houston Street, spoke on the subject of night schools. She advocated for the benefit of the poor people's children that the night schools should be kept open six months of the year, instead of three months, as at present.

Too Few to Nominate.

From The Providence Journal, Feb. 27.

In response to a call issued by the State Central Committee of the People's Party, seven men were gathered in Slade's Hall last night at the hour set for the convention for the nomination of State officers. Later in the evening others came in, one or two at a time, until by the end of the meeting twenty-two were present. No action was taken, except an adjournment, and a vote to leave the matter of calling a convention to the State Central Committee.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Nice, comfortable single rooms; home comforts; excellent table; special rates; table board; references.

Brooklyn.

BOARD.—If you are looking for a nice place for Spring or Summer residence, call and be suited; your choice of rooms from parlor to third floor, $6 to $12; square rooms, suitable for two, from $10 to $15; house first-class; table and service excellent; large grounds; fine location; convenient to all car lines; twenty minutes to bridge; references exchanged; bicycles stored; special terms to families; private table. 808 Prospect Place, corner Nostrand Av., near park.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

THE GRAMERCY,
34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.
For Rent—One furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address
C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

WINTER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS
DELIGHTFUL RESORT.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 Feet Elevation in the Hot Springs Valley.
ON CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.
No Infectious or Contagious Diseases Treated.
Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of Rheumatism, Gout, and Nervous Troubles. Bathhouse under advisory supervision of resident physicians of character and recognized ability, and experience with the waters.
Address **FRED STERRY, Manager,**
Hot Springs, Bath Co., Va.
For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCHOFIELD, No. 1 Madison Av.
Excursion tickets on sale at C. & O. Offices, 362 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania R. R.

Atlantic City.

THE RUDOLF,
Ocean end of New-Jersey Av., Atlantic City, N. J., reopens Feb. 29. Steam heat. Open grate fires. Hot and cold sea water baths. Late dinners. Orchestra. Rooms en suite and single.
J. W. CALLAWAY.

THE ALBEMARLE,
Atlantic City, N. J. Opens Feb. 29. Virginia Av., near Beach. Beautiful modern structure in the fashionable section. Heated throughout by steam. Capacity, 250. Illustrated Booklet mailed with Special Spring Rates. Hotel coach meets all trains.
CHARLES E. COPE.

KENILWORTH INN,
Ocean end Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heated throughout; sun parlor; passenger elevator to street level; full ocean view; $2 to $3 per day; special weekly rates; capacity, 200; booklet mailed.
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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea,
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
JAMES B. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO THE opening of the Central Metropolitan services in the newly enlarged building, 7th Av. and 14th St., commencing Sunday, March 1; pastor, Rev. Samuel Parkes Cadman; assistant, Rev. J. L. Hartsock. At 9:30 A. M., holy communion; at 10:45 A. M., sermon by Bishop H. W. Warren; at 3:30 P. M., Bible class, taught by Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D.; at 7:30 P. M., song service, led by orchestra; at 8 P. M., sermon by Chancellor James R. Day, D. D. Monday, at 8 P. M., "The Dawn of Reformation," illustrated, by Rev. Philip Phillips; Tuesday, at 8 P. M., address by Rev. H. M. Sanders, D. D.; Wednesday, at 8 P. M., address by Rev. Charles H. Payne, D. D.; Thursday, at 8 P. M., address by Rev. A. C. Dixon, D. D.; Friday, at 8 P. M., address by Rev. C. L. Thompson, D. D.; Saturday, at 8 P. M., the people's concert, with orchestra, organ, and soloists.
ALL SEATS FREE.

A GREAT LENT MISSION.—THE REV. W. Hay Aitken, the world-famed English missioner, who ten years ago preached in Trinity Church each day at noon for three weeks to business men, will conduct in St. Andrew's Church, 127th St. and 5th Av., from March 1 to 16, at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., a great Lent mission, with special services for men only, each Sunday at 5 P. M. Everybody of any faith or no faith is invited, and will be made welcome.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av., 18th St.—Sunday, 3 o'clock, address by the famous orator, Col. George W. Bain of Kentucky; subject, "Our Country, Our Home, Our Duty." Master Charles Meehan, the noted boy soloist of St. George's Church, will sing; also, Wardwell male quartet. Miss Park, cornetist. JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President.
EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

AT COOPER UNION, MONDAY AFTERNOON, —Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman will speak at 3:30 on "Ivory Palaces," and at 4:00 Rev. A. C. Dixon will speak on the birth of Jesus; the first of a series of addresses on the great epochs in the life of Jesus. Mr. W. S. Weeden and Miss Upham will sing. Miss Anna Park will lead the congregational singing with her cornet. Doors open at 2:30. Song services at 3:00.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Masonic Temple, 6th Av. and 23d St.—Evening, 7:45; meetings for the enlightenment of Protestants and Catholics. Father O'Connor speaks on "The Jesuits Creeping Into Protestant Houses." Dr. Pollack (converted priest) also speaks. All invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., COR. 20TH St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, 11 A. M. Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. The public cordially invited. Communion immediately after morning service.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 245 WEST 43d St., Rev. John Floyd Steen, Rector.—Services, morning, at 10:45; evening, 8 o'clock. This is a Protestant Episcopal Church. No mediaevalism. Strangers welcome.

AT 23D ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, (COR. LEXington Av.,) Rev. B. B. Bosworth, Pastor.—Preaching 11 A. M., "Christ at the Door"; 8 P. M., "Is Poverty a Crime?" Song service, 7:30 P. M.

ARE YOU READING THE NOTICE BELOW? Wanted—1,000 soldiers Tuesday evening at St. Bartholomew's Mission! Come to the "Intersociality." Grand organ recital; 50 male singers.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M., evensong at 8 P. M. Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St.—Dr. Madison C. Peters, 11, "To the Young"; 7:45, "The Injustice Our Heavenly Father Has Suffered at the Hands of Painters and Preachers." Wednesday night, lectures. Welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and 37th Street.
Sunday, March 1, Dr. Henry Van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M., (communion after service,) and at 4:30 P. M. will conduct a
SPECIAL SERVICE OF PRAISE TO CHRIST.
The music will be led by a triple quartet, under the direction of Mr. Walter J. Hall, organist. The public are cordially invited. All seats free.
BIBLE SCHOOL, 9:45 A. M.
Weekly evening service, Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, Rector.
Services:
10 A. M., the holy communion.
11 A. M., morning prayer and holy communion.
4 P. M., Evening prayer and sermon.
Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St. Rector, Rev. Percy S. Grant.
Sunday services:
9 A. M., holy communion.
11 A. M., morning service.
4 P. M., musical service.
Seats free.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST.)—Christian Science services Sundays, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday school 12 M., (noon;) Fridays, 8 P. M., Metropolitan Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 213-217 West 125th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; take elevator.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching, "Fasting and Feasting in Religion." 12:15, Sunday school. 8 P. M., Bible talk by pastor in vestry.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5TH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by Dr. Lindsay Parker, rector of St. Peter's, Brooklyn.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11, "The Rule of the World and the Rule of Christ"; 7:45 P. M., the lecture postponed from last week, "The Moral Qualities of Washington."

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 309 West 57th St.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach morning and evening. Morning, "An Early Example of Religious Tolerance; a Lesson for To-day"; 7:45 P. M., "A Walk in a Garden of Lilies." Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF MESSIAH,
34th St. and Park Av.
Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. Services, 11 A. M.; subject, "The Middle Wall of Partition." All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM. First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av., Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 and 8. Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av., Rev. Wm. Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor, preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Evening topic, "Schlatter, the Healer, and Christ, the Great Physician."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, University Heights.—Rev. James Otis Denniston will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. John Lewis Clark will preach at 11 A. M., topic, "Overcoming the World." Rev. Alfred E. Myers at 8 P. M.; topic, "Strongholds."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the morning service.

EAST SEVENTY-FOURTH ST. AND PARK Av., Church of the Holy Sepulchre, (Protestant Episcopal.) Rev. Dr. Hughes, Rector.—Special Lenten service Sunday evening at 8 P. M., under the auspices of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood. Special preacher, Rev. Dr. Krans, rector of St. Ann's Church. All seats free. Congregational singing.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av., Corner 64th St.—Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30; prayer meeting Wednesday evening. All cordially welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 WEST 46th St., Rev. R. W. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor. —At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school. At 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor. At 7:45 P. M., preaching by Rev. David Gregg, D. D., of Brooklyn; subject—"Why Not the Men as Well as the Women?" Week-day services Monday and Friday evening. All are welcome.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Avenue and 91st Street.
Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., Rev. Dr. John C. Bliss—"Home Missions."
8 P. M., the Pastor—"Waiting for Harvest."
Wednesday evening, monthly missionary concert.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST." 5th Ave. and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
11 A.M., "Home Missions," by Rev. Dr. John Hall. 4 P. M., "Bethlehem, the Place of the Cradle." Wednesday Prayer Meeting. Special Bible Study.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent. —The new and beautiful chapel will be used by the children for the service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The public are cordially invited to see and hear the children.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CORNER 22D ST.
REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D., PASTOR.
11 A. M., "JOHN KNOX AND HIS TIMES." 8 P. M., PUBLIC SERVICE. WITH SERMON. WEDNESDAY EV'NG PRAYER MEETING at 8.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor. —Services Sunday, 1st inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

GESTEFELD SUNDAY EVENING LECTURE COURSE IN MARCH.—At Assembly Hall, United Charities Building, cor. 4th Av. and 22d St.—March 1, "Immaculate Conception"; 8, "Proofs of Divinity"; 15, "Judas, the Betrayer;" 22, "Glorification of Humanity;" 29, "The Last Passover." At 8 o'clock precisely. Admission free. Collection.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Mid-week service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Cor. 59th St.—11 A. M., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., on "Home Missions"; 8 P.M., the pastor, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., on "Man—Why Is He?" Seats free.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE South, Edward Judson.—Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30. Strangers welcome. Seats free. Free organ recital Tuesday at 4:00.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, EAST 35TH ST., Between Park and Lexington Aves., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Service at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rev. J. K. Smyth, of Roxbury, Mass., officiating.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., Northeast Corner 73d St., Rev. John E. Bushnell, Pastor.—Preaching, 11 A. M., by Rev. A. H. Evans of West Presbyterian Church, 42d St.; preaching, 8 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. John E. Bushnell.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St.—Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D. D., formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Portland, Oregon, and an active promoter of home mission work for many years, will preach at 11 A. M. (subject, "Home Missions,") and at 8 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY, March 1, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Music Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject, "The Sense of Sin." All interested are invited.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 59-61 WEST 46TH ST., REV. Charles Russell Treat, Rector.—Holy Communion, 10 A. M. Sermon and communion, 11 A. M. Special choral service, including "The Forty-sixth Psalm," arranged by Buck, at 4 P. M. A cordial welcome extended to all.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH St.—Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (von Weber, E flat,) 11 A. M.; vespers, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Ritchie will preach morning and evening. Subjects, "The Fall of Satan" and "Spiritual Worship."

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 76TH St., near Columbus Av., Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon and holy communion; 7:45 P. M., monthly musical service. Strangers always welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock; afternoon service at 4 o'clock; the Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 59-61 WEST 46TH ST., REV. Charles R. Treat, Rector.—Holy communion 10 A. M. Service and sermon 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THEOSOPHY.—Claude Falls Wright will lecture at Chickering Hall Sunday morning, 11 o'clock, on
MADAME BLAVATSKY.
Free. Organ recitals by Miss A. M. Judge. He will also lecture Sunday evening at Harlem Opera House Hall, 8 o'clock, on "Hypnotism." Free. Organ recitals.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV AND 43D ST.—To-morrow, 11 A. M., Dr. J. Silverman lectures on "The Young Men and Women of To-day—Their Relation to Home and Society." Seats free.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St., Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Pastor.—Public worship to-morrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. In compliance with committee of Presbytery on Home Missions, the pastor will, tomorrow morning, exchange with Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., pastor of the Madison Avenue Church. In the evening the pastor will preach.

WANTED—1,000 soldiers and Sons and Daughters of Veterans to sing revival hymns to National, patriotic airs at St. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St., 3d Av., Tuesday evening. Everybody cordially invited. Mrs. Kress sings.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony M. Evans, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THREE WEEKS ONLY!
DAMROSCH OPERA CO.
WALTER DAMROSCH.....Director
Repertoire First Week:
Monday Evg., March 2, **FIDELIO.**
Klafsky, Gadski, Gruening, Fischer, Popovici, Behrens, Lange, Lellmann, Putlitz.
Wednesday Evg., March 4, **LOHENGRIN.**
Gruening, Ternina, Klafsky, Fischer, Popovici.
Fri. Evg., M'ch 6, **THE SCARLET LETTER.** (In English.)
Gadski, Berthald, Behrens, Stehmann, Mertens.
Sat. Matinée, March 7, **SIEGFRIED.**
Alvary, Ternina, Stehmann, Putlitz, Mertens.
Reserved seats, $1 to $4. GENERAL ADMISSION, $1. Branch box office at McBride's, (The Arcade,) 71 Broadway.
LEON MARGULIES, Bus. Mgr.
The Steinway Piano used exclusively.

CARNEGIE HALL.
SUNDAY POPULAR CONCERT,
March 1, at 8:15 P. M.
GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Victor Herbert . . Conductor
Soloists:
Mme. **DE VERE-SAPIO,** Soprano.
Sig. **G. CAMPANARI,** Baritone.
M. **ACHILLE RIVARDE,** Violinist.
M. **AIME LACHAUME,** Pianist.
Popular prices, 50c. to $1.50.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Symphony Society of N. Y.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Musical Director.
To-night at 8.
SOLOIST:
JOSEFFY.
PROGRAMME: BEETHOVEN, Symphony III. Eroica.—BRAHMS, Concerto for Piano with Orchestra (Mr. Joseffy) LISZT, Symphonic Poem, Tasso.
Seats at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square, and at Carnegie Hall. C. L. GRAFF, Bus. M'gr.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA, BROADWAY & 44TH ST.
Evenings 8:15 **MUSIC HALL.** Mat. TO-DAY.
EUROPEAN VAUDEVILLE and Oscar Hammerstein's Spectacular Opera and Ballet
MARGUERITE.
THE PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.
Evenings, 8:15. **THEATRE.** Mat. TO-DAY.
RICE'S EXCELSIOR, JR.
150th Souvenir Performance, March 30.
Concert Hall, Promenade Concert.
50 cts. ADMITS TO ALL.

DALY'S. To-day, 2, Farewell Matinée.
To-night, 8:15, Farewell Performance
MISS REHAN
AND
MR. DALY'S COMPANY
THIS SEASON.
COUNTESS GUCKI.
both afternoon and evening for the last times.
TUESDAY EVE'G NEXT, Mrs. POTTER and Mr. BELLEW in
ROMEO AND JULIET.
First Matinée Monday. **Seats now ready.

DALY'S.
Stoddard's Illustrated Lectures.
LENTEN MATINEES.
This morning at 11, FIRST LECTURE, Course F. Subject: "NAPLES AND POMPEII."
Single seats, $1.50, $1, and 50c.

BIJOU CROWDED TO THE DOORS. The hansom cabby in JAMES T. POWERS, With chorus of 50 and brilliant Co., including —CLARA WIELAND— the clever comedienne and greatest of impersonators; also FLO IRWIN in her popular darky melodies. Eveg's at 8:15. Matinées To-day & Wed. 2 GENTLEMAN JOE.

ABBEY'S THEATRE, B'way, cor. 38th. Evenings, 8:15. Matinée, Saturdays only, at 2.
The Lillian Russell Opera Co.
Presenting the new Opera Comique,
The Goddess of Truth,
By Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards.

CASINO FOURTH GREAT MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
Canary & Lederer's Casino Company in THE LADY SLAVEY.
50th Time—March 12th—Costly Souvenirs.
CASINO CHAMBERS. 2 to 6 | 8 to 12. "CABARET DU NEANT." Adm. 25c.
Startling Utilization of "Cathode" Rays.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
H. C. MINER.....Proprietor and Manager
ELEONORA DUSE,
Supported by HER OWN COMPANY.
Matinée To-day. CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA AND LA LOCANDIERA.
Next Week—Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Matinée, MAGDA.
Sale of seats NOW PROGRESSING.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL.
FOURTH CONCERT.
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 3, AT 8:15.
The Kneisel Quartet
OF BOSTON.
Seats & programmes at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN. 23d St. & 4th Av.
Open continuously from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
LAST DAY
of Exhibition of American Water Color Society, and the Afternoon Recitals (from 3 to 5 o'clock) by Dr. Leo Sommer's White Hungarian Band from London, England. Admission to all, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
LAST DAY. **The Sporting Duchess**
Last Matinée To-day, 2. Eve., 8.
Next Sunday, Graham Concert. J. W. KELLY, LEW DOCKSTADER, A. LIBERATI, and other strong numbers. Best seats, 25c., 50c., 75c.

GARDEN THEATRE. A.M.Palmer, Sole Mgr.
To-day at 2. To-night at 8:15.
MR. SYDNEY ROSENFELD presents
THE TWO ESCUTCHEONS
(or Chicago in Berlin)
WITH A DISTINGUISHED CAST.

Proctor's PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St., near Lex. Av., 12 to 12.
25c.,50c. Stalls & bxs, $1, $1.50, $2.
GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants.
The Parkins, Geo.Thatcher,Marlo-Dunham; others

Harlem Opera House. Ev'g, 8:15. Sat.Mat., 2
THE SHOP GIRL.
NEXT WEEK WM. H. CRANE in The Governor of Kentucky.

PALMER'S. Evgs. 8.10. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Grand Spectacular Production
"FOR THE CROWN."
ALL ORCHESTRA SEATS $1.50.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
2d MONTH--BURMAH
THE SENSATIONAL SUCCESS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. **MARRIAGE.** Preceded by Marse Van.

KOSTER & BIAL'S MUSIC HALL 34th St.
Grand family matinée to-day. Adm., 50c.
ALL THE GREAT VAUDEVILLE STARS.
TO-NIGHT LA LOIE FULLER.

LYCEUM. 4th Av. & 23d St.....8:15 sharp
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA.
PRISONER OF ZENDA.
Matinée to-day. and Thurs., 2.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:20. Matinée To-day.
Richard Mansfield, Less.; Charles Frohman, Mgr.
JOHN DREW | THE SQUIRE OF DAMES.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
LAST WEEK BUT 1 | BOSTONIANS. ROBIN HOOD.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
DAVID BELASCO'S **MARYLAND.**
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
150th Performance March 3—Souvenirs

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve'g, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
B'way & 33d St | Charles H. Hopper in his big success, CHIMMIE FADDEN

HOYT'S THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP.
Seats selling four weeks in advance.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. MAT. TO-DAY.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
Next Week—LITTLE CHRISTOPHER.

ICE PALACE SKATING DAY and NIGHT.
LEX. AV. & 107TH ST.

STAR THEATRE, B'way and 13th St. Reserved Seats, 25c., 50c., 75c. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2.
THE WAR OF WEALTH.

14TH ST. THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
LAST TIME TO-NIGHT—LAST MAT. TO-DAY.
Chauncey Olcott in The Irish Artist.
Next Monday, OLCUTT in the Minstrel of Clare.

PASTOR'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 20 & 30 cts.
Opens 12:30. Continues right on until 11 P. M.
EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. to-day, 2.
The great hit—"COMTESSE GUCKI."

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SCHUETZEN BUND MEETS

Second Triennial Convention of the National League.

NEXT FESTIVAL TO BE HELD HERE

San Francisco and Brooklyn Wanted the Tournament of 1898—Nearly All the Old Officers Re-elected.

The second triennial convention of the National Schuetzenbund took place at the Schuetzen Hall, 12 St. Mark's Place, yesterday. The business of the first National Schuetzen Fest, which was held at Glendale Park, L. I., last Summer, was all satisfactorily disposed of, and the officers and committees received a vote of thanks for their efficient labors and their zealous efforts, which contributed largely to the success of the affair.

An executive session took place at 4 o'clock, when the various reports were received and the audits were made. It was found that $7,978.35 remained above all expenses of the festival, which is in the hands of the Treasurer. After an hour and a half of hard work with the details of the first National sharpshooters' tournament, the general session occurred, at which the following officers were present:

President—William V. Weber.
First Vice President—Lorenz Zeller.
Second Vice President—Henry Offermann.
Third Vice President—A. Richter.
Fourth Vice President—Christian D. Rehm.
Recording Secretary—Fritz Baumann.
Corresponding Secretary—Charles F. Roedel.
Financial Secretary—Henry J. Behrens.
Treasurer—George H. Wehrenberg.
Shooting Masters—Bernhard Walther, Gebhard Krauss, and Gustav Zimmermann.
Advisory Board—Fred Cook, Robert Henke, Fred Erxmeyer, Otto Uehlein, and George A. Friedrichs.

The following subordinate clubs were represented by the delegates named:

Philadelphia Schuetzen Society—Charles Molter, Philadelphia.
New-York Schuetzen Corps—Hermann Heinicke, August Christen, A. W. Lemke.

William V. Weber,
Re-elected President of the National Schuetzen Bund.

Henry Offermann,
Elected First Vice President.

Albig Rifle Club—Gustave Nowak.
Harlem Independent Schuetzen Corps—Joseph Goll.
Zettler Rifle Club—Anton Klein.
New-York City Schuetzen Corps—John Facklamm and Henry Sierichs.
New-York Central Schuetzen Corps—John Eusner, D. Merse.
Independent New-York Schuetzen—Hermann Weber.
Brooklyn (E. D.) Schuetzen Corps—Ignaz Martin.
Hoboken Independent Schuetzen Corps—Emil Berkmann.
German-American Schuetzen Society—Louis Heimbach.
Hoboken City Schuetzen Corps—H. Erxmeyer.
Philadelphia Schuetzen Verein—Charles Molter.
Brooklyn Rifle Club—I. E. Sauer.
Rheinland Schuetzen Corps—Hugo Klesow.
Brooklyn Schuetzen Corps—H. Hildebrandt.
South Brooklyn Sharpshooters—Henry Loose and H. Michelsen.
Turtle Bay Schuetzen Corps—John Dietz.
Miller Rifle Club, Hoboken, N. J.—David Miller.

The general session was called to order by President Weber at 5:30 o'clock. After opening the meeting he greeted the delegates cordially. Congratulations were extended by him to the bund upon the unprecedented success of the tournament held here last Summer. The glorious results, he remarked, were in a great measure due to the thoroughness of his co-officers and the delegates, who one and all worked enthusiastically and pushed the festival so that success was sure to follow. He recommended that the following presentations be made, which suggestion was unanimously carried: German Press Club, $500; Fritz Reuter Home, at Union Hill, N. J., $300; Brooklyn (E. D.) Hospital, $200.

Ignatz Martin,
Chosen Second Vice President for the Ensuing Three Years.

The selection of the city where the National Schuetzen Fest is to be held in 1898 was next proceeded with. Three cities applied, each of which was willing to enter into an agreement to raise a sufficient guarantee fund to carry out the programme of the tournament. These cities were San Francisco, Cal.; Brooklyn, and New-York. The first received 3 votes, the second 12, and New-York 35, whereupon the selection of New-York and environs was made unanimous, which announcement called forth applause.

The meeting of delegates then adjourned sine die. A banquet was served in the lower hall, in which all participated, after which the new delegation organized and assumed control.

The final session was called to order by William V. Weber, at 8:30 P. M., who briefly stated that the old board of officers had fulfilled its mission and retired, and that it was now in order that the convention select a temporary Chairman, and proceed with organizing for the ensuing term of three years. Frederick Cook was chosen President pro tem, and Charles F. Roedel was selected to act as Secretary. The delegates were called upon to present their credentials, to which the following responded:

New-York Schuetzen Gilde—Robert Henke, Joseph Dickescheid, and Barney Koenig.
New-York Schuetzen Corps—Fred Cook, H. Offerman, and A. W. Lemke.
Zettler Rifle Club—C. F. Roedel, Philip Feigel.
Hoboken Schuetzen Corps—Hermann Neumann, George A. Friedrich, Emil Lattmann, and Capt. H. Luttig.
Williamsburg Schuetzen Society -- Gebhardt Krauss, F. C. Ross.
Albig Rifle Club—F. Meyer and Gustav A. Nowak.
Harlem Independent Schuetzen Corps—Joseph Gut and Jacob Goll.
New-York Schuetzen Corps—Christian D. Rehm and R. Busse.
New-York Central Schuetzen Corps—Henry Kroeger, Fritz Baumann, and H. D. Muller.
Independent New-York Schuetzen—H. J. Behrens, Charles F. Wickenheiser, and Gus Zimmerman.
Staten Island Schuetzen Corps—August Moger.
Brooklyn (E. D.) Schuetzen Corps—R. Hamann and G. Klingelhoefer.
Hoboken Independent Schuetzen Corps—William Forkel and Fred Erxmeyer.
Independent Germania Schuetzen Corps—Adolph Ludwig.
German-American Schuetzen Society—John Facklamm, Louis Haimbach, and Edwin Hotz.
Elite Schuetzen Corps, Brooklyn—Ignatz Martin and Jacob Frank.
Hoboken City Schuetzen Corps—Henry Erxmeyer and John Lehmann.
Greenville Rifle Club—George W. Plaistedt.
Brooklyn Rifle Club—Emil Biele and John E. Sauer.
Rheinlandischer Schuetzen Corps—Hugo Kesow and Capt. Louis Lehmann.
Luetzow Rifle Club—A. Ringler and R. Gregor.
Brooklyn Schuetzen Corps—Henry Hildebrand, F. Witte, and F. Schwartje.
Rockaway Beach Schuetzen Corps — George Gross.
South Brooklyn Sharpshooters—H. Michelsen and H. Loose.
Turtle Bay Schuetzen Corps—Charles Schnabel and August Bornkamp.
Officers' Casino of the New-York Schuetzenbund No. 1—Charles Rohner.
Schuetzen Verein Centrum, Passaic, N. J.—Albert Joerger and Otto Bonitz.
Dufour Schuetzen Corps—Joseph Blochlinger.
St. Louis (Mo.) Independent Schuetzen Verein—William V. Weber, proxy.
Greenpoint Rifle Club—Charles Schoen.
Sappenfeldt Company No. 37—William Sappenfeldt.
San Francisco (Cal.) Schuetzen Verein—William V. Weber, proxy.
Plattdeutsche Schuetzen Corps—Hermann Lohmann, Henry Kopp, and Capt. Fred Kleppsattel.
Philadelphia Schuetzen Society—Charles Molter, Philadelphia, Penn.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and resulted as follows:

President—William V. Weber of New-York, re-elected by acclamation.
First Vice President—Henry Offermann of New-York, elected by acclamation.
Second Vice President—Ignatz Martin of Brooklyn.
Third Vice President—Henry Hildebrand of Brooklyn.
Fourth Vice President—Gustave Ringler of Hoboken, N. J.
Recording Secretary—Fritz Baumann, re-elected by acclamation.
Corresponding Secretary—Charles F. Roedel, re-elected by acclamation.
Financial Secretary—Henry J. Behrens, re-elected by acclamation.
Treasurer—George H. Wehrenberg, re-elected by acclamation.
Shooting Masters—Bernhard Walther. Gebhard Krauss, and Gustave Nowak.

The Advisory Board, consisting of Frederick Cook, Robert Henke, Frederick Erxmeyer, Otto Uehlein, and George A. Friedrichs, was re-elected by acclamation.

Officers Lorenz Zeller, Christian D. Rehm, A. Richter, and William Hayes, all of whom had positively declined re-election, were made honorary delegates.

It was resolved that the present headquarters, 12 St. Mark's Place, be retained, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The present social season is what might be called mildly gay. The lectures, luncheons, dinners, theatre parties, meetings of riding and bicycle clubs, and other functions serve to keep people of fashion fairly busy. The meetings of the Michau Cycle Club, the Knickerbocker Riding Club, the Badminton Club, and the Knickerbocker Bowling Club are all proving very delightful affairs.

—The exodus of fashionable folks is about to begin, and before many days St. Augustine, Fla., will be well filled with New-Yorkers of social prominence and the transatlantic steamships will be crowded with passengers, who will pass the Spring in Europe. The departure of the Astors for Europe will mark the beginning of the exodus of society folks, and their return in the early Summer will mark the commencement of another gay season in the fashionable world.

—Announcement came from London yesterday of the engagement of Miss Marion Voorhies Thompson, the youngest daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward Thompson, formerly of New-York, and now of the English capital, to Charles Johnston Hopper of Paris, a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Wilson Hopper of Boston. The wedding will take place in the latter part of May at the home of the bride's parents, in London.

—One of the social incidents to-day will be the musical to be given by Francis Fischer Powers at his studio, in Carnegie Hall, at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. It will be the first of three musicals, for which a large number of cards have been sent out.

—Carl J. Blenner of 58 West Fifty-seventh Street gave the first of his studio musicals on Thursday afternoon, when the artists were Miss Lillie P. Berg, Miss Oates, Mrs. Northrup, Miss Serrano, Dr. McDonald, and Mr. Byer. Recitations were made by Mr. Powell and Miss Falconer. Among the guests were Mrs. Edwin Garsia, Miss Garsia, Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell, Miss Burkholder, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Abbott, Jr., Mrs. E. Marcy Raymond, Miss Chapman, Mrs. Eakins, Mrs. Bondurant-Henry, Count Bettini, G. S. Cosa Major, H. Cosa Major, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, W. W. Andrews, J. J. Levy, Miss Jenkins, Miss Brodie, Mrs. Hart, Miss Copf, the Misses Allaire, Mrs. David Watt, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Findley Anderson, Mrs. Asco-Smith, Miss Renand, and A. Muller-Ury.

—Mr. and Mrs. Allan Schenck of 37 West Fifty-first Street and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Zabriskie of 716 Fifth Avenue have cards out for dinner parties to-night. The dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Zabriskie will be in honor of ex-President Harrison and his fiancée, Mrs. Dimmick. Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel L. McCready of 4 East Seventy-fifth Street gave a dinner last evening, when the table was decorated with roses and lilies.

—Mrs. William Astor will sail for Europe to-day on the steamship Campania, and on March 7 her son and daughter-in-law, Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, will also sail for England. Mrs. William Astor expects to meet Mrs. Coleman Drayton in Paris, and later will probably go to Nice with her. Another important departure for Europe to-day will be that of Prince and Princess Troubetskoy, the latter formerly Amélie Rives-Chanler.

—Mrs. Asa Alling-Alling of 101 West Eighty-first Street will start in a few days for Old Point Comfort, Va., where she will remain until early in April.

—Mrs. William H. Falconer and the Misses Falconer of 8 East Sixty-second Street will be at home informally on Fridays during Lent.

—A tea will be given this afternoon at 108 West Eighty-first Street from 3 to 6 o'clock under the auspices of the Wednesday Morning Sewing Class in aid of the Children's and Orthopedic Ward of the Post Graduate Hospital. The cause is an exceedingly worthy one, and deserves the fullest encouragement.

—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Hillier of 321 West One Hundred and Fourth Street gave a box party at Abbey's Theatre on Thursday night in honor of two very charming young women, Miss Doll and Miss Florence Howell, who are prominent in Baltimore society. The party occupied two boxes, and after the play had an elaborate supper at the Waldorf.

—Society is very much interested in the doll sale which is to take place in the large ballroom at Sherry's on March 20, 22, and 23. It is expected that there will be at least two hundred dolls at the various booths. The proceeds will be devoted to the fund for furnishing the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital. Among the patronesses of the show are Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Gustav Kessel, Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Mrs. David Wolf Bishop, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Miss Cuyler, Mrs. Richard H. Derby, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. G. G. Howland, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Frederic R. Jones, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. Henry Graef Trevor, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Mrs. William Seward Webb, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Winans Brown will entertain their friends at their home, the Lyonhurst, at Seventy-sixth Street and the Boulevard, on the evening of March 7.

—The bachelors' ball to be given by the members of the Knickerbocker Club will take place at the Waldorf on March 10. The Committee of Arrangements includes H. Ray Miller, Craig Wadsworth, and J. Elwood Haven. There are to be thirty-five subscribers, and among those who have already signified their intention to take part in getting up the dance are Norman de R. Whitehouse, Cambridge Livingston, Brockholst Cutting, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., William Cutting, Jr., Perry Belmont, Herbert D. Robbins, Worthington Whitehouse, Alfred Conkling, Richard Aulick, J. Woodward Haven, Center Hitchcock, and Edward H. Bulkley. It will undoubtedly prove a very jolly affair. Each of the subscribers is to be allowed ten invitations, six of which are to be sent to men and four to women. There will be a cotillion, the favors for which are to be particularly elaborate and suitable to the season.

—Mr. and Mrs. James W. Parsons and the Misses Parsons, who have been in Europe for several months, will sail for New-York from Liverpool in the latter part of next month, and will go directly to their country home near Cornwall, N. Y. It is their intention to entertain during the coming season a large number of house parties.

—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will give an illustrated and historical lecture at the home of Mrs. Guernsey, 528 Fifth Avenue, on the afternoon of March 3, at 2 o'clock. His subject will be "The Cathedrals of Italy and the Netherlands." Owing to the unavoidable absence of Consul General Olarovsky and his wife in Philadelphia, this change of place for the lecture has been made necessary.

—Mrs. Milward Adams of Chicago will give the first of her series of Lenten subscription lectures on March 2, at the home of Mrs. Charles W. Cooper of 115 East Twenty-first Street. PATRIARCH.

SENATOR PLATT THE GUEST.

Entertained at the Annual Dinner of the St. Nicholas Republican Club of the Twenty-first District.

The St. Nicholas Republican Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District gave its annual dinner last evening at the Hotel Empire, corner of Sixty-third Street and the Boulevard. It entertained Senator O. H. Platt of Connecticut and a number of prominent local Republicans.

The dining room of the hotel had been prettily furnished by Manager W. Johnson Quinn. The tables were tastily decorated. American flags and the club banners hung over the guests.

At the guests' table were Senator O. H. Platt, Job E. Hedges, James A. Roberts, Joshua L. Chamberlain, Charles W. Hackett, Edward Lauterbach, Charles B. Page, George C. Austin, Isaac W. Caulfield, Edward A. Sumner, David S. Owen, James King Duffy, Robert Jackson, A. B. Colvin, George W. Palmer, George E. Green, John Ford, Frank D. Pavey, W. M. K. Olcott, Lawrence Winters, Abraham Gruber, John C. Milligan, M. Maurice Eckstein.

After the dinner Abraham Gruber was introduced by President Isaac W. Caulfield as the toastmaster. He was greeted with cheers. He introduced as the speaker of the evening Senator Platt, who responded to the sentiment, "The Safeguard of Our National Institutions."

At the end of the speech, Toastmaster Gruber said: "You see the Platts are all good men. We want more of them."

Senator John M. Thurston of Nebraska and Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg telegraphed that they were unable to leave Washington because of Cuban matters. Mayor Strong had gone to Philadelphia.

State Controller James A. Roberts responded to "The State of New-York, in Herself an Empire," Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain responded to "The Nation," Edward Lauterbach to "Our County Organization," Job E. Hedges to "The City of New-York," and State Treasurer Colvin to "The Republican League."

LECTURES ON EUROPEAN GALLERIES.

Fraeulein Stolle's Talks in Aid of Mount Holyoke College.

Fräulein Antoine Stolle, who is a graduate of the Berlin Art School, gave the first of two lectures on art in the Berkeley Lyceum last night, her subject being "The Vienna Gallery." The second lecture will be delivered this morning, when the subject will be "The Dresden Gallery."

In illustrating her lectures, which have met with much favor recently in Boston, Fräulein Stolle throws upon a screen exact reproductions of paintings. She not only reproduces with exactness the outlines, but reproduces the tones and colors.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago offered to the Trustees of Mount Holyoke College $50,000 some months ago, provided the friends of the institution would secure $150,000 more, the total to be used as an endowment fund. The Mount Holyoke Alumnae Association of New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity has secured Fräulein Stolle's services in its efforts to meet these conditions. The lecure last night was well attended, and the sale of tickets for the second one has been large. The patronesses of the lectures are Mrs. William Barbour, Mrs. S. Q. Brown, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. George S. Edgell, Mrs. William A. Ewing, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. Phebe Hearst, Mrs. Ell J. Herrick, Mrs. D. Willis James, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. James Moses, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. William Merle Smith, Miss Anna Sprague, Mrs. Henry A. Stomson, Mrs. Richard M. Storrs, and Mrs. George E. Wood.

Tickets for the lecture to-day can be obtained from Mrs. E. F. Ward of 29 West Thirty-sixth Street and Miss M. W. West of 76 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, and at the box office of the Berkeley Lyceum.

Mount Holyoke College was the pioneer of chartered institutions for the higher education of women in this country. It was founded by Mary Lyon, at South Hadley, Mass., sixty years ago. Of the 8,000 women educated there, over 2,000 were from the State of New-York.

DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and curative in Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, &c. It is a standard remedy for Coughs and Colds.

If bilious, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Foreman William Reilly of Engine Company No. 20, who was asphyxiated at the fire at 113 Greene Street on Monday evening last, and who is at St. Vincent's Hospital, was reported yesterday to have passed the critical point, and it is now said that he will undoubtedly recover. Gen. La Grange said that Reilly was one of the bravest men that the Fire Department ever had. Fire Commissioner Sheffield has inquired every day at the hospital concerning Reilly's condition, and it is his intention to remember him in a very substantial manner for his brave acts.

The second annual dinner of the North Side Board of Trade, which will be given at Schnorer Hall, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, on the evening of March 7, promises to be an interesting occasion. Mayor Strong, Tax Commissioner Wells, County Clerk Purroy, and Superintendent of Buildings Constable are among those who have consented to attend and respond to toasts. President De La Vergne, who is traveling in the South for his health, has promised to return for the occasion and preside.

—Postmaster Dayton has received a copy of an order issued by the Postmaster General, under date of Feb. 24, modifying Section 278 of the Postal Regulations concerning second-class matter. Among other less important changes, is one providing that when a second-class publication changes its periods of issue, no back numbers issued prior to the change can afterward be mailed at the second-class rate of postage.

—Mrs. Ethel Kelso, who murdered her two children and then attempted to end her life by taking poison and cutting the arteries in her wrist, was reported yesterday to be rapidly improving. It is said that in a few days she will be able to go to court to answer to the charges placed against her. Her husband, G. Radford Kelso, spends every spare moment at his disposal at the hospital.

—Justice Jerome, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Annie E. Kennedy against Richard R. V. Thorne, dismissing Miss Kennedy's complaint. The woman, who lives in Troy, claimed to have been married to Thorne, and sued him for abandonment.

—The Rev. Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut, Secretary of the Sunday School Union and Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach Sunday evening at the Allen Street Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church on "Character Building."

—At the men's mass meeting in Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, next Sunday, at 3:45 P. M., Silas McBee, Vice President of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will deliver an address. All men are cordially invited.

—Fifteen candidates for topographical draughtsmen were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday at the board rooms, in the Criminal Court Building.

—It is announced that, beginning with April 1, the regular sailing hour of the American Line steamers will be 10 A. M., instead of 11 A. M., as at present.

Brooklyn.

—The Brooklyn Auxiliary of the New-York State Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women proposes to hold a meeting at Memorial Hall Wednesday, March 4, at 8 P. M. Mrs. Rossiter Johnson will read a paper, and Dr. Lyman Abbott, Abram S. Hewitt, Mr. Rossiter Johnson, and others are expected to speak. The following ladies constitute the Executive Board of the Brooklyn Auxiliary: Mrs. Lyman Abbott, Chairman; Mrs. David M. Morrison, Mrs. Sturges Coffin, Mrs. James McKeen, Mrs. N. A. Putnam, Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen, Mrs. James L. Morgan, Jr., Mrs. Thomas E. Stillman, Mrs. Joseph H. Hoagland, Mrs. Dwight Richardson, Mrs. James S. Suydam, Mrs. Allan Macnaughton, and Miss Chittenden.

—The Joint Committee on Studies of the Brooklyn Board of Education will recommend a shorter school year. At the next meeting of the board a resolution will be presented advocating the closing of the schools hereafter on June 30 and opening them on the second Monday of September. This will give two weeks more vacation. The Principals were in sympathy with the recommendation.

—Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, yesterday reserved decision as to whether the sum of $1,325, awarded Robert Crummey as damages for removal from office, shall be against Controller Palmer personally. Controller Palmer removed Crummey from office illegally. Crummey is a veteran fireman.

—The steamship Larington, lying at Stapleton, S. I., was seized yesterday by deputies from United States Marshal Hayden's office. John Petersen, a seaman, is suing the owners of the vessel for $10,000 damages for injuries received while employed on the steamship.

—Alphonse Fowle, a colored waiter in a saloon at 160 Myrtle Avenue, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, secured a verdict of $650 against Saloon Keeper Thomas Blaney of 85 Tillary Street. The latter had accused Fowle of stealing a pocketbook.

—The Clan-na-Gael Association will celebrate the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet at the Park Theatre Sunday night. Gen. O'Beirne will deliver the oration.

—Commissioner Willis opened bids yesterday for keeping and serving two ambulances in the western district. Michael Hasslett was the lowest bidder, his price being $84 a month.

Long Island.

—Another meeting of the Long Island Farmers' Club will be held at Hicksville this afternoon. A report will be received from the committee appointed to investigate the feasibility of a trolley road from Jamaica to that village.

—Mrs. Hannah Hicks, who took a dose of antimony Thursday evening in mistake for cough medicine, is recovering from the effects of her mistake. She is ninety years old.

—The Thomaston League is preparing to erect a building. The league is a local improvement association, and ex-Mayor Willam R. Grace is one of its members.

—Horse distemper is epidemic at Eastport. One animal, owned by H. C. Thurston, has died from the disease, and others are ill with it.

—A meeting was held at Hicksville last evening to discuss means for procuring a water supply for that village.

Yonkers.

—Kitching Corps, an auxiliary to Kitching Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, was organized Thursday evening at a meeting held at the home of Col. Edward J. Mitchell in Prospect Street. It elected the following officers: President—Mrs. John W. Pentreath; Senior Vice President—Mrs. P. L. Paulding; Junior Vice President—Miss Mary McCaul; Secretary—Miss Mamie Mitchell; Treasurer—Miss Lizzie O'Mara; Chaplain—Miss Minnie Jackson; Conductress—Miss Lillie Yerkes; Assistant Conductress—Miss Mary McCauley; Guard—Miss Kate Hooley; Assistant Guard—Miss Anna Carroll. The corps will be instituted next Thursday by Mrs. Anna P. Clear, Department President, of Buffalo.

—At the combination tournament of the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club Thursday night S. Bogart defeated Elliott Holbrook and Thomas Hale, Jr., defeated Lewis Callan in the men's bowling contest. Then Callan defeated Bogart at pool. Mrs. Post defeated Mrs. Phillips in the woman's bowling game, Mrs. Inniss beat Mrs. Post, and Miss Upham defeated Miss Cole.

—Prof. A. V. W. Jackson delivered his second lecture in the University Extension course on "Masterpieces of English Literature" on Thursday evening in the Woman's Institute. His subject was "Milton and the Paradise Lost."

—Daniel Corcoran, John Rose, and John Ross have been re-elected Trustees of the Dayspring Presbyterian Church. The salary of the pastor, the Rev. Charles E. Allison, has been increased from $1,200 to $1,500 a year.

—The members of the Killickinnick Club were entertained Thursday evening by R. G. and Edwin M. Jackson. There were speeches and songs. An enjoyable time was had until a late hour.

—The Palisade Boat Club will have a stag entertainment in the Bowling Alley Building on the evening of Thursday, March 5, free to members.

—Mrs. A. Middleton Rose has purchased the elegant building site 440 North Broadway, size 100 feet by 250 feet, and will erect a residence upon it.

—The canalboat Lizzie, while lying alongside the Public Dock, loaded with coal for Shipman & Co., was struck by a field of ice and sunk.

—The twentieth annual masquerade ball of the Turn Verein will take place Monday evening in Turn Hall. There will be some novel features.

—Mrs. Louise Stewart has obtained a permit to erect a frame flat house, three stories high, 22 by 45 feet, at 45 Oak Street.

—The annual reception of the Yonkers Bicycle Club was held last night in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Westchester County.

—The second game in the Basket Ball League series will be played to-night in the Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium at Mount Vernon between the local Young Men's Christian Association team and the team of the Central Branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association. The Yonkers High School club has withdrawn from the league.

—The March term of the County Court will begin at the Court House, White Plains, Monday, March 2. This will be County Judge Smith Lent's first appearance at a Trial Term. There are twenty-five causes noticed for trial on the calendar. There are many criminal cases to be disposed of.

—The Sing Sing trolley road is to be extended to Pleasantville, on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, about five miles east of Sing Sing, as soon as the laying of rails can be carried forward. The cars will probably be running across the country by Summer.

—The White Plains Good Government Club has elected the following officers: President—William B. Tibbits; Vice Presidents—E. A. Slosson and Dr. O. D. Kingsley; Secretary—John Birch; Treasurer—E. E. Sniffen.

—The Young Men's Congress of the Reformed Church of Mount Vernon has decided to accept the challenge for debate issued by the Chautauqua Circle of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Mount Vernon.

—E. T. Hopkins, while seated reading a newspaper in his home, in Hamilton Avenue, White Plains, yesterday morning, was severely injured by a portion of the ceiling, which fell upon his head.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Dawson gave a reception at their home in Mount Vernon Thursday evening. Mr. Dawson will leave Monday for a three weeks' tour of the Western States.

—The Vernon Club of Mount Vernon Heights will give a whist party Wednesday evening at the home of W. C. Rogers.

New-Rochelle.

—Justice Clement of the Supreme Court has denied the application of C. H. Noxon for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel Village President Clark to sign a draft for a bill in Mr. Noxon's favor that was audited last Spring. President Clark refused to sign the draft on the ground that a settlement of Mr. Noxon's claim had already been made.

—A meeting of Democrats was held Thursday evening in Music Hall. Many conservative members of the party were present, and discussed how best to unite the warring factions. The ticket indorsed by the Town Committee Wednesday evening received the indorsement of the meeting, with the exception of two or three candidates.

—The Lindsley property, opposite the First Presbyterian Church, is to be divided into building lots. This is one of the last of the old manor properties to remain intact. The Pintard house, which stands on the estate, is two hundred years old. The work of grading Pintard Avenue and of laying sewers in it is nearly completed.

—The Republican Town Convention will be held next Friday to nominate town officers and a Town Republican Committee. Delegates to the convention from the six election districts of the town were chosen at primaries held last evening.

Jersey City.

—The Rev. E. A. Meury of the Second Reformed Church yesterday filed a certificate showing that last Tuesday evening he married the Rev. Ju Sing of the Presbyterian Mission of New-York and Miss Sarah Cassing of Brooklyn. The ceremony took place at Mr. Meury's house. The Rev. Ju Sing went to Jersey City to be married because he is a friend of Mr. Meury. For convenience the missionary has adopted the English name of Joseph Singleton.

—The State Riparian Commission met in the Fuller Building yesterday. Two grants of land on Pleasure Bay were made.

No Pardon for Deliberate Criminals.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Gov. Lord, in declining to consider forgers, embezzlers, and robbers fit subjects for Executive clemency, on the ground that these crimes are the result of deliberate planning, all the mitigating circumstances of which have doubtless been duly considered and weighed by the court and jury at the time of trial, has established a principle in Executive opinion and procedure in such cases that will be creditable to his administration. The habit indulged in by his immediate predecessor of undoing the work of courts and juries, upon the representations and petitions presented by sympathizing friends and relatives of the convicts, was a most pernicious one, as the records of the Pardon Bureau, and the subsequent resentence of many of the criminals thus freed, attest. The close and intelligent student of criminology in this country, if asked to indicate the most potent check for crime of the character that requires deliberate thought could scarcely fail to answer: "The prompt apprehension, trial, and conviction of the perpetrators, and the full execution of the penalty."

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What it has done for the great Scotch game in this country. Its present links near Yonkers. Plans for the new clubhouse and eighteen-hole course. Some prominent members.

NEW SILVER CERTIFICATES

Beautiful designs of the bills shortly to be issued. How this change has taken place. Well-known artists have been employed to submit suggestions for the various notes.

THE YUMA PENITENTIARY

One of the most remarkable prisons in the United States. Filled with desperate characters. In many years but one has escaped. Uprisings quickly quelled. The prison's location.

TO BUY THE CRATER FARM

Grand Army men said to be negotiating for it. Fine site for a soldiers' home. The terrible explosion which resulted in death or injury to 287 Confederates.

PEG-LEG'S LITTLE ROMANCE

His valentine recalled an entry in his life's log book. He went a-whalin' to win Molly. A true heart under a ragged coat that treasured her love and memory for years.

MYSTERIES OF YUCATAN

Impressive relics of a race of master builders. Enigmas that await solution. Remnants of the race survive, but they remember nothing about the former glory.

A SURE ROAD TO VICTORY

Silas Larrabee discusses the Presidential outlook. Reviews the Republican record. "Wust Congress" the country ever knew. Waiting for a sound-money party.

LATINS OF THE DANUBE

Roumanians, descendants of Trajan's colonists and legionaries. Oppressed by Turks and others. Danubian principalities have reached contemporary times with territory intact.

THE FIRST POINT OF ARIES

March marks one of the important points in the sun's round. When astronomical Spring begins. Days and nights twelve hours each. Changes of the moon. The planets.

NEW-YORK'S TORY PRINTER

The rabid pen wielded by James Rivington. Words which brought retribution. Course of his gazetteer during the Revolution. Devotion to the British cause which ruined him.

THE MEXICAN INQUISITION

Manuscript volume which was found in Washington. The auto da fe in South America. Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society. The Holy Office.

MANUFACTURING IN JAPAN

What that country has achieved during the last forty years. The old-fashioned middleman. Cotton. Iron. Exports. Imports. Thrift. New industries. Cost of wages.

AS OTHERS SEE US

Popular opinion abroad of Americans by no means complimentary. Snobbishness growing upon us, 'tis said.

SISTERHOODS OF NEW-YORK

Orders of Protestant women engaged in devoted work. First society founded here in 1863. Vows of the sisters are for life. Many found to take them. Details of the work.

MUSIC, ART, AND THE DRAMA

These departments will be as full and interesting as usual.

CRITICISMS OF NEW BOOKS

The feature of the book page will be notices of the Winter's output of verse. Nearly the entire page will be filled with these reviews. Christina Rossetti and William Watson are among the authors, some of whom write well, but others badly. It will be a page alike for poets and for those who read poetry. One volume that is not verse will also be noticed. A sketch of the career of Dundonald, the naval hero.

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

PUSTALKA FOUND GUILTY

His Trial for Killing His Wife Was a Short One.

THE CHIEF WITNESS HIS LITTLE GIRL

Death the Penalty for His Crime—Sentence to be Passed by Justice Keogh on Monday.

The jury which has been trying Charles Pustalka in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, before Justice Keogh, for the murder of his wife, at 515 East Thirteenth Street, on Aug. 21, 1895, brought in a verdict yesterday afternoon of murder in the first degree.

Pustalka was remanded until Monday for sentence. The only penalty under the verdict is death. The jury in the case was secured on Thursday, and the verdict was rendered at 5:45 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, and the defense by Thomas J. Fennell.

Justice Keogh came from Westchester County, being assigned to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court about a week ago. In his court murder trials have been conducted with remarkable promptness, and a record has been established for short trials. At the close of the Pustalka case yesterday Justice Keogh thanked the jury and complimented Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, and said that his brief stay in New-York had been very interesting, and that he would return to Westchester County with a full appreciation of his experience in court here. He will sit in court long enough Monday morning to pass sentence upon Pustalka, and will be succeeded for the March term by Justice Smyth.

Pustalka killed his wife in the presence of their daughter Pauline, ten years old. He cut Mrs. Pustalka's throat and stabbed her twenty-six times. His wife and stepdaughter conducted the Café Waldorf, at 118 East Fourth Street. Pustalka was jealous of his wife. On the morning of the murder he demanded money from his wife, and when she failed to give it to him he killed her. He was arrested at the Café Waldorf. He then had a revolver in his pocket, and it was thought that he intended to kill his stepdaughter, Lizzie Schoenlein. Before the killing he had complained to the police that the café conducted by his wife and stepdaughter was the resort of immoral people.

The taking of testimony was begun when the court was opened yesterday morning. The first witness was Mr. Coles, a surveyor, who exhibited a diagram of the room in which the tragedy occurred.

Police Captain Wiegand testified that the prisoner told him soon after the killing that his wife associated with immoral people in the Café Waldorf. On his cross-examination he said Pustalka told him before the murder that he had found a man in his wife's room.

The prisoner's daughter Pauline was next called. When she appeared on the witness-stand Pustalka dropped his head on a table and sobbed violently. Justice Keogh suspended his examination of the child as to her understanding of an oath until her father had recovered himself. Pustalka watched his daughter closely as she was examined by Justice Keogh.

Justice Keogh had some doubt as to the child's understanding of an oath. He decided not to have her sworn, but allowed her to make a statement to the jury for corroboration or contradiction by other witnesses. Sitting behind the child to reassure her was a matron from an institution in Rockland County, N. Y., in which the girl is being cared for.

The child said she saw her father and mother together on the morning of the killing. She could not remember when her mother reached home, but it was before breakfast time. The child said she was in the kitchen when her father went into her mother's bedroom. She added:

Papa said something to mamma; I don't know what. He went out, and when mamma was asleep he went into the bedroom again with a big knife in his hand. He bent over and cut her head off. He then caught her by the head and dragged her into the kitchen. He stabbed her again, and mamma jumped up. He stabbed her in the heart and she fell over with a moan. He could not get the knife out. He then pulled it out with both hands and stabbed her a number of times. I stood in the kitchen near the table looking at them. He then took money from her. The money was all over blood. He then washed his hands. His clothes were covered with blood. I asked papa to give me a piece of bread. He said: "Don't bother me."

The people in the court were deeply affected as the little girl told her story. Mr. McIntyre repeated it word for word, as the tones of her voice were very low. The jurors leaned over and listened attentively as the child gave her testimony.

On cross-examination by Mr. Fennell, the little girl said she liked her papa.

"Would you like to see him killed?" Mr. Fennell asked.

"Yes, because he hurt my mamma," the little girl said.

Justice Keogh ordered the answer stricken out.

The child said her father went away when he got the money.

Pustalka fixed his eyes upon his daughter as she testified against him, and bent forward over the table, to catch each word, as she described the horrible butchery of her mother. There were a number of women in the court, neighbors of the Pustalkas, and some of these were in tears while the little girl was making her statement.

Policemen testified to the finding of the dead woman's body and to the complaints against the character of the customers of the café.

Lizzie Schoenlein, the stepdaughter of the prisoner, testified that she was in the Café Waldorf on the morning of the killing, when her little sister, Pauline, came and told her about the death of her mother. She then went to the house, and found her mother dead.

The prosecution here rested.

The defense called Herman Michaels, who said he was a manager at the Café Waldorf, having been hired by Mrs. Pustalka. The witness said that Pustalka frequently went to the café, and said the place was not respectable. He did not want his wife to conduct it. Pustalka and his wife had frequent quarrels about the place. The defendant wanted her to give the place up. She said she wanted to get back the $600 she had paid for the place. The witness said he heard Mrs. Pustalka say she wished her husband was out of the world, as all he cared for was money.

Frank V. Maier, a brother of the dead woman, swore that Pustalka bore a good reputation, and he thought him to be a good man.

Other witnesses testified as to the good character of the accused.

After the summing up by the lawyers Justice Keogh occupied thirteen minutes in his charge to the jury. The case was given to the jury at 5 o'clock, and forty-five minutes later its verdict was rendered.

Twelve Years for De Santo.

Justice Keogh in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon sentenced Vincenzo De Santo to imprisonment for twelve years in State prison. If De Santo's conduct is good he will be released in seven years.

De Santo was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree in killing Phillipo Epilito on April 20, 1895, at Barclay and Greenwich Streets.

Lewis Herman Sentenced to Death.

Justice Keogh in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday sentenced Lewis P. Herman to die in the electric chair in the week beginning April 20.

Herman was convicted of killing his wife, Mary, at 304 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, on July 17, 1895, because she refused to live with him after he had been released from the penitentiary.

Woman Detective for Innkeepers.

HOBOKEN, Feb. 28.—The Innkeepers' Protective Association of this city has employed a woman as an agent to collect evidence against unlicensed liquor dealers. Her name is Helena Paulsen. She made affidavit to-day that she had bought beer of Ernst Koenig, who keeps a grocery at 252 Sixth Street, and who, Miss Paulsen alleged, had no license.

Mr. Koenig was cited to appear before Recorder McDonough to-morrow.

AROUSED MR. COMSTOCK'S IRE.

Magistrate Crane Refused to Hold His Prisoners—He Will Take Them Before the Grand Jury.

Anthony Comstock and his agent, George Oram, appeared in the Centre Street Court yesterday as prosecutors in the examination of "Ike" Duffy and James J. Short. Duffy is the successor of Morris Tekulsky in the saloon at 113 Park Row, and Short is his bartender. They were arrested last Tuesday charged with selling tickets for a raffle for a horse valued at $1,000. Duffy's was one of four places in which the raffle was to be decided, the winner from each place to meet afterward and decide the ownership of the animal. The horse has been confiscated and other arrests have been made in Brooklyn.

Lawyer E. E. Price appeared for Duffy and Short, and Mr. Comstock opened the proceedings by demanding that the defendants be held. Lawyer Price explained that Duffy allowed his place to be used for the sale of the tickets for the raffle at the request of a friend. Magistrate Crane said that to his mind no criminal intent had been shown. "I should be loath, Mr. Comstock," he continued, "to punish a man who, through sympathy for a friend, had done what the defendant has done. It does not appear that he is regularly in the business."

"You cannot punish him," replied Comstock. "You can only hold him for disposition in a higher court."

"Mr. Comstock," said the Magistrate, "I know you want to be fair, and I want to be just. The moment I put my name to this paper and hold the prisoners I punish them and I do not propose to inflict any such indignity upon a man whom I believe to be innocent."

The censor of public morals insisted that the defendants had aided, abetted, and assisted in maintaining a lottery and were therefore as guilty of a misdemeanor as the principal. Magistrate Crane again replied that no criminal intent had been shown, and continued: "Mr. Comstock, you surely don't want a man punished who you believe had no intention of doing wrong?"

Mr. Comstock retorted hotly: "Then, if you turn them out I'll take the matter to the Grand Jury."

"You may do that, Mr. Comstock," said Magistrate Crane, "but I will do what I think right and just, even if I have to leave this bench to-morrow and go back to the practice of law. No man will come before me and be punished if I believe that he innocently did as these prisoners did."

Mr. Comstock, who was rapidly becoming more angry, and was in imminent danger of losing all control of his temper, told the Judge that he had no right to discharge the men. "I insist upon it," he said.

"I don't care what you insist upon," retorted the Court, "I'll do what I believe to be right, and I have a right to exercise my conscience on this bench. If I do wrong I must suffer for it."

Mr. Comstock insisted that a mistake was being made and demanded the right to file briefs. That privilege was granted him, and the bail of the men was continued until next Friday.

Fined for Selling Obscene Pictures.

Frank T. Vernon of 35 Central Place, Brooklyn, and Louis Apt of 318 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, New-York, who were arrested Feb. 24 by Anthony Comstock and his agent, George Oram, were placed on trial in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday. The men are respectively manager and clerk of the American Art Company. They were accused of selling obscene pictures to Samuel S. Weill of 150 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, who, as manager of the Blossom Club, purchased 200 of them to advertise the club's masked ball at Tammany Hall, on the eve of Washington's Birthday.

Vernon was fined $50, and while Apt was found guilty, sentence in his case was suspended, despite the violent protest of Anthony Comstock, who told the Justice that in all the courts up the State men were always fined. Justice Hayes said to Mr. Comstock that he did not care if men were hung for similar offenses up the State, that was no reason why they should be hung in New-York City.

MAYOR WURSTER AND MR. LAYTON DIFFER

The Former Thinks the Latter Remembers Words Not Spoken.

Mayor Wurster is of the opinion that some men have excellent memories, and that W. A. Layton, who, with a committee of clergymen, called upon him Monday, is one of those men.

Mr. Layton reported the conversation that took place between the committee and Mayor Wurster, and some things were said, as published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, that caused surprise.

Mr. Layton said the Mayor said that he was in favor of enforcing the excise law on Sunday, and that Commissioner Welles should do so, but that he did not dare ask the Commissioner to instruct his men to enforce the law because Commissioner Welles might tell him to mind his own business.

In speaking of Mr. Layton's story of the interview, the Mayor yesterday said:

"Mr. Layton must have an excellent memory. There are many things in that report that I know were said. I don't know that everything he reported was said, as I did not make any notes of the interview. I cannot remember everything that was said.

"I do not remember having said 'that this constant agitation of the excise question was a Democratic scheme to embarrass me.' I did ask if Mayor Boody had been worried by the temperance people as much as I had been."

'MID ICE HE CUT HIS THROAT.

James Kelly Stood in the Ice in the Providence River.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 28.—James Kelly, twenty-eight years old, attempted suicide last night by cutting his throat with a razor while standing waist deep in the Providence River, near the Wilkesbarre pier, in East Providence. He tried to jump off the Washington Bridge, but was prevented by William Coughlin, Peter Tobin, and Night Watchman Potts.

They released him, when he threw up his hands and commenced running, shouting that he was going to kill himself. The men chased him, but he eluded them, and, breaking through the ice, walked into the river until he was up to his waist. Six men dragged a boat for 500 yards to get at Kelly. Just before the boat reached him he cut his throat twice.

He was seized and hauled into the boat. He was carried to a doctor's office in East Providence, where his wounds were dressed. His throat was gashed from ear to ear and the outer jugular vein was severed. His condition is precarious.

Drunken Passengers Fined.

Magistrate Kudlich in the Yorkville Court yesterday, said emphatically that while he was willing in some cases to be lenient to unfortunate drunkards, he would grant no mercy to drunken men who raised a disturbance in any public conveyance. He accordingly fined Herman Wells and Emile Wolf, living at 22 St. Mark's Place, who were charged with creating a disturbance in a Second Avenue car yesterday morning, $10 each. The conductor's story was that they insulted the women passengers, and that in falling around the car Wells had finally forced his head through one of the window panes. With a drunken man's luck he did not hurt himself. The prisoners pleaded for clemency.

Carriagemakers in Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 28.—Executions upon judgments exceeding $14,000 have been issued against William D. Rogers, Son & Co., one of the oldest firms of carriage builders in Philadelphia.

The firm, which consists of the estate of William D. Rogers and Charles J. Rogers, has been noted for high-grade work, but within recent years its trade has fallen off because of an inclination on the part of the public to purchase factory-made vehicles at a lower price. The liabilities are not yet known, but it is believed they will aggregate $100,000. No estimate of the assets has been announced.

TO CLEAR HER HUSBAND

Mrs. Baker Writing About the Shoe and Leather Bank Robbery.

HOLDS THAT MR. BAKER WAS INNOCENT

Her Book Almost Completed—What She Says of the Estate and the Bank's Attitude.

Amelia F. Baker, the widow of Frederick Baker, who was charged with being in league with Samuel T. Seeley, in robbing the National Shoe and Leather Bank of $367,000, is about to publish a book in relation to that famous case. The work is now almost completed, and it is to be spread broadcast, at the cost of publication.

Mrs. Baker's purpose in writing the book is threefold. Speaking of it yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, she said: "I want to show the world that my husband was innocent of the charge of robbing the National Shoe and Leather Bank, and I also want to make it clear, as I believe I can do, that my husband did not commit suicide, but was killed by some one who was interested in getting him out of the way. In the third place, I desire to convince the world that the bank is not moving in good faith in the litigation against my husband's estate.

"At the time the Seeley defalcation was made public, I agreed to turn over all the rents of the Baker property to the National Park Bank, pending the final adjustment of the trouble between us and the National Shoe and Leather Bank. I did this in perfect good faith. The bank put a lis pendens on all our real estate, and began a civil suit ostensibly to recover money alleged to have been taken from the bank by Frederick Baker. The lis pendens covered our home at Sands Point, L. I., a private residence in Brooklyn, and three private residences in this city, besides ten tenements in which my husband possessed an equity.

"The bank has up to this time made not the slightest attempt to save any of the Baker property. The rents having been distrained, ten tenements have been sold under foreclosure proceedings and have been bought in by the several mortgagees. We could not collect the rents and could not use them, so we could not keep up payments on the tenements. Thus they have been sacrificed to us, while at the same time the National Shoe and Leather Bank has not recovered a dollar by these transactions.

"What, then, is the object of the bank in its effort to keep the suit in the hands of a referee? It certainly is not after money. What it wants is to avoid further notoriety. It wishes to save itself the embarrassment of a public trial of its cause in court, before a jury, where, as I am prepared to show, facts might be brought to light which would reflect little credit on some of the bank's officers in connection with the Seeley defalcation.

"Why is it that I cannot get fair play in this matter? I firmly believe my husband did not commit suicide. I firmly believe, and I have evidence, as I think, to show that he did not steal from the bank, and was in no way concerned in or benefited by the stealings of Seeley.

"The tenements are all of our property that was bought by Frederick Baker. The private houses, and the Sands Point estate were bought by me, with my own money. Yet the National Shoe and Leather Bank seeks to get possession of them, and at the same time is afraid to force a public trial before a jury, where the evidence may be brought before the public, for its final and impartial judgment. They are trying to smother the thing in a referee's office, where proceedings will be conducted in secret. There has not yet been a hearing before this referee, and there is no telling when the first hearing will be held. I do not think it will occur any time soon.

"The bank was so dreadfully afraid of a public trial of its suit against the Baker estate, of which I am the executor, that it desperately fought its contention clear up to the Court of Appeals, where it has now finally won the victory, which no doubt causes it intense delight.

"My book will give a full history of this strange case, from first to last, and I hope to convince the public that my poor husband neither took his own life nor robbed the National Shoe and Leather Bank."

James L. Bishop, attorney for the National Shoe and Leather Bank, refused yesterday to talk at all about the suits against the Baker estate. He said the litigation was of no public interest, and he certainly would not say a word to any newspaper, he said, about his bank's private business.

Mrs. Baker has received nearly all the insurance money on Frederick Baker's life. Only two of the companies are still holding out. Although some of the policies were contestable, and had clauses against suicide, none of the companies, it was said yesterday by an officer of one of them, had succeeded in getting incontrovertible evidence that Baker committed suicide. The chemist's analysis of the stomach and its contents failed to prove poisoning, and did not settle whether or not Baker was dead when he fell into the water.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was to the effect that Baker died from unknown causes. One of the women employed in The Evening Post Building, where Baker had his office, told the authorities that Baker was at his office until after midnight for several nights previous to his death, engaged in tearing up and burning papers. Seeley said after his imprisonment to the attorney for one of the insurance companies that when he told Baker the game was up, Baker said:

"Well, you are young and can stand this thing, but it is different with me I am too old to run away. However, I have one way out of the trouble."

Baker then, so the story goes, asked Seeley if he had his life insured. Seeley said "No." I've got mine insured," said Baker, "but I am going to take out some more policies." That was all that ever passed between Seeley and Baker on the subject, according to Seeley, and Baker did not indicate what was the one way out of his trouble.

F. W. Angel, who was Seeley's counsel after the fugitive bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank was caught in Chicago, and to whom Seeley confessed the defalcation before his flight, called on Seeley in prison the other day. "Seeley was looking very poorly," said Mr. Angel, yesterday. "He said to me the first year of his imprisonment had seemed like an age to him."

The Alleged Mail Box Thief Held.

James Goldsmith, alias Adolph Storck, who is believed to be one of the mail-box robbers, who have been causing the Post Office authorities considerable trouble for some time past, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday and held in $3,000 for the Grand Jury. Goldsmith presented at the Park National Bank last Tuesday a check for $50, which had the night before been inclosed in a letter by G. B. Meiniers and deposited in a mail box on Murray Street. It was discovered that Goldsmith had served time in the Trenton (N. J.) State prison, and on Blackwell's Island. He answers the description strikingly of a skillful forger who has been operating in this city recently. He said yesterday that the check had been given him by a peddler named Gebhart, who lived on the Bowery. He said he had once been a bookkeeper.

More Time to Examine Transit Plans.

For the third time the Supreme Court Commissioners, appointed to look into and report on the plans of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, were granted yesterday an extension of time from the Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The last extension was made to March 2, and the present one to March 12. The reason given by the Commissioners in the application was that although they had worked every day when they could they found it impossible to hear all the testimony, and especially that of the property owners in Broadway, who objected to the tunnelling of the thoroughfare. Frederick R. Coudert, the President; it was said, was obliged to be absent from the city at times and this caused a great deal of the delay. The application was signed by representatives of both sides.

MET HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

Incoming Vessels Report Tremendous Gales and Head Winds That Caused Disasters and Delays.

The British ship Hatton Hall, which reached this port yesterday, 118 days out from Calcutta, met with some exciting experiences during the latter part of her journey. The ship got into trouble Feb. 18, when she met the hurricane which wrought so much damage to shipping. The ship struggled with the storm for five days. Seas constantly beat over her decks, two of her boats were swept away, the bridge railing was smashed, and sails were blown away.

The gale moderated Feb. 23, and the ship, which had been hove to under lower topsails, filled her sails and stood on her course. The vessel passed through a large quantity of deals two days later, which Capt. Rowlands says appeared to have been but a short time in the water. The wreckage was sighted in latitude 38 degrees 32 minutes north; longitude 73 degrees 36 minutes west.

It probably came from the lumber-laden Philadelphia schooner H. L. Slaight, which was recently abandoned at sea. The derelict was boarded Feb. 23 in latitude 37 degrees longitude 74 degrees from the schooner E. C. A. True, and found to be waterlogged with deck load swept away and sails gone.

The Nova Scotian schooner Tyree arrived from Manzanillo during the afternoon, having been twenty-five days in making a trip which is usually accomplished in half that time. Capt. Richards says that a northwest gale, encountered Feb. 15, when he was in sight of Fenwick Island light, drove his vessel clear across the Gulf stream before it subsided. He then headed for port again, and four days later, when inside the Five Fathom Bank Lightship, encountered another northwest gale which compelled him to put his helm up and scud before it. The schooner lost her foresail and fore staysail and was driven 200 miles to sea.

The bark Adam W. Spies got into port during the day, 127 days out from Hong Kong. The vessel had a series of heavy gales, and during one of them Seaman A. Johnson, thirty-six years old, fell overboard and was lost.

MAY BE CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.

Plan to Change the Name of Fifty-ninth Street from Fifth to Eighth Avenue —Other Changes Suggested.

Fifty-ninth Street from Fifth to Eighth Avenue is to be rechristened Central Park South if the action taken yesterday by the Aldermanic Committee of Streets is sustained by the full board and not vetoed by the Mayor.

The committee gave a public hearing yesterday in the Council Chamber on several resolutions asking for changes in the names of streets.

Almon Goodwin and David J. McComb spoke in reference to the resolution changing the name of Fifty-ninth Street. They said that the owners of all the property with the exception of fifty feet were represented in the petition in favor of the change. They gave as the chief reason for asking for the change that in the three blocks the property was almost wholly residential, while the rest of the street in the immediate vicinity was now or soon would be devoted to business purposes.

No opposition was offered, and the committee decided to report in favor of the resolution.

Charles A. Crawford and others asked that ten streets on Woodlawn Heights be changed from their present names to numbered streets, running from One Hundred and Thirty-third to Two Hundred and Forty-second Street, inclusively, and also that the names of eight other streets be changed to avenues with corresponding names. The committee will report in favor of this.

The resolution changing the names of Vanderbilt Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, Raft Avenue, and Fourth Avenue, all of which are different names of the same street, through which the Harlem Railroad runs from Harlem River to Pelham Road, to Park Avenue, was submitted. The plan is to have the street numbered in continuation of Park Avenue below the river. This will also be reported favorably.

H. L. HOTCHKISS TO SELL HIS PICTURES.

Oil and Water Color Work by Natives and Foreigners.

The Reichard pictures barely disposed of, the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries are once more hung with still another collection, this time from Horace L. Hotchkiss, who offers some seventy-seven works that Messrs. Ortgies & Co. will dispose of by auction at the galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday evening next, March 4, at 8 o'clock.

There are many familiar names in the catalogue, both domestic and foreign, and there are a number of men who are not so well known. Altogether, the collection will be found moderately interesting, with here and there a fairly dashing example, while all the canvases are of modest proportions.

The bootblack of New-York is in evidence from the brush of J. G. Brown, and is a characteristic example, such as is seen with regularity at our Academy exhibitions. There is a "Marine," by William Haston; an early and highly finished work by J. C. Thoms, a Spring scene; a marine by A. T. Britcher; a very early picture by George H. Smillie, "Old Fort at St. Augustine"; an "Old Mill," by A. Insley; a water color by P. E. Rudell; "The Coming Storm," by Arthur Parton, and to class Paul De Longpré as an American, since he has become identified with this country, some "Lilacs."

The foreigners, however, are in the greater number. A head by J. C. Jacquet is of an attractive girl and is called "Sweet Sixteen," while by J. G. Vibert there is an early and delightful little panel about 8 by 9 inches, of a Spanish smuggler resting by the wayside. The detail here is astonishing, and the execution delightfully clever. By A. Hagborg there is a stiff and hard figure of a fisherwoman, called "Solitude," that again causes wonder at the popular success of this unsympathetic painter.

A panel by Steinhell is called "A Welcome Guest." It is one of the good things here. With much detail, there is little sacrifice of other qualities, and the drawing is excellent. "A Gray Morning" in a wheatfield is by the popular Cazin, and is sweet in color: Monchablon, departing from his sunny sketches of cultivated farming lands, has here a street in Chatillon, France, more satisfactory than the usual uninteresting vista of country he frequently gives, and by Jean Béraud, an "Au Revoir" represents two Parisian females getting into a carriage with liberal display of impossibly small ankles and feet. In this line, Gabrini, gives more substantial proportions, and still more liberal display in his "Two Admirers," wherein a young woman in the somewhat free and easy costume of the "Directory," discloses charms with startling carelessness.

To Horace Vernet is accredited a "Napoleon After the Battle"; Emile Adam has a pleasant water color, "At the Fountain"; Kowalski is represented by a "Winter Scene in Poland," with many figures, while there is other work, by Munier, Alvarez, Jimenez, L. Welden Hawkins, Andriotti, Sanchez-Perrier, Voltz, Beyle, Spiridon, Jules Goupil, Casanova, Simoni, De Pennne, Kluyver, Marie, and Valeri.

Joseph Silverstone Was Robbed.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Feb. 28.—Joseph Silverstone, twenty-two years old, a clerk in Station V of the New-York Post Office, while going to his home was assaulted at the corner of Steinway Avenue and Grand Street, this city, at an early hour this morning by three men, who relieved him of a silver watch and $3.15 in money.

The matter has not been reported to the police.

Sent $2 Conscience Money.

Some person, who was evidently very cautious to screen his or her identity, sent $2 in conscience money to Controller Fitch yesterday. The envelope containing it was addressed to "A. P. Fitch, Controller," not in writing, but in print, that had been cut from some newspaper.

SECRETARY LAMONT ACTS

Approves the Plans for the New East River Bridge.

HEIGHT IN CENTRE TO BE 135 FEET

Pier Heads Will Be 117 Feet High—Board of Engineers' Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Secretary Lamont to-day approved the plans recommended by a board of engineer officers for the construction of the bridge across the East River from New-York to Brooklyn.

The plans as approved provide that the height of the structure shall be 135 feet in the centre at mean high tide, and for a distance of 200 feet on each side of the centre.

The pier heads are to be 117 feet high.

A hearing, at which Secretary Lamont was present, was held in New-York last week by the engineer board, and the recommendations of the board followed.

CHIEF ENGINEER L. L. BUCK

Will Direct Construction of New East River Bridge.

The new East River bridge is an undertaking that will cement the two leading factors of the Greater New-York, and will involve an expenditure of $10,000,000. The man who will direct this immense work is Leffert L. Buck, the chief engineer.

Personally Engineer Buck is a tall, spare man, about fifty years old. He is a bachelor, probably because he has not had time to get married, or to go into the society which provides helpmates by the score for a man of his means and ability. Mr. Buck has been working for seven months on the plans and specifications of the bridge. He was found in an up-town boarding house yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who requested Mr. Buck to furnish some facts about himself. Mr. Buck was very diffident, and positively refused to state his age, which plainly indicates that he is still in the matrimonial market. The reporter, however, managed to gather some facts regarding his career.

Mr. Buck was born in St. Lawrence County, this State, and attended the university there until the war broke out, in 1861, when he abandoned the university course within a year of graduating and enlisted as a private in the Sixtieth New-York Infantry. Engineer Buck was present at Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringold, Rensica, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, and other engagements. He became a Corporal at Antietam, was made a Sergeant at Gettysburg, got shot in the leg, and rose to the rank of Captain. Speaking of Gettysburg, Engineer Buck said it was one of the greatest battles of history. He said the principal difference between it and Waterloo was that there were better weapons at Gettysburg. He was on Sherman's march to Savannah, and was mustered out at the close of the war, in 1865.

On leaving the war, Engineer Buck entered the Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, and graduated as a civil engineer in 1868. His first regular work was on the Croton Aqueduct, where he had two and a half years' practical training and experience. In 1871 he went to lay out a railroad in Peru, where he built the Verrugas bridge, on the Oroya Railroad, a structure requiring quite as much skill, though not of as huge dimensions, as the work in which he engaged. It was at that time the highest bridge in the world, but has been since excelled by the suspension bridge, at Bristol, England, and the Brooklyn Bridge. It has three piers, four spans, and two abutments; it is 575 feet long and 252 feet high. Mr. Buck had entire charge of the work during the period of its erection.

When the bridge in Peru was finished, he returned to the United States, and was engaged in the inspection of the Louisiana Bridge, which crosses the Mississippi about 100 miles above St. Louis.

The next enterprise of any magnitude on which Mr. Buck was employed was on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad at Springfield, Ill., after which he turned and spent a year in Peru. Coming back once more to the United States, he superintended the repairs of the Suspension Bridge at Niagara in 1877, which was a work of some difficulty, owing to the fact that the trains kept running all the time. He was resident engineer on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey for a year, and then went to build the bridge at Portland, Oregon, over the Willamette River. Only the preliminary work of the structure was executed, and it collapsed because of a want of money. Mr. Buck went into partnership with G. W. McNulty in 1883, and so continued for four years and a half, the firm doing general engineering work.

After dissolving the partnership, Mr. Buck built two bridges at Rochester, one of which had a span of 428 feet. He then moved once more to the Pacific coast, where he built a bridge across the Columbia River at Pasco, Washington. This bridge is half a mile long, and took one year to build. Coming East once more he started an office of his own and had been doing engineering work of various kinds up to the time of his present appointment.

When asked his advice for young men who wished to adopt civil engineering as a profession, Mr. Buck said that he would not recommend it to any one who had not a special aptitude for the profession.

"It takes years of preparation," he remarked, "requiring a sound general education, and the pay which ranges from $60 to $1,500 a month is not adequate. If a young man gave the same amount of attention to other business, he would be much more likely to make a fortune than in engineering. There is no chance of getting rich, and I do not know of one man in all my experience, who became rich on engineering alone. It takes a lifetime to thoroughly equip a man unless he is fortunate to get interested, in some large enterprise like some of those I have mentioned, when the various details are worked out in such a manner as to give practical effect to school knowledge."

Mr. Buck has a splendid professional library in his apartments, and notwithstanding his varied experience at bridge-building in North and South America, he still reads extensively, and is thoroughly posted on all the modern requirements of his profession.

LAWYER FRIEND AS A PEACEMAKER.

Two Actresses, Prisoner and Complainant, Embrace Him.

Mrs. Harriet Doud, the actress who was arrested on the night of Feb. 3 on a charge of trying to shoot Mrs. Lillian Marion, better known under her stage name of Lillian Swayne, of the company now playing "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Grand Opera House, was again arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Mrs. Marion was accompanied to court by her father and her aunt. Mrs. Doud's husband was also in the court room. Mrs. Marion was represented by A. H. Kaffenburgh, of Howe & Hummel's office, and Mrs. Doud was represented by Lawyer "Manny" Friend. Prof. Swayne, the father of the complainant, insisted on pushing the case, which was set down for a hearing March 16.

As soon as Prof. Swayne left the court room Lawyer Friend escorted the two women to the rooms of the Gerry society and brought them together. Both started to weep, and they were soon kissing each other. After they had talked a while they called the lawyers to them, and Mrs. Marion said that she wished to withdraw the charge. The Magistrate said that the charge could not be withdrawn as it was a case of felony. Mrs. Marion having said that Mrs. Doud had discharged the pistol at her. Lawyer Friend stated that Mrs. Marion said that the pistol had not been aimed at her, but had been discharged in the air.

"Will she swear to that?" asked the Magistrate.

"Yes, Sir," replied the lawyer.

"Bring them out here again, and I will reopen the case," said the Magistrate.

Mrs. Marion was perfectly willing to swear that the pistol had been aimed at the air, and the Magistrate discharged the prisoner. Lawyer Friend declared that no reflections had been cast on Mrs. Marion's character. Both women were so overcome that they embraced the lawyer. Prof. Swayne stamped with rage when he heard what had been done in his absence.

MANY THIEVES IN HARLEM.

Rear Doors Forced, Safes Ripped Open, and Cash Drawers Looted—Police Kept Guessing.

Harlem has been overrun lately by an enterprising set of thieves whom the police of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station seem unable to catch.

The store of the Rown Tea Company, at 2,307 Third Avenue, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning, who tore the safe open, but were frightened away before they could get the contents. They failed in opening the back door of the store, and after breaking the lock were compelled to force the transom open. They then dropped an iron hook down by putting their arm through iron bars, and removed the heavy oak bar from across the door.

When the store was opened in the morning the floor around the safe was strewn with the asbestos packing which had been picked out. The side of the safe had been ripped open and the knob, combination, indicator, and hinges torn off, and were piled on top of the flour barrels two feet away. The attempt to tear open the inner lining was unsuccessful, as only a small hole was made. A piece had been broken off of the money drawer inside, but as far as has been learned no money had been taken.

The means which the burglars employed to tear open the safe after failing at opening the door was to remove an iron band, two inches wide and an inch thick, which divided the sides into panels. By inserting the point of a nail extractor into a bolt-hole the thin iron sheeting was ripped up, making a hole twenty inches in diameter. The asbestos packing was then picked away, and an attempt made at the inner lining. The cashier's drawer was also opened, and $2.50 in change taken. Besides this, all they took away with them was a package or two of choice tea. Detectives say it was the work of green hands.

The hardware store of W. N. Beersat, 2,269 Third Avenue, was entered Feb. 18 by burglars, who got in through the rear door, after having failed in an attempt to force the iron bars at a rear window, and then cut their way through the weather boarding under the window. The door of the safe was torn open, and $4 taken from the cash drawer, besides $200 worth of revolvers and fine cutlery from the showcases. William Schriever's stationery store, at 2,317 Third Avenue, was entered through a rear window three nights previously, but only $2.50 was taken from the cash drawer. A few weeks before that the store of E. G. Grohman, a furniture dealer of 2,273 Third Avenue; Bachrack's stationery store, at 2,275 Third Avenue, and a shoe store kept by L. Licester, at 2,277 Third Avenue, were entered from the rear on the same night, but the thieves got only a few dollars.

OBJECTS TO RELIGIOUS STORIES.

Child Withdrawn from a Public School Because of Them and Anti-Liquor Teachings by Miss Young.

The parents of children who attend Public School No. 31, on Dupont Street, in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, are aroused over the withdrawal of certain pupils from the school because of the alleged tendency of some of the teachers to combine religion and the liquor question with secular instruction.

Most of the existing dissatisfaction is directed against Miss Anna J. Young, the head teacher in the school. Chief among the young woman's critics is Detective Sergeant Stephen Donlon of the Nineteenth Precinct. Detective Donlon recently withdrew his sixteen-year-old son, James, from the school because he says he does not approve of Miss Young talking against those engaged in the saloon business, or relating anecdotes that seem to be directed against the Catholic faith.

"Miss Young frequently occupied the time allotted for her prescribed duties in relating religious anecdotes which, to my mind, and that of my father, appear to be a blow at the Roman Catholic faith," said young Donlon, when seen at his parents' residence yesterday. "She is prominently identified with the Salvation Army, and also with the First Methodist Episcopal Church, on Manhattan Avenue. In her little anecdotes about the liquor business she frequently alluded to it as a crying evil. Outside of this, I have never found any fault with her."

Mr. Valette, the Principal of the school, declined to say anything regarding the affair beyond remarking that it was most unfortunate that the matter should be made public.

"In speaking of the liquor question, I made no outcry against any one who conducts a saloon," said Miss Young. "I simply dwelt upon the evil effects to those who indulged themselves with stimulants of that character. I frequently told little religious anecdotes, but in no way were they directed against any particular creed."

Detective Donlon says he will lay the whole matter before Superintendent Maxwell of the Brooklyn schools.

TRIED TO KILL HIS DAUGHTER.

Joseph Fairhurst a Prisoner in Paterson—The Daughter's Story.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 28.—Joseph Fairhurst, a prominent silk manufacturer, was committed to jail to-day charged with having attempted to murder his seventeen-year-old daughter Jennie. The man is thought to be insane, and an inquiry into his mental condition will be made. When arraigned to-day Fairhurst continually talked about murdering a whole family.

While Jennie was reading in her home last night her father attacked her suddenly. The girl could not call for assistance, and the crazed parent did not release her until she was black in the face. She fell to the floor unconscious, and was found soon afterward. Upon reviving the girl told of the attack, and Fairhurst was arrested.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ALARMS INDIANA.

By Reports of the Death of Senator Voorhees and Editor Shanklin.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—The editors of Indiana newspapers taking the service of The Associated Press were shocked yesterday afternoon by the receipt of a bulletin from Washington erroneously announcing the death of Senator D.W. Voorhees. Hardly had this dispatch been distributed when a second one was received stating that J. G. Shanklin, editor of The Evansville Courier, was dead. The respective bulletins were subsequently ordered killed, and a third one was dispatched—which proved to be correct—to the effect that M. R. Shankland, one of the executive clerks of the United States Senate, had died Thursday morning.

To Restrain a Proposed Burial.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Clement, William B. Ditmas yesterday secured a temporary injunction restraining his brother Chauncey L. C. Ditmas, from burying in the family plot in Cypress Hills Cemetery, the body of his stepson, Clarence Terry, the son of Chauncey Ditmas's wife by a former marriage.

Clarence died last November and was buried, and now his stepfather wanted to transfer the body to his family plot.

Condition of the Wool Market.

Sales of wool in the leading markets of this country for the last week, reported to the Textile Manufacturers' Journal, reached 2,279,900 pounds domestic and 2,213,500 pounds foreign, a gross total of 4,493,400 pounds, as compared with 2,105,700 pounds domestic and 1,643,400 pounds foreign, a gross total of 3,749,100 pounds for the previous week.

Dr. McConnell at Holy Trinity.

The Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Philadelphia, who will, on May 1, become the rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Mont

NEW PUBLICATIONS

SAINTSBURY'S RECENT VOLUME.

A HISTORY OF NINETEENTH CENTURY LITERATURE. (1780-1895.) By George Saintsbury, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in the University of Edinburgh. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1896. Price, $1.50.

We are well aware that the function of criticism is about the most difficult and discouraging of all functions, and that to criticise, necessarily at short range, the writers of a recent period must be at best a task of uncertain outcome; yet we were not prepared to find Mr. Saintsbury's latest volume so insufficient and so inartistic as it is. It may seem captious to ask art of a critic who is obliged by the nature of his subject to select some three hundred or more writers of the century, of varying ability and varying quality, and to present them in a single volume with biographical sketches and "notes" of appreciation. Yet one may conceive the possibility of constructing such a literary skeleton in a way that should give it the artistic properties of proportion and simplicity. These we have looked for in Mr. Saintsbury's work, and these we emphatically have failed to find.

When Mrs. Oliphant covered practically the same field two or three years ago, she managed to get into her "Victorian Age" more unity of purpose and of effect than Mr. Saintsbury has got into his "History of Nineteenth Century Literature," in spite of his advantages of more accurate knowledge of facts, less parti-pris, and more discriminating insight to the individual qualities of individual writers. And even his insight seems to have failed him in a most amazing manner in certain cases. He "sometimes doubts" whether "Mr. Froude at his best has any superior among the prose writers of the last half of this century"—this period including, it will be remembered, Thackeray, who—writing to the last—died in 1863, seven years after the first volumes of Froude's History of England appeared; George Eliot, Matthew Arnold, Ruskin, and Thomas Carlyle, of whom Mr. Saintsbury himself says, "If his position as the greatest English man of letters of the century in prose be disputed, it will generally be found that this opposition is due to some not strictly literary cause."

To Macaulay (to take another example of Mr. Saintsbury's failure to put his finger on essentials) some eight or nine pages are given, without an allusion to either of the supremely characteristic qualities discovered in him by Mr. Walter Bagehot—the quality of impassivity, of unchangingness, and that Scotch "faculty for economics" obvious through its veil of style to the author of Lombard Street.

The only living author included in Mr. Saintsbury's plan is, properly enough, John Ruskin, but it can hardly be said that the reader gets much enlightenment from the inclusion. It merely turns out that Mr. Ruskin is another to whom Mr. Saintsbury enthusiastically inclines to vote "the primacy in nineteenth century prose."

In the criticism of Mr. Arnold, of whom it is hard to believe that he is not still a living author, Mr. Saintsbury is very far from being irreproachable, and, to Mr. Arnold's most fervent admirers, will seem thin and wordy, yet he is not unappreciative, and his definition of the character of Mr. Arnold's aim is fairly well borne out by the "Letters" recently published. "Consciously," says Mr. Saintsbury, "he was striving against both [Keats and Tennyson] to set up a neo-classic ideal as against the romantic, and unconsciously he was endeavoring to express a very decided, though a perhaps not entirely genial or masculine, personal temperament."

To Arnold's prose the author is more inimical than to his poetry. He goes, we think, too far—it is certainly going too far to assert that Mr. Arnold "discouraged, without in the least meaning to do so, and indeed meaning quite the contrary — seriousness, thoroughness, scholarship, and criticism. He discouraged—without in the least meaning to do so, and indeed meaning quite the contrary—simplicity and unaffectedness in style." It is going rather too far to say of the series of books on religious questions that "the real fault of the whole set is that they are popular, that they undergo the very curse of speaking without qualification and without true culture, which Mr. Arnold had himself so freely pronounced." Yet underneath the clumsiness of an unrestrained style there lies a germ of truth in Mr. Saintsbury's overvigorous complaining. He has in some way managed to scent out the source of Matthew Arnold's weakness as a critic, and the unprejudiced reader who has recently gone over his "Literature and Dogma," "St. Paul and Protestantism," must, however reluctantly, feel a certain sense of response.

Mr. Saintsbury finds it easy to let himself go in the opposite direction where Tennyson is concerned. Tennyson is his poet above other poets—he is sensitive to his excellences, and makes a conscientious attempt to realize his shortcomings; but the passages treating of him are among the least agreeable the book contains, descending to absurdly colloquial expressions (such as "the endless, aimless talkee-talkee about 'thoughtful' things") and extravagant commonplaces of praise.

To Dickens, Mr. Saintsbury is admirably just, presenting him in precisely the fitful light and shade that plays over his books, with a suggestive comparison with Balzac that reveals, as very few passages in the "History" are allowed to reveal, Mr. Saintsbury's familiarity with the springs of French literature.

In criticising Mr. Saintsbury's present book it must be remembered that his ambition has, by his own avowal, been limited to providing what he calls a "mind-map" of the literature of the nineteenth century, and as a guidebook pure and simple the work is more than a fair success. It is brought down to include the very recent writers; Walter Pater, for example, and Stevenson, dead but yesterday, come within its scope, as do Darwin, Huxley, and other writers of the scientific cast.

Place is found for minor writers for whose appearance the author half apologizes, but we are not inclined to quarrel with the selection; it is broad but discriminating, and on the whole extremely representative. Neither is Mr. Saintsbury blind to the great movements of the nineteenth century, although he gives them very uneven treatment. He might well, for example, have been more definite about Leigh Hunt's influence on the "new poetry," particularly upon Keats, and it is an autocratic division that makes Hunt follow Keats, when he came before him in point of time, and stands sponsor to the style of the couplet poems.

The plan of the book, on the whole, however, is good, and promises much. The work of a writer is not kept together, but separated in different departments of prose and verse. Thus we find Matthew Arnold first among the poets, and then among the critics, and so on. By this method a very intelligent view of the tendencies of the time might have been obtained if Mr. Saintsbury had had a really strong grasp of his subject. As it is, the book might have been arranged in almost any way without changing the general effect of choppiness. The bits of biography given in connection with each writer are rather well done, careful, not tainted with gossip, and very useful to the reader desiring personal knowledge of nineteenth century authors in a concentrated form.

If Mr. Saintsbury had been able to keep his book out of press for a year's thorough revision, so that it could have ripened under his hand, he might have made it three times more valuable than it is.

THE STUDY OF CRIMINALS.

CRIMINAL SOCIOLOGY. By Enrico Ferri. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

There can be no subject more worthy of study than the one Enrico Ferri is engaged in, and yet the elucidation of it seems as far distant as ever. Could we find the true causes of crime or learn to know the criminal by his physical appearance, we might know what were the precautions to be taken.

The modern Italian school of criminal sociology has assumed a certain pre-eminence, but the claims are scarcely admitted by either English or American authorities. The great question is, Is society getting better or worse? Even on that point opinions are divided. "The real dimensions of the question," as Prof. Ferri points out, "are partially hidden by the superficial interpretations which are so often placed upon the returns relating to crime." When we see in a country, bearing in mind the increase of population, what seems to us to be a decrease of crime, the figures may be misleading. Even if there is an apparent increase, we may make a mistake in the deductions. In the first case, imprisonment for crime may have been made shorter, and again it may happen that the category of crimes has been expanded.

Lombroso, in his anthropological data, studying the criminal, certainly presents anatomical or physiological facts which have a certain value, but it is difficult, well-nigh impossible, to make any positive deductions from them. No Judge on the bench or jury could ever use them. They are not available for legal conclusions. "Criminal anthropology," says the author, "is to criminal sociology, in the scientific function, what the biological sciences in description and experimentation are to clinical practice." This comparision, in a measure true, nevertheless is full of difficulties when practically worked out. Nothing can be more positive than that the natural roots of crime do not so much grow from the individual organism as flourish in certain social environments. It is, then, our duty to reform the environment. Describing "the born or instinctive criminals," Prof. Ferri quotes Wayland, who says: "They do not suffer in prison. They are like a painter in his studio, dreaming of his next masterpiece. They are on good terms with the jailers, and even know how to make themselves useful."

It seems to be the despair of well-meaning people to-day that the thief who has once been in prison is sure to return to it, and that may be an English and not an Italian opinion. "When," says Thomson, in his "Psychology of Criminals," "you can turn an old thief into an honest worker, you may turn an old fox into a house dog." The figures Prof. Ferri gives are twenty-odd years old, but they hold good to-day. Accordingly, the "relapses" to crime in England are 38 per cent. for those who have committed one crime, 18 per cent. for two crimes, and for those who have committed three crimes not less than 44 per cent. In Italy, in 1857, there were 27,068 relapses. It is, we think, absolute insensibility which leads to crime in certain individuals.

We may call "insensibility" a lack or a weakness of the moral sense, or it may be a man's impossibility to realize the consequences of his act. Granting all that, we are not to overlook this "insensibility," nor can it be advanced as an extenuation. Prof. Ferri, though by no means an advocate of the sentimental school, presents the fact, which is absolutely as true as it is depressing, that in the brain of many an honest man there flashes for an instant the notion, transitory though it may be, of a crime. Victor Hugo has written how we must "face duty, for to hesitate is to be lost." The homicidal or suicidal idea has often troubled for an instant a man's brain. The criminal who acts through passion, who is carried away by a moment of greed or of revenge, may have had his struggle, but if he have not resisted it he is culpable. Lombroso, inclined to using chemical terms, has called these subjects "criminaloids."

The many attempts toward a scientific classification of crime may be more interesting than practically useful. What we most want is the curative principle. How may we so improve our punishments as to cure or prevent relapse?

In a former work of Prof. Ferri's, "Studies of Crime in France," the anthropological, physical, and social factors were presented. Ignoring the first two, taking them at their worth, it is the last one, the social factor, which would seem to be, if studied, the most practically useful. These factors are innumerable; they comprise "density of population, public opinion, manners and religions, family circumstances, systems of education, industrial pursuits, alcoholism, economic and political conditions, public administration, justice and police, and in general legislative, civil, and penal institutions." All these have their effects, and they must each be studied. Anthropology may help, but it has nothing to do with the cause—for the cause of crime is mainly a social one, or is due to environment.

Whether Prof. Ferri refers to Italian conditions we do not know, but he writes that in a community there are 60 per cent. who do not commit crime, and there are 40 per cent. who do, and of these 40 per cent. there are 5 per cent. who commit suicide, 5 per cent. become insane, 5 per cent. are tramps, while the other 25 per cent. are true criminals.

Prof. Ferri, in dealing with the most difficult of all subjects, has done his best to master his topic. If the results he arrives at, from the nature of things, are still by no means clear, the task of casting light on criminal sociology must never be abandoned. We want, and will always want, some positive system of social, preventive, and repressive defense against crimes and criminals. The defensive system we know something about—but as to the curative one we are still in the dark.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

YOUTH, a Poem of Soul and Sense, and Other Poems. By Michael Monahan. 12mo. Albany: The Albany Publishing Company.

WASHINGTON; OR, THE REVOLUTION. A Drama. By Ethan Allen. In two parts. Part II. 12mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely.

MRS. ROMNEY. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

THE SONG OF SONGS WHICH IS SOLOMON'S. Being a Reprint and a Study by Elbert Hubbard. 8vo. East Aurora, N. Y.: The Roycroft Printing Shop.

NICKERSON'S ILLUSTRATED CHURCH, MUSICAL, AND SCHOOL DIRECTORY OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. 8vo. New-York: Nickerson & Young. $2.

ETIDORHPA; OR, THE END OF EARTH. The Strange History of a Mysterious Being and the Account of a Remarkable Journey. A communication in manuscript by Llewellyn Drusy, who promised to print the same, but finally evaded the responsibility, which was assumed by John Uri Lloyd. With many illustrations by J. Augustus Knapp. Second edition. 8vo. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke Company. $2.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK. A Tale of Love and War. By Joseph Hatton. Illustrated by B. West Clinedinst. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

THE SAVOY. An Illustrated Quarterly. No. 1, January, 1896. London: Leonard Smithers.

Better Employed.

From The Chicago Record.

"You don't seem to boast much about your ancestors?"

"No; I'm too busy fixing things so my posterity can brag on me."

BISHOP POTTER ON CHARITY

He Addresses a Large Audience in a Brooklyn Theatre.

EVIL OF INDISCRIMINATE GIVING

A Letter Written for a Beggar by the Speaker's Own Father Quoted as an Example.

"The Motives and Perils of Charity" was the subject of a lecture delivered by Bishop Potter of this city yesterday afternoon at the Amphion Theatre, in Brooklyn, to a large and fashionable audience. The lecture was announced for 4 o'clock, but it was nearly an hour afterward when Bishop Potter appeared. The lecture was given under the management of the local Bureau of Charities, of which Mrs. Tenney is the managing Directress. There was no charge for admission.

Seated on the platform with the lecturer were the Rev. Father Sylvester Malone, who presided; the Rev. N. W. Wells of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, pastor of the First Reformed Church, in Bedford Avenue; the Rev. John J. Arnand, pastor of the Orchard Street Primitive Methodist Church of Greenpoint, and the Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, pastor of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street.

Father Malone, who received an enthusiastic welcome, said that he was fully sensible of the honor conferred on him by asking him to preside at the meeting.

"It is nearly twenty years ago," he remarked, "since Seth Low, myself, and a number of other gentlemen assembled at the residence of the Rev. John D. Wells and organized the Bureau of Charities, under whose auspices we are here assembled. The presence this afternoon of the broad-minded and generous head of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York will give an impetus to the work of the bureau which it is hardly possible to estimate. Bishop Potter is the friend of the poor, and it is well for society that he holds such a place as he does in the hearts of the people. Seth Low and Bishop Potter are worth a whole army, and if everybody was as high-minded and liberal as the Bishop, unity of faith would soon be accomplished."

Father Malone referred in warm terms to the action heretofore taken by Bishop Potter in settling disputes between capital and labor, after which he introduced the lecturer as "the learned and the good Bishop Potter of New-York."

The Bishop prefaced his remarks by apologizing for the lateness of his arrival.

"I am a babe in the Brooklyn woods," he said, "and my invincible ignorance of the situation of your places of amusement has cost me one hour, and is responsible for the time at which I arrived here.

"Some people are apt to think that any discussion of charity that does not help somebody is distasteful, but indiscriminate charity often degrades the man whom it was intended to help. When I was in my teens, I visited the United States Senate one day and heard Senator Sumner deliver a speech for which he was afterward stricken in his seat by a Southerner. The impression made by that oration will never fade. Slavery degraded a race; it was the great crime of the American people. The use of indiscriminate charity is also a crime, because it degrades men, women, and children. There came into my house some time ago an applicant for relief. He had a letter written by my father in his behalf twenty years ago. The letter recommended the bearer to the beneficence of the charitably disposed people of Pennsylvania. It was a great letter, but it ruined the man. Whenever the letter was presented, the bearer was generously aided. Every door in Philadelphia was thrown open to receive and help him. As a result, he has been a beggar since, and scorned honest work. Now, who worked that evil unconsciously? It was my father, the man who wrote that letter, and who innocently turned the man loose into helpless mendicancy. I talked with the man for a short time, and then told him that I would do nothing to help him, but that I would cheerfully give him $10 for the letter. He declined to part with it, and left my presence with a look which I will not soon forget.

"You should always bear in mind, when extending relief, the bad effect of an unwise charity. If we are to help a person, it should be with a view of putting that man, or woman, as the case may be, on his or her feet, and encourage the object of our charity to study self-respect and make an effort to become self-sustaining. Last Summer I spent two weeks in a tenement district of New-York. Soon after my arrival there, I was called upon by a man who dispensed several thousand dollars in the shape of relief in 1893. He expressed his delight at my visiting the district, and told me that out of 500 families to whom he had given aid in 1893, only three of them had since returned and asked for further assistance. During my stay there, I had visits from persons who lived in Albany and other cities, but not a soul from the Ninth Ward ever came and asked me for a penny."

Bishop Potter strongly recommended to his audience to investigate all appeals for charity before extending relief, and said that the giving of alms without trying to ascertain whether the applicant for relief is entitled to consideration or not is a cheap and indolent evasion of one's duty.

"The true end of an intelligent charity," he continued, "is to lift up, and not to lower or degrade. As an example of how charitably disposed persons who do not stop to investigate cases before affording relief are sometimes imposed upon, I remember an incident that occurred while I was rector of Grace Church, some years ago. We had what was known as a pension list, which contained the names of several people to whom we gave a monthly allowance. While walking with the Rev. Dr. Washburn one day, near his home, my attention was directed to a woman who was about to visit the house, but retired upon catching sight of us. I recognized her as a member of Grace Church and a beneficiary of our pension fund. Turning to Dr. Washburn, I asked him if he knew the woman. He said that he did, but he refused to give her name. I asked him if she was a member of his church, and he replied that he was not called upon to answer such questions. I insisted upon knowing the facts, however, and after much questioning on my part learned that the woman was not only a member of Dr. Washburn's church, but was drawing a monthly sum from his pension list as well as from that of Grace Church, of which she was also a member. If such cases were properly investigated honest and deserving applicants would get the dollars that dishonest people in the guise of mendicants filch from them."

Miss Winifred Williams rendered a solo, after which Secretary Nichols explained the objects of the society, which were fully set forth not long ago in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

CREDIT SYSTEM FOR THE ARMY.

A New Plan That Will Benefit the Officers and Men.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—It is proposed to establish a system of credit among officers and enlisted men of the army by which they may secure stores from the Government supply agents. This new method will require a change in the statutes, for the officials who have charge of public supplies and funds are very careful to transact their business only within the specified lines of the law. The regulations in all the departments are very strict on this point, and they are especially so under the Pay and Subsistence Departments of the army.

The proposed method is in behalf of officers and men who are in the field where it is impracticable to procure funds. The system will be extended to embrace those who have not been regularly paid, and to recruits during the first month of enlistment. The supplies will be furnished at prices regulated by the cost to the Government, and the amounts due from officers and soldiers will be charged on the pay accounts of officers, and the muster and pay rolls of enlisted men, and deducted from the payments made upon such accounts and pay rolls by the Pay Department.

This system will mean a little more work for the pay officers, but will be of much convenience to officers and men situated as described.

NAVAL OFFICERS IN WASHINGTON

A Large Number Holding Positions in Which They Render Very Little Service to the Nation.

WASHINGTON, Feb 28.—Some of the opponents of the navy—and there seem to be enemies of the service on the payrolls of the department itself—are greatly concerned over the number of naval officers who are on duty in Washington this season. It is asserted that the number is greatly in excess of other years, a remarkable state of affairs in view of the number of new ships being placed in commission and the difficulty encountered in securing officers for sea duty.

There are 177 officers residing in Washington, all of them assigned to duty more or less prominent, and more or less ostensible. This number does not include the sixty-nine naval officers of the retired list who make Washington their home. Of the 177 officers on duty here, ninety-one are on duty in the Navy Department in the various bureaus, twenty are attached to the Navy Yard, and the remainder are connected with the Nautical Almanac office, the Observatory, the Lighthouse Board, &c. The Washington Navy Yard serves as a school for naval officers, and it is the plan of the department to assign officers to instruction in ordnance for a short period, enabling them to get a practical insight into gun construction and operation. A term of observation in the ordnance shops is found to be of more value to officers than a vast amount of reading or attendance upon lectures.

The fact that nearly 100 officers are on duty in the Navy Department may surprise most people, and will perhaps even astonish those attached to the department. Some of these officers simply perform clerical work, and it has long been a question of departmental policy whether it is more profitable to dispense with the services of all officers in Washington who are not engaged in legitimate naval work, sending all such to the navy yards if they are entitled to shore duty, or place them on waiting orders if they can be neither sent to sea nor ordered to duty on shore. In some of the department bureaus it is necessary to have the services of officers, notably in the technical bureaus, such as those of steam engineering and of construction, and of yards and docks. Yet in the Bureau of Construction, which has the responsible work of designing and building ships, but two officers are on duty in addition to the chief, while in the Bureau of Navigation, where the work concerns the personnel, and is mainly clerical, if anything, there are nine naval officers acting as assistants to the chief of bureau. In the Bureau of Yards and Docks there is a civil engineer who has the bulk of the work which would naturally go to a naval officer, and all of it is of a technical character. In addition to this officer and the chief of bureau, who is a line officer, by the way, there is a professor of mathematics and another line officer, the duties of the latter being vague.

The immense volume of work under the Bureau of Steam Engineering requires eight engineers to look after the technical details. Under the Bureau of Equipment, where there is very little technical work, there are seven naval officers detailed as assistants to the chief. The technical work of that bureau is confined to electric lighting and the adjustment of compasses, and it takes four officers to attend to these matters. The naval war records engage the labors of five officers in addition to the editor-in-chief, a naval officer. It is probable that one line officer could perform the work on these records, which should be now mainly reduced to the preparation of the matter for the printer.

Many of the officers on duty in Washington are needed, but some of the officers who have been assigned to duty in the Navy Department are practically enjoying a waiting orders condition with shore pay. The officers attached to the technical bureaus have all they can attend to, and the work done at the Washington Navy Yard is in the line of an officer's duties, but some of the Washington billets are more congenial and social than of any value to the Government.

PICTURES OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY.

To be Seen To-day in the Banquet Hall of the Waldorf Hotel, on Fifth Avenue.

For the second time this season the banquet hall of the Waldorf Hotel is turned into a picture gallery, and on this occasion to hold a large and highly interesting collection of photographs taken by W. H. Rau of Philadelphia, well known as a clever manipulator of the camera, who has confined himself almost entirely to scenic views, in which he is justly considered an expert.

These photographs, many of which are very large, long panoramic pictures of hill, mountain, and river, have been taken along the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. To the traveling public these views will be a most agreeable souvenir of exquisitely beautiful country; to those who have never taken the trip, they will come as a genuine revelation and possess the most engaging interest.

There are over 200 of them, from the most pastoral sketches of peaceful farming land and placid, pictuesque-looking lakes, to the gorgeous grandeur and mighty, swirling activity of Niagara Falls. In between are sandwiched rugged mountain passes, perpendicular clearings, going straight up impossible hills, smiling towns, and cities, business blocks, stations, and many educational institutions, for the Lehigh Valley Railroad runs through a variety of country, and passes the Lehigh University and Cornell College, not to mention other fonts of learning.

As to the picture of the Falls, it is claimed, and with a fair show of reason, that not only has no better photograph been taken, but never one so artistic, realistic, or comprehensive. It is, indeed, a most effective view, made in three sections, in its entirety embracing a great deal of country, and giving much detail. The force of the water is adequately given, with a good idea of the immensity of the phenomenon.

Through New-Jersey and along the two rivers, the Lehigh and Susquehanna, one sees canals, glens, and the Easton and Weygadt Mountain; then the City of Easton, from Paxinosa Inn front, with the valley view as well; the University at South Bethlehem, and in another picture, the great iron works, with panorama of the Packerton freight and coal yards.

Naturally there are many scenes in and about Mauch Chunk, from the Lehigh Valley Station, the depot, the Mountain Road, and from the flagstaff. So, too, Glen Onoko may be seen from various points. The Glen Summit Hotel looms up attractively and one may see a panorama of Wyoming Valley from Wilkesbarre Mountain. There is Cathedral Rock, on the Susquehanna River, with many interesting vistas of that delightful stream; Lake Ganoga, at an elevation of 1,700 feet; Hemlock forest, a cliff view, and, finally, the very summit of the Alleghenies, weird, wild, and most picturesque.

Watkins Glen and the Falls at Lodi; the Cornell University at Ithaca, with the Campanile of the McGraw Library and scenes about Cayuga Lake, are all given. So we get to Rochester, the Genesee River, and Falls; then to Buffalo, with the Tifft Farm and Terminal Coal and Iron Docks, winding up with many views of the great Falls, the Rapids, Table Rock, and Goat Island. In short, the show is most entertaining, and will remain on free exhibition from 10 o'clock this morning until 10 o'clock to-night.

CAPT. BERENTZEN RECEIVES A MEDAL.

Steamship Thingvalla Has Made 200 Transatlantic Voyages.

New-York friends of the Thingvalla Line, and of Capt. P. Berentzen, the veteran commander of the steamship Thingvalla, yesterday presented that officer with a handsome silver and gold medallion. The gift was to commemorate the two hundredth transatlantic voyage of the vessel, which was completed when she reached this port last Tuesday.

The medallion is of solid silver, bordered with gold, of an oval shape, and is seven by ten inches in size. The Danish and American flags in enamel are entwined beneath a figure of Neptune, and in the centre is engraved a fine picture of the ship. The inscription in scroll-work, reads:

> In memory of
> the Steamship Thingvalla's
> 200th voyage across the Atlantic.
> From New-York Friends.
> Feb., 1896.

Each of the officers was presented with a silver medal bearing the same inscription. The Thingvalla is the pioneer vessel of the line. The voyage just completed is Capt. Berentzen's eighty-third trip in the ship.

WONDERS OF THE X RAYS

Some Scientists Think the "Discoveries" are Being Overdone.

NEW THINGS THAT ARE NOW ANCIENT

Photographing Process That Was a Novelty Fifty Years Ago—London Hears of American Experiments.

Scientists are beginning to declare that it is about time many of their so-called fellow-workers stop making extravagant and unwarranted boasts respecting new discoveries with and without the use of Röntgen rays. The same impression, if one can gather opinions from stray observations, seems to be dawning upon the minds of laymen.

Certain dilettante investigators during the past few weeks have claimed wonderful discoveries, which, however, prove to be mythical. One day it is the accomplishment of the same results without the use of Crookes tubes and X rays, the next probably a Munchausen yarn about photographing the brain successfully.

The latest chimerical discovery was heralded by a local newspaper something in this manner:

X RAYS OUTDONE

Crumbie's Great Discovery! Astonishing Results Obtained in Photographing Hidden Objects by Means of Magnetism!

The story had to do with an alleged new secret in the science of photographing hidden objects. Crookes tubes, according to the discoverer, were not used, nor were X rays essential for developing photographs of concealed objects on the sensitive plates. The alleged force employed is ascribed to magnetism, and the most astonishing results are claimed for it.

It seems that two Edison-Sande phonograph batteries were used by the discoverer, William D. Crumbie. The primary circuit was established from these batteries, and led to a small induction coil, from which secondary wires were run to two brass plates. The objects to be photographed were wrapped up, and placed between two gelatine plates, and the bundle thus formed was placed in an ordinary photographic holder, which was set between the two brass plates.

The current was then turned on in the coil, and after an exposure of thirty hours it was found all the objects had been clearly and distinctly reproduced in outline upon the sensitive plates.

M. I. Pupin, Professor of Mechanics and Electricity in Columbia College, gave the "discovery" its quietus yesterday. In speaking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said:

"Mr. Crumbie has made an old but personal discovery without consulting authorities. It was known fifty years ago that if you took coins and a piece of tinfoil and placed them on opposite sides of a glass plate, opposite to each other, and turned on the induction coil, you would get the image of the coins on the glass plate. If you use a photographic film instead the same results will be produced. It is nonsense to claim that these pictures are produced by magnetic force, because magnetic force has never been known to produce chemical effects.

"It is difficult to prevent invisible brush discharges from affecting the plate, and the results produced by Mr. Crumbie are in all probability due to these invisible discharges. So far as scientific literature is concerned, there is not a single discovery recorded since Röntgen's discovery. We have not even approximated to what he has done, because he has produced stronger effects."

Scientists from Maine to California have quite recovered from the startling announcement that Dr. Carleton Simon of New-York had successfully photographed his own brain. Several weeks have elapsed, but the most diligent search has failed to secure a copy of the coveted picture or the nature of the process itself.

The story, however, was enabled over to London to The Chronicle by its New-York correspondent, and was published. The dispatch as printed read:

Dr. Carleton Simon of New-York, a pupil of Charcot, has stolen a march on Mr. Edison by inventing a process which has enabled him to photograph his own brain. For three years past Dr. Simon had been working quietly toward his end. Reports of Prof. Roentgen's discoveries and Mr. Edison's experiments hastened his researches, and yesterday his labors were rewarded by results which, though still incomplete, were fairly satisfying. An ordinary camera, with platinum plates, was employed.

Dr. Simon is not yet prepared to explain his process in detail. In making a statement to an interviewer, however, he said: "The rays I use in conjunction with sound are electric rays, so far as the light is concerned. I produce the effect by attraction of the light, and propulsion through the brain substance. At the time of photographing the whole internal chamber of the brain is illuminated. My discovery is not consequent on the application of the cathode ray to photography.

The English scientific world will no doubt be disabused in time, but the average Englishman who read the dispatch will continue to have respect for American advances in the scientific world.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—BOUCICAULT AND MARTINOT.—In Boston lately a revival of the Boucicault plays has been given by the talented son of the late Dion Boucicault, Aubrey, in the roles which his father made famous. Miss Sadie Martinot also appears in the leading female roles, which characters she assumed with the late Dion during his celebrated engagements. These productions have been a very great success, and arrangements have been made to have them presented at the American Theatre here commencing March 9. The first revival will be "The Shaughraun," with Mr. Boucicault as Conn and Miss Martinot as Moya. A powerful supporting company, and appropriate scenery and effects will make the occasion an interesting one.

—A NEW THEATRE FOR BUFFALO.—A new theatre is to be erected in Buffalo, in Main Street, above Chippewa, and Manager George H. Ketcham of Toledo has leased it for a term of five years. Henry L. Meech, the old manager of Buffalo, will act as resident manager, representing Mr. Ketcham. The new house is to be first class in every respect, perfectly fire-proof, and with a seating capacity of from 1,800 to 1,900. The stage will be 50 feet deep and 80 feet wide, and the proscenium will be 75 feet high. The new house will be included in the circuit recently formed in this city by Al Hayman and Charles Frohman. The cost of the house will be about $200,000.

—SHAKESPEARE AT THE BROADWAY.—The Bostonians will be followed at the Broadway Theatre Monday evening, March 9, by George Crichton Miln, the tragedian from the pulpit, who has just completed a tour of the world. Manager T. Henry French has arranged with Mr. Miln to appear at this theatre for six weeks in an elaborate production of "Julius Caesar." The production will be on a spectacular basis. Mr. Miln will appear as Mark Antony, his favorite character, and in his support will be Henry Jewett, Mary Shaw, Thomas Hunter, Harry Hawkes, James Dickson, and Alfred Hastings.

—CAST OF "A MIDNIGHT BELL."—This is the company engaged by Duncan B. Harrison to appear in "A Midnight Bell" during its tour under his management: Digby Bell, Laura Joyce Bell, Florence Brandon, Harriet Sheldon, Henrietta Lee, Adele Crossman, Charles Cowles, Edna Royle, Evelyn Keith, William F. Bland, William Cullingham, Madison Corey, Edward Redway, and Charles Meyers. The company will be placed on the road in a few days, and is expected to play continuously to the end of the season.

—SPECIAL MATINEE AT THE GARDEN.—Sydney Rosenfeld has decided to give a special matinée of "The Two Escutcheons", at the Garden Theatre next Tuesday afternoon, for the benefit of the American Dramatists' Club, which has just been incorporated. The play is doing a profitable business, and its author wishes to testify to his recognition of the work being done by the Dramatists' Club in the way of securing protection for the rights of authorship.

—TO SETTLE MODJESKA'S BUSINESS.—Manager Frank L. Perley has gone to Chicago to wind up the affairs of Mme. Modjeska's company, in consequence of the unfortunate illness of that actress, which has compelled her to close her season. She will not appear on the stage again before next Fall, and her physicians are confident that she will then be able to resume her professional work.

—STUART ROBSON'S SEASON.—Stuart Robson is playing his annual engagement in Boston this week, and from there he will go to Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul. The success of "Mrs. Pondebury's Past" has been so emphatic that he will make no other production this season, and he is playing it almost to the exclusion of the rest of his repertory.

—"A HOUSE OF CARDS."—Sydney Rosenfeld has made a contract with Henry C. Miner, under which his new play, "A House of Cards," will have its first production in New-York, March 23, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The play will probably be presented outside of New-York before this date. At the Fifth Avenue it will follow the Duse season.

NEGRO REBELLION IN ST. KITTS.

Inevitable Result of the Economic Conditions in the West Indies—American Enterprise and Chances.

KINGSTON, Jamaica Feb. 22.—The long-threatened results of the economic depression in the West Indies, due to the failure of the cane-sugar industry, and to which attention was drawn in THE TIMES some months ago, are now beginning to be apparent. With the exception of Trinidad and Jamaica, which do not wholly depend on sugar, in all the islands labor has become a drug in the market, and wages have been cut down to the vanishing point. In consequence predial larceny, burglary, and other crimes have become rampant; especially in Barbados, where the population is so terribly overcrowded as to be positively overflowing.

It, however, remained for one of the smaller islands to give the first exhibition of what may be expected as the ultimate result of the deprivation and hardships that the people are suffering. Telegraphic reports from St. Kitts state that on Feb. 18 a serious insurrectionary riot broke out among the blacks on that island. It began in a workingman's strike at the capital, which speedily became an out-and-out riot. Shops were broken into and sacked, and rum added its unreasoning incentive to the excitement of the misguided people. The police were powerless to handle the mob, and a telegram was sent off to Antigua asking that the gunboat Cordelia might be sent out.

Meanwhile the news of what was going on in Basseterre reached the country districts, and in a very short time a general negro rebellion was afoot. Fire was set to the sugar-cane fields, and while these were burning gangs of the laborers attacked the factory works and buildings, tearing down everything on which they could lay hands and finally applying the torch when the work of depredation was over. That there was no loss of life seems to have been due to the discretion of the estates' managers and other employes rather than to the restraint of the rioters—for at the first alarm the former fled and abandoned their posts.

The rebellious negroes had everything their own way, sacking and destroying right and left, until the Cordelia arrived and landed her marines, who very soon quelled the disturbance and restored order. The rebellion appears to have been quite a spontaneous outbreak, without any organization and unpremeditated. It might easily have been suppressed by the police, in conjunction with the militia; but no one seems to have been at hand to direct matters, and the rioters were practically left to work their will until the gunboat arrived. The result is that most of the sugar estates have been ruined outright, and the prospects of the island, bad as they were, are now incomparably worse.

The same thing might, and is, indeed, very likely to occur in any or all of the other islands. Day by day the economic conditions are going from bad to worse, and the grinding privation of to-day threatens to develop into the presence of downright famine to-morrow. And starving populations are bad things with which to have to deal. People are not going to famish by thousands before each others' eyes while a small but select few hold comparative wealth in their hands. If the Government and commercial interests do not put their heads together and do something to avoid the threatened crisis, by providing public works for the employment of the unemployed, the West Indies will soon be the theatre of tragic events quite equal to any that occurred in the old slave time.

Of course, the doom of the sugar industry being a foregone conclusion, the only permanent solution of the problem is that the Governments should throw open the Crown lands, of which there are ample quantities in all the islands, to the people, thus creating a peasant proprietory class, such as exists in Jamaica. But this is a larger question, the development of which requires time, and meanwhile the crisis now confronting the islands is urgent in the extreme, and calls for some prompt temporary solution, if the horrors of widespread insurrection and riot are to be averted.

That the full significance of the crisis is beginning to be realized by the British Government is apparent. In so far as Barbados is concerned, in which island all the conditions point to the gravest menace of peace and public order, on account of the density of the population and the reckless temper they have on more than one occasion manifested, a strong garrison of English troops has just been stationed there, although only about a year ago the West Indies military depot was transferred from that point to St. Lucia. Meanwhile, active measures are being taken by the local legislature to promote the emigration of the surplus population to Trinidad, Demerara, Jamaica, and the larger and less thickly settled colonies.

Quite a different condition prevails in Dominica, an island which, like Jamaica, on a smaller scale, is by no means dependent on sugar for its economic well being, but is naturally capable of great development along the lines of what are called the "minor industries." A combination of untoward circumstances, but little if at all connected with the sugar failure, has plunged this island into a condition of complete bankruptcy. All forms of industry have become paralyzed, and the masses of population have sought relief in emigration to the gold fields of Venezuela, British Guiana, and Cayenne. Within the last seven years the population has decreased from 29,000 to something like 18,000; and it is estimated that, under ordinarily favorable conditions, the island is capable of easily maintaining a population of some 150,000. Realizing the urgency of the crisis in this fine but unfortunate island, the Imperial Government has now come to its aid. An initial grant of $75,000 has just been made to liquidate the floating debt, and other grants are to follow, with the object of setting afoot the necessary public works and encouraging the resumption of industrial enterprises.

The West Indies may yet be saved from economic destruction if only sensible measures of relief, on some such lines as the foregoing, are promptly resorted to. Jamaica has furnished a striking object lesson of what can be done by the development of the minor industries. Principally due to the introduction of American enterprise and capital at the critical moment, following the operations of the West India Improvement Company of New-York, the minor products, especially fruit, were promptly substituted for cane culture when the gravity of the sugar crisis was realized. The result has already proved most satisfactory. According to an official statement published a few days ago, the value of the exports during the closing three months of 1895 was £523,287 17s. 10d., as against £389,841 19s. 3d. for the corresponding months of 1894. The increase in imports was correspondingly large; and it is significant that the bulk of this trade, including practically the whole of the improvement on both sides of the account, was with the United States.

If these conditions follow the lines of expansion naturally suggested, the prospect is that in the next decade or so the islands will become economically Americanized, which will be a step toward their ultimate political absorption, that seeming to be their destiny whether American policy wills it or not. That the people of the islands themselves even now desire it, there is every indication.

AN OFFICER WHO WAS VERY FORTUNATE.

Light Punishment to a Naval Lieutenant Convicted of Drunkenness.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—A remarkable instance of naval justice is that furnished in the case of Lieut. Percival J. Werlich. While the exact facts have not been made known, it is known that while Werlich was connected with the Philadelphia he was disc

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

Grain Markets Higher and Quiet, Others Lower.

BEITER WEST AND FOREIGN BUYING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady, Corn Was Firm, Provisions Easier, Cotton Lower, Coffee Easier.

There was a sharp advance in grain early in the day, as cables were higher and the West showed a disposition to advance prices, but the higher prices brought out local sellers, and the close was under the highest. Provisions were dull and a trifle easier. Cotton was moderately active and lower. Coffee was more active and easier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	82	@	--
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	26⅜	@	--
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36⅞	@	--
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.70	@	3.80
Cotton, middling uplands	7 13-16	@	--
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	10.00	@	10.50
Lard, Western steam	--	@	5.50
Beef, family	10.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22	@	--
Sugar, granulated	5	@	5⅛
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¼	@	10¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼	@	10¾
Copper, lake	11.00	@	11.15
Lead	3.22½	@	3.25

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced ¾@⅞c on firmer cables, fair foreign buying, better West, and local covering; declined 1⅛@⅜c through local realizing, closed steady at ⅛@¼c advance, with a fair trade....Spot was ½c higher and very dull here, while Buffalo reported sales of 25 loads No. 1 Northern Duluth, for export. Sales, 48,000 bushels ungraded Spring on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 3½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3½c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 68,933 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 163,328 bushels; receipts, 925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 5,813 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull at ½c advance, and closed firm. Spot was scarce and firm, with a slow trade. Sales, 39,500 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 white at 41@42c, free on board, afloat; 2,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 38c, elevator; 2,500 bushels old No. 2 mixed at 40c, delivered; 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at 37¼c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 37c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels steamer white at 37½c, elevator....Receipts, 9,750 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 71,969 bushels. ...Clearances hence, 27,202 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 196,408 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were again very dull and prices unchanged to ¼c higher, with trading only local....Spot were a trifle firmer and very quiet; 30,000 bushels No. 2 white taken for export at 29½c, free on board, afloat....Sales, 30,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27¾c; No. 3 white at 26½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 28½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 26⅜c; No. 3, 25½c; rejected white, 25c; rejected mixed, 23½c; No. 2 Chicago, 27⅜c; track mixed, 25¼@27½c for 5,000 bushels; track white, 27@29c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 36,000 bushels; exports, 5,061 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	.....	....@....	75¾
March	40,000	75¼@76	75¾
April	10,000	75⅝@76⅛	75⅞
May	1,335,000	73 5-16@74 7-16	74
June	55,000	73⅛@74	73¾
July	335,000	72⅝@73 13-16	73½
Total	1,775,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	.....	....@....	37⅛
May	30,000	36¾@36⅞	36⅞
July	30,000	37½@37¾	37¾
Total	60,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	5,000	26¼@....	26¼
March	.....	....@....	26
May	10,000	26 @....	26
No. 2 White—			
February	15,000	....@....	27½

FLOUR—Spring grades unsettled and Winters firm, with a generally better demand at the close. Sales, 29,600 bbls, including of City Mills 8,100 bbls patents; 6,100 bbls clear; 300 bbls extra, and 125 bbls fine at quotations; 6,250 bbls Spring patents at $3.60@$3.95; 4,550 bbls Winter straights at $3.65@$3.80; 1,800 bbls patents at $4@$4.10; 150 bbls No. 1 at $3.10; 450 bbls No. 2 at $2.75@$2.85; 300 bbls supers at $2.55, and 1,500 bbls bakers' extra at $3.05@$3.15....Arrivals, 11,340 bbls and 17,435 sacks; exports, 2,619 bbls and 26,948 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 68,891 bbls and sacks.

WHEAT—Fine, $2.25@$2.40 per bbl; supers, $2.40@$2.55; No. 2, $2.50@$2.85; No. 1, $2.75@$3.10; clears, $3.25@$3.65; straights, $3.65@$3.80; white wheat straights, $3.75@$4; patents, $3.90@$4.10; city patents, $4.30@$4.55; city clears, $4.15@$4.25; city extras, $3.35@$3.40; city supers, $3.15@$3.25; city fine, $2.90@$3.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.50; No. 1, $2.30@$2.85; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.30@$3.65; special brands, $3.50@$4.30.

RYE FLOUR—Steady and fairly active. Sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.40@$2.70; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, as season is over. Buckwheat quoted at 41c, elevator, and 42c, delivered.

OATMEAL—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$3; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and unsettled. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.35; brewers' meal, 87½c; grits, 87½c; chops, 65@67½c; coarse meal, 74c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Neglected and steady. Quoted: 40. 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot in store; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was little buying interest for the day, although some business was done in spot oil, more in moderate quantities, and including 200 bbls butter grade on private terms. Besides there were 100 bbls prime yellow, March delivery, sold at 25½c, and 100 bbls for May at 25c, closing with 25¼c asked for March or May, and 25c bid, while 25½c was bid, free on board, April. Prime on the spot was not offered under 25½c, while good off yellow was scarce and had 25c bid. However, the Mediterranean demand had narrowed to small lots, and from other sources abroad the call for supplies had become reserved, while Germany withdrew bidding of 25c for good off. The market was not especially affected by easier hog products. The situation for the oil appears to be this—that the recent export business has not strengthened the position at all, although no change of moment has since occurred in the prices. But the traders feel that a much more important outward movement is necessary to encourage hope of firmer prices over the remainder of the Fall stock, therefore a holder here would feel gratified if some one else would sell, while, with all of the holders waiting for each other to move in placing their supplies in order to reap a possible benefit from a consequent reduced accumulation, the outcome is awaited with interest, while trading in large lots has come to a pause and the market practically to a standstill; meanwhile the desire to buy is steadily falling away. Crude, in barrels, has been at 21c as the best trading price, and 100 bbls sold at that. There was no change in the position at the South, where there was unimportant demand from the West or East, but, with the holders carrying their accumulations in hopes of something coming up of an encouraging character, while not disturbed over money protection of the property....LINSEED OIL was without change in price on moderate demands; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. NEATSFOOT OIL was at steady prices; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady in price on moderate demands; quoted at 52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Penn., Feb. 28.—Oil opened, and highest, $1.27; lowest, and closed, $1.26; Standard's price, $1.30.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a dull business all around, and further moderate declines, with continued inaction to speculation, and a slow cash trading. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day as 18,000 head.

LARD—At the West, the market touched the lowest point of the season, or where 5.37½c had been the lowest recorded price for the May option, it stood at one time yesterday at 5.35c bid and 5.37½c asked, with a sale at a split, although closing at 5.37½c bid, while July went down to 5.50@5.55c, closing at 5.52½@5.55c, and February closing there at 5.22½c, with little done in a speculative way, and the steady additions to the stock, by reason of the dull trading, steadily depressing. In New-York, cash lard was at 5.60c for sales of 150 tcs, but closed with offers to sell at 5.55c, and hardly buying interest over 5.50c. May option was nominal at 5.70c. City steam was easy and dull; sales of 120 tcs at 4.90@5c. Refined continued slow; Continent at 5.90c; South American at 6.15c. Compound at 4⅝@4⅞c, as to quality.

PORK—There were offers to sell here at easier prices, with sales of 150 bbls mess. At the West, there was a lower market by 12½c, but closed with a reaction of 5@7½c, with February there at the close at $9.47½, where May was at $9.55@$9.67½, closing at $9.62½ bid; July at $9.72½@$9.80, closing at $9.80. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@$10.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was an easier market at the West by 5 points, closing slightly easier than on Thursday for July, but essentially unchanged for the nearer deliveries. Short ribs at the West closed at 4.92½c for February; May was at 5.02½@5.07½c, closing at 5.07½c; July at 5.12½@5.17½c, closing at 5.15@5.17½c.

CUTMEATS—There was little buying interest, while the situation of the market was unchanged. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5c; 10-lb average, 5½c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c. At the West: Green hams, 14 lb, 7⅝c; 16 lb, 7⅜c; 12 lb, 8⅛c; sweet-pickled hams, 16 lb, 8c.

BEEF—There was moderate trading at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were on offer at easy prices, with slow demands. Quoted at $14.50 @$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were offered at lower prices. Bacon at 5@5½c, 180 lb at 5¼c, 160 lb at 5¼c, 140 lb at 5⅝c, 120 lb at 5¾c; pigs at 5¾@5¾c. Receipts at the West, 12,422 head. Chicago—Receipts, 21,000 head; slow; 5c lower; $3.60@$4; left over, 7,000 head. Indianapolis — Receipts, 5,000 head; active; $3.95@$4.10. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; slow; $3.70@$3.87½. Omaha—Receipts, 3,500 head;, opened weak; 5c lower; $3.60@ $3.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,814 head; lower; $3.50@$3.95. Cleveland—Light, average and Yorkers, $4@$4.10. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,175 head; easy; $3.50@$4.05. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,937 head; $3.65@$3.85. Pittsburg —Dull; $4.05@$4.25.

TALLOW—The English shippers took up 500 hhds city at 3 13-16c, and absorbed the accumulations. The steady movement for export has been the main feature to sustaining the market, since the dull export business has not permitted material home demand. There were 100 tcs also sold for export, on private terms. Of country made, sales of 150,000 lb at 3¾@3⅞c. The London market was unchanged, with 300 casks sold out of 1,500 casks offered.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was further demand at 4¾c; exporters would have paid that price, although it meant less to the processers than from the home trade on account of the difference in the delivery. Beyond that rate there was no buying interest. For lard stearine a quiet market and nominal at 6½c. In oleo oil, sale of Calumet, in Rotterdam, latter half April deliveries at 38 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were offered freely for local account, while foreign houses bought rather freely, and the close steady at unchanged prices to 10 points decline. Havre was steady at ½@¾f advance, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ½ pfennig up. Spot Rio steady and quiet. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 5 and No. 6 at 14⅞c; 500 bags No. 7, plus 25 points, at 13⅝c, and 2,000 bags Nos. 5 to 7, per Asiatic Prince, at 14¼c....Mild grades active and steady. Sales, 10,000 bags Maracaibo and 3,000 bags Central American on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—February, 250 bags at 12.70c; March, 250 bags at 12.55c, 1,000 bags at 12.50c; May, 2,500 bags at 11.95c; September, 500 bags at 10.85c, 1,000 bags at 10.90c, 1,000 bags at 10.85c; December, 1,500 bags at 10.65c; total, 8,000 bags. Between Call and Close.—March, 1,500 bags at 12.50c, 250 bags at 12.55c, 1,500 bags at 12.50c, 1,500 bags at 12.55c; May, 1,250 bags at 12c, 3,750 bags at 11.95c; July, 250 bags at 11.45c; September, 750 bags at 10.85c, 3,000 bags at 10.95c, 1,250 bags at 10.90c; November, 250 bags at 10.75c; December, 250 bags at 10.70c, 2,750 bags at 10.65c; total for day, 18,250 bags. Exchange.—105 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for May; 25 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for September. Total, 27,750 bags. Closing Prices.—January, 10.55@10.63c; March, 12.50 @12.55c; April, 12.20@12 25c; May, 11.95@ 12c; June, 11.65@11.70c; July, 11.45@11.50c; August, 11.05@11.15c; September, 10.85@ 10.95c; October, 10.75@10.85c; November, 10.70@10.75c; December, 10.60@10.70c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	246,678
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	11,752
Total stock in New-York to-day	234,926
Total stock in Baltimore	28,211
Deliveries yesterday	570—27,632
Total stock in New-Orleans	28,466
Deliveries yesterday	850—27,616
	—55,248
Total stock in United States	290,174
Afloat from Rio per steam to Feb. 27	82,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Feb. 27	3,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Feb. 27	73,000
Afloat from Victoria to Feb. 12	13,000
	—171,000
Total	461,174
Same time 1895	430,907

COFFEE AFLOAT PER STEAMER FROM RIO, SANTOS, AND VICTORIA.

	From Rio.	From Santos.	From Victoria.
Jan. 30—Severn, Baltimore	11,000	....	....
Feb. 6-12—Herschel, N. Y.	....	14,000	11,000
Feb. 11—Olbers, N. Y.	17,000	....	....
Feb. 12-15—California, N.O.	6,000	4,000	....
Feb. 13-18—Asiatic Prince, N. Y.	26,000	4,000	2,000
Feb. 15-21—Bellarden, N.Y.	17,000	25,000	....
Feb. 20—Salerno, N. Y.	....	2,000	....
Feb. 24—Etona, N. Y.	5,000	....	....
Feb. 24—Grecian Prince, N. Y.	....	5,000	....
Feb. 25—Hogarth, N. Y.	....	19,000	....
Total	82,000	73,000	13,000
Same time last year	78,000	102,000	18,000

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean 13¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..3.25 above No. 7	No. 5..1.25 above No. 7
No. 2..2.75 above No. 7	No. 6..75 above No. 7
No. 3..2.25 above No. 7	No. 8..75 below No. 7
No. 4..1.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.25 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE—Invoice Rates—Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25@25½c; Macassar—Timor, 22½ @24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Tovar, 15¾@16¼c; Merida, 16¼@17c; Cucuta, 16@18¼c; Bucaramauga, 17¼@18½c; Bogota, 19@21c; San Salvador, 17@ 20¼c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16¾c; Caracas, 16¾@ 20½c; Puerto Cabello, 16@19¼c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16@17¼c; Mexican—Cordova, 16@18¼c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 18@22c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Demand only moderate and values unchanged....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@34c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Foreign grades show the most activity, and prices rule firm....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2½@4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4¼c; Japan, 4½c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was in moderate demand at firm prices. Sales, 2,000 bags centrifugals, 95° test, 3c, cost and freight, and 220 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, 2 9-16c, cost and freight....Refined quiet and unchanged....Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89 test, at 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4⅛c bid....Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 19, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugar on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-bbl lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5@5⅛c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 7-16@4 11-16c; softs, 3⅝@4⅝c.

COTTON.

Contracts were unsettled and only moderately active, with prices influenced by the weakness at Liverpool, and the close quiet at 1@5 points decline. Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 100 bales to shippers and 175 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8 1-16c; middling uplands, 7 13-16c....Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1⅛c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅝c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅝c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day, are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
February	7.43@7.45	....	....	....
March	7.44@7.45	7.59	7.45	5,500
April	7.49@7.50	7.58	7.49	10,200
May	7.54@7.55	7.62	7.54	90,000
June	7.58@7.59	7.65	7.59	10,300
July	7.62@7.63	7.68	7.63	12,400
August	7.62@7.63	7.67	7.62	30,300
September	7.37@7.38	7.40	7.35	3,000
October	7.30@7.31	7.32	7.28	8,700
November	7.26@7.28	7.28	7.24	2,900
December	7.29@7.30	7.32	7.26	6,800
Total				179,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 28.

	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total This Week	Total Last Year.
Galveston	1394	4436	3001	1706	18598	21385
New-Orleans	5201	3879	4216	3231	26266	45255
Mobile	900	918	10	65	3220	3472
Savannah	3851	1884	3047	2692	16656	15867
Charleston	1567	1303	592	714	6008	8961
Wilmington	175	174	193	475	1450	1988
Norfolk	2444	843	655	2284	9926	7318
Baltimore	....	..	..	844	844	2108
New-York	995	....	....	....	995	4852
Boston	381	335	773	298	2427	8330
Philadelphia	570	285	..	24	1436	9215
West Point	300	50	50	..	600	5239
Newport News	..	..	..	..	549	26
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	5333	....
Total	17778	14208	12537	12334	94303	134226
This day last week	19647	10359	15527	15873	..	..
This day last year	29219	18505	27949	16934	..	..

The movement at the interior towns for the week was as follows: Receipts, 33,715 bales; shipments, 68,658 bales; stock, 390,497 bales; against last year's receipts, 67,211 bales; shipments, 101,612 bales; stock, 392,931 bales.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

	Liverpool, Feb. 28, 1896.	1895.
Sales of the week	62,000	67,000
Sales American	54,000	60,000
Sales for export	1,000	4,000
Sales for speculation	1,000	2,000
Actual export	6,000	5,000
Forwarded	63,000	76,000
Total stock	1,150,000	1,814,000
Of which American	960,000	1,666,000
Total imports of week	95,000	111,000
Of which American	84,000	103,000
Amount afloat	186,000	192,000
Of which American	170,000	190,000
Price of middling uplands in Liverpool, free on board	4 13-32d	
Price of middling uplands in Liverpool, March, 1896	3d	
Price of middling uplands in Liverpool, March 2, 1894	4 3-16d	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Trade is moving along quietly, but supplies are very moderate, and there is a firm feeling on most kinds. Marrow are now difficult to buy below $1.42½, and $1.25 is an inside rate on choice medium. Pea are firm, but no higher. Red kidney steady. Turtle soup weak. Yellow eye and white kidney very dull. California lima held quite firmly. Green peas in sellers favor. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.40@$1.42½; do, medium, $1.25; do, pea, $1.25; do, white kidney, $1.35; do, red kidney, $1.10@$1.12½; do, turtle soup, $1.45; do, yellow eye, $1.35; do, lima, California, $1.85@$1.90; do, foreign, pea, old, 95c@$1.05; do, foreign, medium, old, 90c@$1; green peas, bbls, 82½c; do, bags, 77½@80c; do, Scotch, 80@82½c.

BUTTER—Moderate receipts, and a steady holding of all desirable grades....Creamery, Western, 14@22c; do, extra, 22c; do, June, 12@19c; State dairy, 9@20c; Western imitation creamery, 11½@15½c; do, factory, 8@ 13c.

CHEESE—A fair demand, with fancy at full prices, while lower grades are freely offered. State full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 9@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Large supplies, a comparatively light trade, and weaker prices....State, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 11@11½c; Western, fresh gathered, firsts, 11c; Western, late gathered, fair to good, 10½@10¾c; Southern, fresh collections, choice, 10½c; Southern, fresh, fair to good, 10@10¼c; refrigerator, per case, $1.75@$2.75; duck, 23@30c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are a little more plenty to-day, but are selling readily and at firm prices. Occasional lots of superlative quality have been placed at a slight premium. Grapes steady on small sales of fancy; under grades neglected. Cranberries moving better and best grades quite firm, though offered at former prices. Low grades dull and weak. California oranges steady. Florida strawberries in light supply, and mostly under ripe; such drag at a range of 20@35c, while a few prime to choice reach 40@50c, and fancy large ripe might go a shade higher. We quote: Apples, Winesap, fancy, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, York Imperial, $3@$4; Ben Davis, $2.75 @$3.50; Baldwin, $2.75@$3.25; Greening, $2.75 @$3; fair to good grades, $2@$2.50. Grapes, per basket, 8@14c; do, per case, $1@$2.50. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$10.50; do, Jersey, per crate, $1@$2.25. Oranges, California, per box, $2@$3.75. Strawberries, Florida, fancy, per quart, 40@50c; do, common, 20@35c....DRIED—The market is fairly steady for evaporated apples, with a moderate jobbing trade in progress. Would be difficult to buy strictly prime on the spot below 5¼c, and choice to the usual grade of fancy sell in range of 5¾@6½c. Sun dried have had no further important sales. Shippers are looking around for "bargains." Cores and skins firm. Small fruits working out slowly, with the exception of blackberries, which are firm and sought for. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6½@7c; do, prime to choice, 5@6c; do, common to good, 3½@4¾c; do, sun dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3c; do, Western, 2½@2¾c; do, State, 3@3½c; chops, 2c; cores and skins, 2c. Peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1¼@2c. Raspberries, 18@18½c. Huckleberries, 6c. Blackberries, 4½c. Apricots, 9@13c. Peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 3½ @6½c.

GAME—Quail and grouse in light supply and held steadily, but selling slowly. Partridges in fair request. Wild ducks slow. Venison dull. Rabbits quiet, and tone easy. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 50c@ $1; grouse, $1.35@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2.25@$2.65; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, $2@$4; do, redheads, $2@$3; do, mallards, 75c@$1; do, other kinds, 25@50c; rabbits, undrawn, 20c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, jacks, 30@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 18@22c; do, whole deer, 12@14c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—No fresh arrivals, very little trade, and market weak and nominally lower. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10@10½c; chickens, per lb, 10c; roosters, per lb, 6½c; turkeys, per lb, 12@12½c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, per pair, $1.25@$1.75; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c. DRESSED—With little, if any, improvement in the demand, quite a little accumulation of fresh dressed poultry from previous receipts, the week drawing to a close, and prospects of warmer weather, there is increasing urgency to sell, and the market is weaker and irregular. Fresh turkeys are coming very undesirable, and so few hens good enough to exceed 14c, we hesitate to quote higher, though choice small would bring 15c if they could be found. Fancy large capons are firm, but undersized lots slow and irregular. Western chickens and fowls, plenty, dull, and lower, with 9@9½c the extremes for choice. Squabs unchanged. We quote Fresh turkeys, average hens, 14c; do, average mixed weights, 13@14c; do, average toms, 12@13c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@20c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 12@13c; Philadelphia broilers, 3@4 lb average to pair, 25@28c; do, Winter chickens, 4@5 lb average, 18@20c; do, roasting chickens, 12@17c; chickens and fowls, Western, average, best, 9@9½c; do, fair to good, 7½@8½c; old cocks, 6½c; ducks, choice, 15@17c; geese, Western, 7@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$3; frozen turkeys, No. 1, 14½@15c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 11@12c; chickens, No. 1, 10@11c; fowls, No. 1, 9@9½c; fowls and chickens, No. 2, 6@7c; ducks, No. 1, 15@ 17c; geese, No. 1, 10@11c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes continue weak under slow trading. Onions quiet and easy, unless choice....Potatoes, Maine, 90c@$1.75; Long Island, 65@85c; State, 60c@$1.50; Jersey, 60@75c; Bermuda, $2@$5; sweets, $2@ $4.75; cabbages, per 100 $2@$5.50; celery, per dozen stalks, 10@85c; eggplant, per bbl, $1@$3; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$1.75; do, red, 50c@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.25; tomatoes, per carrier, $1.25@$2.25; kale, per bbl, $1.50@ $2; string beans, per crate, $1.50@$4; spinach, per bbl, $2.50@$3.

MILSCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Receipts of bricks have been liberal, while the demand is rather slow. Best straw and up-river hard are worth $5.25@$5.75 per 1,000; Jerseys, $4.50@$5.25; pale, $2@$2.25; Croton dark and red, $13; Croton brown, $12; Philadelpria front, $22; Trenton front, $20. ....Rosendale cement is worth $1 per bbl, and small lots, $1.05@$1.10. Very little foreign Portland is arriving, and there is no stock for any consequence in first hands. American Portland is worth $1.90@$2 per bbl; Belgian Portland, $1.80@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2@ $2.65....There is a fair quantity of lime on hand, and an increased demand is expected soon. Rockland common lime is worth 90c per bbl, and do, finishing, $1; State common lime, 75c, and do, finishing, $1.05. ....Lathes are scarce and demand is very light. Price is $2 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bushel; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts fair, and trade slow, but stock held steadily at full late prices. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75@95c; do, clover and clover mixed, 65@ 80c; do, salt, 45@50c; straw, long rye, per 100 lb, 80@95c; do, short rye, 55@60c; do, oat, 50@55c; do, wheat, 45@50c.

HOPS—Business almost dead, with only prime goods wanted, and these in small lots....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 2½@4½c; do, olds, 1½@2c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@8c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 3@4½c; do, crop of 1894, common, 2½c.

HIDES—Demand very fair and at full prices....Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 16c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20 to 22 lb, 16c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 16c; California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 14c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 14c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 11c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 6¼@7¼c.

LEATHER—A very steady market and a fair demand for hemlock....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 20c; do, seconds, 19c; acid, light to heavy, 20@23c; union, light to heavy backs, 26@27c; seconds, 24@ 25c; oak seconds, 26@28c; bellies, 14@16c.

METALS—At the Metal Exchange: Tin easier at 13.40c. Copper strong at 11@11.15c. Lead firm at 3.22½@3.25c. Spelter steady at 4@4.10c.

TOBACCO—A little better demand at very steady prices....Sales, 300 cases 1893 New-England Havana, 5@8c; 100 cases 1894 New-England Havana, 8@16c; 125 cases 1894 State Havana, 5@7½c; 100 cases 1893 Pennsylvania Havana, 10½@12½c; 950 bales Havana, 68c@$1.05; 110 bales Sumatra, 60c@ $2.30, in bond.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE — Demand light and price unchanged. Southern regular at 29¼c; machine made, barrels, 29¾c.

RESIN—Market active and very firm. Good strained, $1.67½; common strained, $1.62½; E, $1.65@$1.67½; F, $1.72½; G, $1.80; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.25; M, $2.50; N, $2.60; W G, $2.75; W W, $2.90.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 28.—Resin firm; strained, $1.25; good strained, $1.30. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 27c; irregular, 26½c. Crude turpentine, nominal; nothing doing. Tar steady at 90c.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 28.—Turpentine firm at 26½c. Resin firm; sales, 600 bbls; B, $1.10; C, $1.15; D, $1.20; E, $1.35; F, $1.40; G, $1.50; H, $1.65. Other grades not quoted; no demand.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 28.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27c; sales, 190 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room continued in light request, with rates nominal and weak. Engagements: London, 1 load grain at 4d, and 30,000 bushels corn at 1½d per quarter; to Marseilles, 600 bbls cottonseed oil at 3s 3d. Charters: British steamer, deals, St. John, N. B., to west coast of England, 40s, chartered abroad; British steamer, 15,000 quarters grain, Virginia to picked ports, United Kingdom or Continent, 2s 6d, berth terms, April; British steamer, 14,000 quarters grain, Virginia to picked ports, United Kingdom or Continent, including Hamburg, 2s 6d, berth terms, March; British steamer, phosphate, Tampa to Helsingborg, 17s; Norwegian steamer, 519 tons, West India time charter, one month, £390 per month; British ship, (to arrive,) 62,000 cases petroleum, hence to Rangoon, 18c; British ship, deals, West Bay to west coast of England, 40s; British schooner, lumber, Nipisiguit to Porto Cabello, 36.25 and port charges; British brig, 269 tons, general cargo, hence to Antigua, $1,100; British schooner, box shooks, St. John, N. B., to Bermuda, private terms; schooner, general cargo, hence to Port au Prince and back from a second port to a port north of Hatteras, logwood, private terms; schooner, lumber, Pascagoula to Philadelphia, $5.25, free wharrage and towage; schooner, lumber, Union Island to Boston, $4.87½; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Galveston, $1.65; schooner, lumber, Norfolk to New-York, $2.25; schooner, lumber, Charleston to New-York, private terms; coal out from Newport News, 75c; schooner, ties, Fernandina to Boston, 15½c; British schooner, coal, Edgewater to St. John, N. B., 70c and discharged; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Allyns Point, 75c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—St. Louis led the advance in wheat to-day, the market at this place deferring to the more pronounced strength coming from that quarter. It was said that crop damage reports from the Southwestern wheat fields were at the bottom of the upward movement, but they were rather vague and undefined. Those who were not agreeable to the advance argued that St. Louis would naturally go to a premium over Chicago, the scarcity of Winter wheat being recognized. The opening this morning was firm, a recession of prices following, but soon strength became prominent, and prices advanced, holding the gain. The bulls exhibited a disposition to press every advantage, while on the other hand the short sellers were inclined to keep out of the market, or else help along the boom. Liverpool cables were quiet and firm. Closing continental quotations were unchanged for Antwerp and Paris, and higher for Berlin. Receipts in the Northwest were free, 485 cars arriving, against 556 cars last Friday, and 420 cars a year ago. Chicago received 64 cars and insp

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Decline Sharply on Another Washington War Scare.

CLOSE WITH A MODERATE RECOVERY

Large Selling Orders from Washington Start the Decline—The Rally Follows Covering by Shorts.

FRIDAY—P. M.

The market failed to respond to higher prices from London in the morning, and in the afternoon developed decided weakness as the result of the warlike talk in Washington in connection with the resolutions in Congress recognizing the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. The principal selling was by a well-known Broadway house, with Washington affiliations, and the belief was that it was acting for prominent politicians in the city named. It was estimated that the firm sold at least 25,000 shares.

Once the market started on its downward course stop orders were reached, the execution of which helped along the decline. Stock came out in quite large volume, and for a time it looked as if there might be no immediate bottom to prices. But in the last half of the final hour the short interest, which has been growing in importance all the week, began to take profits, and the buying for this purpose resulted in a very fair recovery. The average trader announced himself to be a bear, because of the Cuban resolutions, and in the next breath confessed his ignorance of the drift of the resolutions. The total transactions for the day were 421,080 shares, the heaviest day in several weeks.

The decline in the afternoon was not confined to any particular stock, but was general. The active issues were Sugar, (97,398 shares,) Leather preferred, (48,380,) St. Paul, (42,040,) Louisville and Nashville, (32,324,) Tobacco, (27,276,) Burlington, (19,240,) Rock Island, (12,850,) and Chicago Gas, (10,240. The average loss in the issues named, compared with yesterday's closing prices, was 1.39 per cent., but the average loss of the remainder of the active list was considerably less. The only active stocks which closed higher than yesterday were Baltimore and Ohio, ¼; Tobacco, ¼, and Manhattan, ½. Baltimore and Ohio advanced 2¾ points, to 30, in the first few minutes on covering by nervous shorts, and then sold back to 27, closing at 27½. There was a further conference of the officials of the company and the representatives of certain financial houses in the afternoon, the result of which was not made known up to the close of business.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@i per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6@7 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $91,007,458; balances, $5,140,886; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $211,572.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54½@55¼.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$12,502,184
Exports for same period	12,436,110
Net imports	$66,074
Net exports to date, 1895	25,800,022
Net exports to date, 1894	2,079,320
Net exports to date, 1893	20,682,810

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Nominal rates were $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86½@$4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¾@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $3.55¾ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝@95 and 95⅜@95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—1.10 discount. Boston—12½@15 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.....3
Columbus & Hocking Coal.....1
St. Paul & Omaha pf.....1¾

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil pf.....2
American Sugar Refineries.....2¾
American Sugar Refineries pf.....1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, all in, pd. ¾
Chesapeake & Ohio.....¾
Chicago Gas.....1⅜
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....2
Chicago & Northwest.....¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....1¼
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....1⅝
Chicago, Cin., Col. & St. L.....1¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....1⅜
Consolidated Gas.....¾
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....1⅞
Denver & Rio Grande pf.....¾
Disc. & C. F., all in, pd.....¾
General Electric.....1
Illinois Steel Co.....1⅞
Lake Erie & Western.....1½
Louisville & Nashville.....1½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.....1¾
Missouri Pacific.....⅞
Mobile & Ohio.....1⅜
New-Jersey Central.....1½
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf..1
Pacific Mail.....1⅜
St. Louis Southwest pf.....1¼
St. Paul & Omaha.....¾
Southern Railway pf.....1
Tennessee Coal & Iron.....1¾
United States Cordage gtd.....2¾
United States Leather.....⅞
United States Leather pf.....⅞
United States Rubber.....¾
Wabash pf.....¾

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Erie 1st con.....1
Northern Pacific con t. r.....1
Oregon Railway & Nav con 5s t. r.....1
Pittsburg, C. C. & St. L 4½s B.....1¼
St. L. & S. F. tr. 5s.....4

DECLINED.

Baltimore & Ohio 5s, 1925.....1
Chicago & N. P. 1st t. r.....1½
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s.....1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d.....1½
Nashville, C. & St. L. con.....1
Oregon S. L. & U. N. con. t. r.....1
Phila. & Read. 1st pf. cou., 1st in. pd.....2½
Phila. & Read., 3d cou., 1st in. paid.....1¼
Tol. & Ohio Central 1st.....1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s of 1925 declined ½, and the 5s, coupon, declined ¼. The sales were $77,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117¾@116¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	109½	110
4s, c., 1907	110	111
4s, r., 1925	117	117½
4s, c., 1925	117	117⅞
5s, r., 1904	113¼	114
5s, c., 1904	113	114
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities $2,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61½.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	148	151	20
American Cotton Oil	17	17	17	17	16	16½	335
American Cotton Oil pf	62½	62½	62	62	61	62½	220
American Express	112	112	112	112	111	113	17
*American Sugar Refineries	118¼	118⅝	118⅜	115	114⅞	115	97,398
*American Sugar Refs. pf	102¼	102¼	101	101	100	101½	501
American Tobacco	79	79	77⅞	79	78⅞	79	27,276
American Tobacco pf	103	103	103	103	..	..	25
Ann Arbor	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	10½	12	100
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	17	17	15⅞	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	7,720
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	26	26	26	26	25¼	26	100
Baltimore & Ohio	28½	30	27	27½	27¼	27½	6,927
*Brooklyn Rapid Transit	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½	24½	3119
Canada Southern	50¾	50¾	50	50¼	50	50¾	800
Central Pacific	15½	15½	15½	15½	15	16½	2
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	17¾	16¼	16½	16⅜	16¾	2,495
Chicago Gas, t. r.	68¾	68¾	66⅜	67⅜	67¼	67½	10,240
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	80½	80½	76⅞	78¼	78¼	78⅝	19,240
Chicago & Northwestern	105	105	103¼	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	1,980
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	78⅛	78¼	75¾	76½	76⅜	76½	42,040
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	74⅛	74⅛	71⅜	72¼	72	72¼	12,850
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	37¼	37½	36⅜	36⅜	36¼	37	800
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf	51⅞	52¼	51⅝	52⅛	51⅜	53	650
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	3¼	3¼	3	3	3	3½	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	33	33	31½	31½	31½	32	400
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	98	98	98	98	96	100	350
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	3½	4	250
Consolidated Gas Company	156¼	156¼	156	156	156	158	215
Delaware & Hudson	127¼	127¼	126½	127	126½	127	565
Delaware, Lack. & Western	162⅜	162⅜	160⅝	160⅝	160	160¾	700
Denver & Rio Grande pf	50	50	48⅜	48⅜	48¾	49	4,145
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	18⅜	18½	17	17⅜	17⅜	17⅞	8,650
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	96	96	96	96	95	97	125
General Electric	32½	33¼	30¼	30⅝	33⅜	31¼	6,688
Illinois Central	98	98	98	98	96	97½	50
Illinois Steel Company	66	66	66	66	65	67	100
Iowa Central pf	36½	36½	36½	36½	35	36⅝	100
*Keely Motor	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	..	..	50
Lacledе Gas	24	24½	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	24	610
Lacledе Gas pf	76½	76½	76½	76½	78	80	20
Lake Erie & Western	21	21	20½	20½	20½	22	210
Lake Erie & Western pf	74½	74½	74½	74½	73½	74¼	40
Lake Shore	149	149	148½	148½	146½	149	200
Long Island	81½	81½	81½	81½	81½	84	269
Louisville & Nashville	54⅝	54⅝	51½	52⅛	52⅜	52½	32,324
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½	10	110
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	23	24	100
Manhattan Consolidated	106¼	107⅞	105	106⅜	106	106½	6,720
*Metropolitan Traction	105	105	105	105	103½	105½	200
Minn. & St. Louis	21½	21½	21	21	20½	21½	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13	13	13	13	12½	13	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	31¾	31¾	29	29	29⅝	30	1,830
Missouri Pacific	23⅞	23⅞	22½	23¼	23⅛	23½	5,037
Mobile & Ohio	23	23	22½	22½	22	23½	300
*National Lead Company	25	25	25	25	24¾	25¼	600
National Lirseeed Oil	17	17	17	17	16	18	100
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½	106	106	106	106½	1,615
New-York Central	98¾	98¾	98	98	98	98¼	453
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	183	183	183	183	184	185	25
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16⅛	1,240
New-York, Sus. & Western	10	10	9⅞	10	9¾	10	965
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	28½	28½	27	27	27	27½	510
North American	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	550
Northern Pacific	4⅜	5	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	2,720
Northern Pacific pf	16¼	17⅜	16¼	16½	16⅜	16¾	4,605
Ontario Mining	13	13	13	13	12	..	100
Ontario & Western	15½	15½	15	15	15	15¼	765
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	3	3	3	3	2	3½	100
Oregon Railway & Nav	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	11½	13	191
Pacific Mail	29⅜	29⅜	27¼	28¼	28	28¾	6,780
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	13	13	11¾	12½	12½	12¼	8,265
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	12½	12½	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅞	600
St. Paul & Duluth	27½	27½	27½	27½	26	28	200
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90	90	90	90	88	91	10
St. Paul & Omaha	40½	40½	40½	40½	40¾	40⅞	100
St. Paul & Omaha pf	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	123	124	200
Southern Pacific	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	19	20	400
Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	9¾	9⅞	9⅞	10	1,890
Southern Railway pf	32	32	30¾	31	31	31¼	3,905
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33	33	29⅝	30¾	30⅞	31	8,320
Texas Pacific	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½	1,210
Union Pacific, t. r.	8¼	8¼	7¼	7¾	7½	7¾	3,840
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½	5½	780
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	11¼	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	11	300
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	22½	22½	21½	21⅝	21½	22	450
*United States Leather	9⅞	9⅞	9	9¼	9¼	9¾	1,950
*United States Leather pf.	62	62	59¼	60⅞	60¾	61¼	48,380
United States Rubber	28½	28½	27½	27⅝	27¼	28	225
United States Rubber pf.	86	86	86	86	85	87	296
Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7	7⅝	100
Wabash pf.	18⅞	18⅞	18	18	18⅜	18¼	3,280
Wells-Fargo Express	100	100	98½	98½	96	100	68
Western Union Telegraph	85¼	85¼	83⅞	84¼	84⅝	84¼	6,792
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅜	12	10⅜	11¼	11	11¼	5,400
Wisconsin Central	4	4	4	4	..	..	100
Total sales							421,080

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	..	..	300

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s Trust Co Certs
3,000.....79¼
500.....78¾
6,000.....79½
1,000.....79⅛
1,000.....78½
500.....78
5,000.....78½
5,000.....78½

Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued
5,000.....80¾
20,500.....80

Adjustment 4s When Issued
5,000.....48½
1,000.....48¾
4,000.....48¼
5,000.....48¼
5,000.....48¾

Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Receipts 1st Install Paid
5,000.....28
10,000s3.....27¾
20,000.....27¾
3,000.....27⅝
5,000.....27⅜
3,000.....27¼
60,000.....27
20,000.....26⅝
10,000.....26½
5,000.....26¾
10,000.....26¾
5,000.....26⅞

Baltimore & Ohio 5s 1885-1925
10,000s20F.....94
5,000.....94
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
7,000.....114½
1,000.....115

Brooklyn Elev 1st
1,000.....100

Brook W & W Co 5s
6,000.....100½

Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
5,000.....77⅝
5,000.....77½
5,000.....77¾
2,000.....77
4,000.....76⅞

Chi & East Ill 1st
500.....112

Chi, B & Q Deb 5s
10,000.....101

Chi, B & Q Conv 5s
2,000.....104

Chi, Bur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s
5,000s20F.....91½

Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certs
3,000.....44½
3,000.....44½
10,000.....44
1,000.....43

Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s
2,000.....108½

C & O, R & A Div 1st Consol 4s
2,000s3.....95¾

Chi & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933 Registered
3,000.....111

Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
1,000.....103½
3,000, c.....103⅜
10,000.....103¼
7,000s20F.....103

Clev, C, C & St L St Louis Div 4s
3,000.....94

Col, H Val & Tol 5s
5,000.....89½
1,000.....89

Det, Mac & Mar L G
10,000.....13⅜

Dul, S S & At 5s
3,000.....97

East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
3,000.....108½

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Con 5s
6,000.....101½

Erie Gons Cold 7s
1,000.....140

Int & Great Nor 1st
5,000.....118

Iowa Central 1st 5s
3,000.....94¾

L Erie & West 1st 5s
1,000.....115½

L S & M So 1st Coup
1,000.....113½

Lex Av & Pav Fr 1st
1,000.....114
9,000.....113⅜
21,000.....114
1,000.....113¾
4,000.....113½

Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000.....70¾

Mexican National 2d Inc 6s, B
5,000.....7

Mil & St Paul Cons
1,000.....128

Mil & St Paul 1st Chi & Pac W 5s
2,000.....113¼

Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
4,000.....56⅝
1,000.....87
8,000.....86⅝
6,000.....86⅜
5,000.....86¼

Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
27,000.....31½
7,000.....61
2,000.....60⅞

Mo, Kan & East 1st
6,000.....93

Mob & Ohio G M 4s
1,000.....68¼

Nash, C & St L 5s
10,000.....101

N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s
5,000.....92½

Nor Pac 1st Coup
6,000s20F.....117½

Nor Pac 2d Coup
10,000.....111½
1,000.....111
10,000.....111¼

Nor Pac 3d Coup
42,000.....80
1,000.....80¼
8,000.....80¼
5,000.....80½
5,000.....80¼
10,000.....43

Nor Pac Trust Co Certs
6,000.....42¾
3,000.....43¼
20,000.....43½

Nor Pac Col Tr Nts
3,000.....87½
3,000.....87¼
3,000.....87½
38,000.....88
11,000.....87⅝
6,000.....87
1,000.....87½
5,000.....87¼

Nor Pac & Mon 1st Trust Receipts
19,000.....35
5,000.....35½

Nor Ry of Cal 6s
10,000.....93⅜

Ohio Southern 1st
5,000.....94¾
1,000.....94

Ore Rail & Nav 5s Trust Co Certs
10,000.....97

Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certs
11,000.....112
3,000.....111¼

Ore S L & U N Con Trust Co Certs
10,000.....67½

Phil & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certs 1st Install Paid
2,000.....31¼

3d Pref Inc 1st Install Paid
5,000.....17

Phil & Read Gen 4s Trust Co Certs
10,000.....78⅞
6,000.....78⅜
2,000.....78¼
1,000.....78⅝

P, C & St L 4½s Series B
1,000.....112¼

Pitts, Shen & L E 1st
1,000.....91½
1,000.....90

Rio Grande West 1st
10,000.....77¼
8,000.....77⅜

St L & Iron Mt 1st Ext 5s
1,000.....100¼

St L & Iron Mt 2d
3,000.....102½

St L & S F Trust 5s
4,000.....90

St L & San Fran 2d Class C
3,000.....115¼
1,000.....115

St Paul, M & M 1st Dakota Extension
14,000.....120

San An & Ar Pass 4s
1,000.....58⅞

Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000.....93¼
3,000.....92⅞
1,000.....92⅞
4,000.....93
12,000.....92¼

Tex & N O Cons 5s
6,000.....96¼
5,000.....96

Tex & Pac 2d Inc
10,000s3.....23¾
1,000.....23½
3,000.....23
5,000.....23¼
4,000.....23⅜
3,000.....22
5,000.....22½
5,000.....22¾
5,000.....23

Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
5,000.....108

Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts
1,000.....74½

Union Pac 1st, 1898
1,000.....103⅝

U P, Den & Gulf 1st
2,000.....38
5,000.....38½
2,000.....38

U S Leather Co 6s
1,000.....111
2,000.....110¾

Wabash 1st 5s
7,000.....107
Det & Chi Ext
10,000.....90

Wabash 2d Mtge 5s
1,000.....76¼

West Shore Gtd 4s
17,000.....106

W N Y & Penn 1st
1,000.....107

West Un Col Tr 5s
1,000.....108

Wisc Cent Co 1st Trust Receipts
5,000.....44

Total sales.....$1,203,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..
American Coal	115	..
Ann Arbor pf	27	29
American T. & C.	91	94
Atlantic & Pacific	⅝	¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10
*Bay State Gas	18¼	..
Boston A. L. pf	104	106
Brunswick Co.	⅝	⅞
Buffalo, R. & P.	10½	16
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	..	55
Bur., C. R. & Nor	70	80
Canadian Pacific	56	58
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Chicago & Alton	155	160
Chi. & E. Ill.	43	46
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	98	101
C. & N. W. pf	145	146
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	88½	90
C., M. & St. P. pf	129	130
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	..
Col., H. V. & T.	16½	17½
Col., H. V. & T. pf	57	60
Commercial Cable	153	..
Consolidated Coal	30	36
Denver & Rio Grande	13½	16
D. M. & Ft. D.	7	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	5	6
*D., S. S. & A. pf	11	14
Erie Tel. & Tel.	60	61
Evansville & T. H.	32	33
Evansville & T. H. pf	51	56
Flint & P. M.	13½	16
Flint & P. M. pf	39	40½
Great Northern pf	110	113
Homestake	30	..
H. & Texas	1½	2½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	21	27½
Interior Conduit & Insulating	25	..
Iowa Central	9	9½
Kansas & Michigan	7	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	3¼	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf	17	19
Keokuk & Western	..	38
L., St. L. & T.	..	1
Manhattan Beach	..	10
Mexican National certificates	1¼	2
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	80	82
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	50	52½
Minnesota Iron	69	70
Mor. & Essex	164	166
*National Lead pf	84⅜	87½
National Starch	5	9
National Starch 1st pf	45	55
National Starch 2d pf	15	25
New Central Coal	7	8½
New-England	40	50
N. Y., C. & St. L.	13	14¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	67½	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	20	29¾
Norfolk Southern	60	70
Norfolk & Western	2⅝	3
Norfolk & Western pf	8	8¼
Ohio Southern	5	15
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	6	7¼
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Peoria & East	5	9
Peoria, D. & E.	3½	4
Pittsburg & Western pf	17	20
P., C., C. & St. L.	17	18
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	58	59
P., F. W. & C.	162	..
Pullman P. C.	156	160
Quicksilver	1⅞	2¼
Quicksilver pf	..	15½
Rens. & Sar.	183	..
Rio Grande W.	15	18¼
Rio Grande W. pf	42	45½
R., W. & O.	115	116½
St. L. S. W.	4¾	5½
St. J. & G. I.	½	1½
St. P., M. & M.	108	113
Silver bullion certificates	68¼	68¾
T. P. Land Tr.	6½	7½
Tol. & O. C.	30	37
Tol. & O. C. pf.	65	75
U. P., D. & G.	4½	5⅝
United States Express	43	47
*Western Union Beef	9	10
W. & L. E. pf.	37½	39

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	118	118½	113⅜	114⅜	31,250
Am. Tobacco.	79¼	79¼	77⅝	78⅜	2,900
A., T. & S. F.	17⅛	17⅛	15¾	16¼	1,640
Chi. Gas.	68⅞	68⅞	65⅞	66⅜	1,910
C., R. I. & P.	74	74	71⅛	72⅜	2,220
C., B. & Q.	80½	80½	77	78⅝	6,620
C., M. & St. P.	78⅛	78¼	75⅝	76½	26,000
C. & N. W.	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	10
Cent. of N. J.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	100
D., L. & W.	162	162	162	162	40
Dist. & C. F.	18⅝	18⅝	17	17½	1,610
North Am.	5¾	6¼	5¾	5¾	60
Nat. Lead.	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	20
N. Y. Cent.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	20
N. Y., O. & W.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	30
N. Y. L. E. & W.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	100
Nor. P. pf.	17	17¼	17	17	250
P. & R.	13	13	11¼	12⅛	3,460
Pac. Mail.	29	29⅛	27½	27½	230
South. Ry.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	10
Tenn. C. & I.	32½	32½	30¾	30¾	100
Texas Pac.	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	10

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	95
American Bank Note	41½	43
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	211	215
American Typefounders Co	4	4¾
American Typefounders' pf.	22½	25
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103½	104½
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
Barney & Smith Car	15	20
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
‡Barney & Smith Car 6s	97½	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	3	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103½	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	135	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	188	198
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Ave. 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104½	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	171½	173½
Brooklyn Elevated	15	16
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	90½	100½
Brooklyn Traction	9¾	10¼
Brooklyn Traction pf.	53	55
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105	105¾
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	84	85
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104½	105¼
*Buffalo Street Railway stock	69½	71½
Celluloid Company stock	63	..
Central & South American Tel.	121	125
Central Cross-Town	191	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	180	..
Central Trust Company	1025	1035
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¼	¾
Chi., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	30	40
Citizens' Street Railway bonds (Indianapolis)	..	86
Commercial Cable Co. stock	157	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	76	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	101½	104½
Continental Trust	168	178
Cramp Shipyard stock	45	55
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	95	..
*Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	164	170
‡Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100½	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	..	345
Ensley Land Company	⅛	1¼
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	70	78
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	210	215
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	775	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.	125	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	..	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115½	117¼
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	..	69
Fort Wayne Gas stock	76	78
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	..
Fourth National Bank	181	184
Gallatin National Bank	292	..
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	49	50½
Guaranty Trust Co.	401	425
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	95	100
‡H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	95	100
H. B. Claflin Co.	96	102
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	76½	78
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds.	101½	103
Herring-Hall-Marvin	5	7
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	25	30
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	104½	..
†Holland Trust stock	..	85
†Indianapolis Gas stock	140	143
Indianapolis Gas bonds	104	..
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	64½	66½
‡Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	73	75½
International Ocean Telegraph	105	..
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	..	70
Journeay & Burnham	42	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	97½	100
Keithsburg Bridge, 6 p. c. bonds.	94	98
Knickerbocker Trust Co.	183	186
Lafayette Gas stock	84	87
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	90	..
Lawyers' Surety Co.	98	103
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	28	32
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	75	76
†Lorillard Company pf

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Orders for securities executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts subject to cheque at sight. Act as Financial and Transfer Agents for Corporations.

Branch Offices, 252 Fifth Ave., corner 25th St., 87 Hudson St., 621 Broadway, Cable Building, Cor. Houston St., and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad Company.

The first mortgage bondholders are hereby notified that, a decree of foreclosure and sale having been obtained, the property covered by the mortgage will be sold at an early date. Under the conditions of the Bondholders' Agreement, dated June 1, 1894, $6,300,000 of First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited. Bonds not yet deposited will be received either at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 54 Wall Street, New-York, or at the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, until further notice, on payment of a penalty of three per cent.
New-York, Feb. 7, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY BUDGE, WILLIAM L. BULL, GORDON ABBOTT, } Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
WILLIAM STRAUSS, Counsel.

LOST.

Notice is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE FOR TEN (10) SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK, standing in the name of Francis Skiddy, has been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to said bank for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the same. Any and all persons interested are hereby requested to show cause why such new certificate should not be issued on or after the 6th day of April, 1896.
Dated New-York, Feb. 22, 1896.
Signed. MARGARET S. FISCHER, Executrix.

SUPERIOR RAPID TRANSIT R'WAY CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

The **Central Trust Company** of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of a certain indenture made by the above company, dated Aug. 13, 1892, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds up to an amount not exceeding $7,500. Bids will be opened at the office of the **Central Trust Company** of New-York, 54 Wall St., at 12 o'clock noon, on March 2, 1896, and submitted to the Board of Directors of the railway company for approval and acceptance.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.
SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.

The following coupon bonds, drawn January 31st, 1896, upon which interest ceased February 1st, 1896, should be presented to the FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, No. 20 William Street, New-York, for redemption:

5 per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 258, 491, 661, 1011, 1220, 1695, 1746, 1947, 1967, 2151, 2239, 2383, 2855, 2972, 3193, 3934, 4125, 4221, 4255, 4281, 4602, 4947, 4957, 5027, 5117, 5275, and 5098.

6 per cent. Coupon Bonds, Nos. 7, 9, 112, 1832, 2276, 2454, 2658, 3278, 3403, 3552, 3619, 3884, 3889, 4486, 4856.

H. L. SYKES, Treasurer.
February 26th, 1896.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburg, Feb. 20, 1896.

Holders of the first mortgage 7 3-10 bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, due March 1, 1896, will receive payment of the principal and interest of said bonds on presentation at this office, or at the office of the Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the City of Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

CRIPPLE CREEK.
LATEST TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP,
showing the great gold belt, with outlying districts in 3 counties. Send $1 to J. L. RICE, Publisher, P. O. Box 915, Cripple Creek, Col.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

COUPONS PAYABLE MARCH 1st, 1896,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE
NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY,
46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

St. Paul Gas Light Co.
Globe St. Railway Debenture Bonds.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Allentown and Lehigh Valley Traction Co.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
32 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 31, 1896.

A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 2, 1896. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1896, and reopened on the 2d day of March, 1896.

G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Feb. 28, 1896.

The coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, maturing March 1, 1896, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the company, 45 Wall St., on and after March 2.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY.

The interest due March 1, 1896, on the first mortgage bonds of the New-York Biscuit Company will be paid, on and after March 2, at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, 120 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE P. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 4th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of William M. Hoes, Public Administrator.)

All right, title, and interest of the estate of Leonard A. Staub, in and to certain inventions for the "Process of making Coke and Gas" Coke Ovens, "Process of manufacturing Ammonia Salts," for which applications have been filed in the United States Patent Office, all of which have been rejected, also rights of the estate to manufacture and sell Gas Generators under patent.

(By order of Executors.)
$1,000 Union Pacific R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bond.
$500 Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bond.
$500 Lake Shore R. R. Co. New 7 p. c. Mtge. Bd.
25 shs. Kings County Bank Bklyn.
23 shs. Union Ferry Co.
80 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
133 shs. Barney Dumping Boat Co.
$1,000 Brooklyn City 6 p. c. Permanent Water Loan Bd., due July 1, 1896.
(By order of Henry de Forest Weekes, Esq., Committee.)
34 shs. Baring Cross Bridge Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
100 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
24 shs. Natl. Park Bank.
$150,000 Kings County Hygiene Ice Co. of N. Y. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., due 1922, Decr., 1892, Coupons on, (hypothecated.)
$1,000 Escanaba, Mich., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bd., 1911, Apl., 1894, Coups.
$7,000 Newark, Ohio, Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1905, Octr., 1893, Coups.
20 shs. United States Casualty Co.
20 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
25 shs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
30 shs. Brooklyn City Safe Deposit Co.
20 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
25 shs. Holland Trust Co., (in liquidation.)
10 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
10 shs. Hide & Leather Bank.
40 shs. Broadway Insurance Co.
50 shs. Fulton Fuel Co., (Hyd.)
$1,000 Cinn., Ind., St. Louis & Chic. R'way Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Gold Bd., 1936, (indorsed.)
$10,000 Citizens' Gas Co. Bklyn. Const. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1940, (underlying the Brooklyn Union Const. Co.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co. (Hyd.)
22 shs. Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Bklyn.
$2,000 Newark, N. Y., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1907, Jany., 1894, Coups.
$3,000 Rochester, Minn., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1907, Sept., 1893, Coups.
$1,000 Spartansburg, S. C., Water Works Co. 6 p. c. Gold Bd., 1908, Feby., 1894, Coups.
2 shs. Bank of America.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

PHOENIX CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING CO.

A meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, March 2, 1896, at 3:30 P. M., at the office of Edward S. Hatch, Esq., Counsel for the company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York City. At this meeting a proposition will be made by a committee representing the bondholders to the stockholders looking toward joint action of the stockholders and bondholders to protect their rights in the property, and to place the property on a permanently paying basis. This meeting will discuss questions of vital importance to the stockholders, and has been called at the request of all the bondholders and several of the largest stockholders.

F. L. MATHEZ,
Chairman Bondholders' Committee.

New-York, Feb. 14, 1896.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF ALL THE STOCKholders of Seminole Consolidated Gold Mining Company will be held on MONDAY, March 2, 1896, at 5 P. M., at the office of the company, 287 Broadway, New-York, for the following purposes, to wit:

First—For the purpose of devising ways and means of raising money to pay the existing debts of the company, and the necessary funds to carry on its operations in the future.

Second—For the purpose of giving the Board of Directors the proper authority to sell or otherwise dispose of the property and plant of this company. By order of the President,

DAVID H. COLES, Secretary.

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN COMPANY.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Herring-Hall-Marvin Co. will be held at the office of the Co. in Jersey City, N. J., on the 3d day of March, 1896, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Transfer books will be closed on the 21st day of February, 1896, at three o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 4th day of March, 1896, at ten A. M.

JOHN A. SHIBLEY, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY,
157 Broadway,
New-York, Feb. 21, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 157 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 5, 1896. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M. C. A. GARTHWAITE, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY

Yard, Norfolk, Va.—Feb. 15, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., to be opened March 3, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 3, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish, at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., a quantity of bolts, nuts, cotton canvas, hardware, lanterns, lumber, tobin bronze, bar steel, packing, acids, paints, pitch, tar, files, tools, leather, and belting. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, Va. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government EDWIN STEWART,
Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-

York Navy Yard,—February 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the New-York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., FEBRUARY 27, 1896.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M. (central standard time) March 27, 1896, for furnishing at Quartermaster's Depot here various articles of Quartermaster's Supplies, such as wagons, dump and hand carts, harness, horse and mule collars, horse blankets and brushes, miscellaneous wagon parts, etc. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof, and to increase or diminish the quantity to be delivered 20 per centum. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Supplies" and addressed Depot Quartermaster, Jeffersonville, Ind. A. G. ROBINSON, Deputy Quartermaster General.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 39 WHITEHALL St., New-York City, Feb. 6, 1896.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in wreck of coal barge "Mist," now lying in Raritan River, N. J., off Sandy Point, that unless so much of same as endangers navigation shall be removed as soon as practicable after expiration of thirty days from date hereof, the undersigned will, by authority of the Secretary of War, take measures for its removal in accordance with provisions of Section 4 of Act of Congress approved June 14, 1880. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, for removing above wreck will be received here until 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 7, 1896, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. H. M. ADAMS, Major, Engrs.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM FIRE ENGINE,

Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 o'clock M., March 16, 1896, for a steam fire engine. Government reserves right to reject all or any proposal therefor. Information can be had on application to Major ISAAC ARNOLD, Jr., Ord. Dept.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SEVENTH AVENUE AND ONE HUNDRED and Forty-second Street.—New-York Supreme Court.—GEORGE H. RAYMOND, plaintiff, against BRIDGET HOGAN, Patrick Hogan, and Shaler & Hall Quarry Company, defendants.

By virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale granted by this court in the above-entitled action and entered on the 7th day of February, 1896, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the undersigned, Edward J. H. Tamsen, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, duly appointed in this action for such purpose, will sell at public auction, on the 12th day of March, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by August Kleinau, auctioneer, (of Messrs. Kleinau, Lutz & Co., Sheriff's auctioneers,) at the stand of L. J. Phillips & Co., the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Seventh Avenue distant fifty-four (54) feet and four (4) inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue; running thence westerly and parallel with said One Hundred and Forty-second Street and partly through the center of a party wall seventy-five (75) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue twenty (20) feet and six (6) inches; thence easterly and again parallel, or nearly so, with One Hundred and Forty-second Street seventy-five (75) feet to the said westerly side of Seventh Avenue; thence northerly and along the same twenty (20) feet and seven (7) inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New-York, February 18th, 1896.

EDWARD J. H. TAMSEN, Sheriff.

HENRY HEPSKY, Deputy.
DILL, SEYMOUR & KELLOGG, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 27 Pine St., New-York.
f19-2aw3wW&S&mh11

SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—ALICE P. BUTMAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH D. BUTMAN, Percival F. Butman, and Mary Isabella Butman, his wife; Arthur B. Butman and Dessie Maud Butman, his wife; Harold B. Butman, Alice Butman Kuhnast, Fritz Edward Kuhnast, Francis Skiddy Marden, and Fannie Louise Marden, his wife; Francis Skiddy Marden, Jr., Marian I. Marden, Lillie Butman Marden, and Eleanor Gay Marden, defendants.—Plaintiff desires the trial in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 28, 1896.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM
Attorneys for the Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 100 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, Percival F. Butman, Mary Isabella Butman, Arthur B. Butman, Dessie Maud Butman, Harold R. Butman, Alice Butman Kuhnast, Fritz Edward Kuhnast, Fannie Louise Marden, Francis Skiddy Marden, Jr., Marian I. Marden, Lillie Butman Marden, and Eleanor Gay Marden: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the City of New-York, dated the 12th day of February, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the County Court House in said city.—Dated New-York, February 13, 1896.

BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
100 Broadway, New-York City.
f13-1aw6wS&mh28

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK County.—ALVIN J. BELDEN and JOHN A. SEELY, plaintiffs, against JOSHUA K. SIGFRIED, Frank Himmelberger, Charles Himmelberger, Elias Davis, John F. Finney, Daniel Dechert, William Whitmer, Robert F. Whitmer, Martin Lane, Edward Bullock, Eugene B. Ayres, and James W. Beecher, (the names Edward, Eugene, and James being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown,) defendants.—Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February fifth, 1896.

MURPHY, LLOYD & BOYD,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office No. 111 Broadway, New-York City.

To the defendants, Joshua K. Sigfried, Frank Himmelberger, Charles Himmelberger, Elias Davis, John F. Finney, Daniel Dechert, William Whitmer, Robert F. Whitmer, Martin Lane, Edward Bullock, Eugene B. Ayres, and James W. Beecher, (the names Edward, Eugene, and James being fictitious, the real names of said defendants being unknown.)

The foregoing summons is served upon you and each of you by publication, pursuant to an order by Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the New-York Supreme Court, dated the 26th day of February, 1896, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of said Court, at the County Court House, New-York City.—Dated New-York, February 26th, 1896. MURPHY, LLOYD & BOYD,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
Post Office and office address 111 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—HOLLY MILL COMPANY, plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. HARPER, defendant.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated February 26th, 1896.

ALEXANDER & GREEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, 120 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y. P. O. address, 120 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.

NOTICE.

Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of two hundred thirteen and 30-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 2nd, 1895, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated February 26th, 1896. ALEXANDER & GREEN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To the foregoing defendant William A. Harper: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 28th day of February, 1896, and filed, with the complaint in this action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said city, on the 28th day of February, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1896.

ALEXANDER & GREEN,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address, 120 Broadway, New-York City, N. Y.
f29-1aw6wS

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. —In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the L. SAUTER AND COMPANY CORPORATION.

On reading and filing the petition of Robert Stahl, William A. Malliet, and Richard Kreuger, Directors of the L. Sauter and Company, a corporation created under the laws of this State, having its principal office located at the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, and the schedule thereto annexed, duly verified by the petitioners on the 11th day of December, 1895, and due proof of service of this application duly made on the Attorney General of the State of New-York, on motion of William P. Burr, of counsel for the petitioners, it is

Ordered, that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before this court, at a Special Term, to be held at Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of March, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon thereof, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the said 16th day of March, 1896, in The New-York Law Journal and New-York Times, newspapers published in the City of New-York, and in The Albany Argus, a newspaper published in the City of Albany.—Dated New-York, December 12, 1895.

GEORGE P. ANDREWS, J. S. C.
WILLIAM P. BURR, Attorney for Petitioners, 206 Broadway, N. Y. f29-1aw8wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in an action wherein the City and County of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1896, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES G. JUDSON, lately doing business in the City of New-York, to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, Clarence F. True, the duly appointed assignee of said Charles G. Judson for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 102 West 81st Street, New-York City, on or before the 5th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 28th, 1896.

CLARENCE F. TRUE, Assignee.
J. ARTHUR BARRATT, Attorney for Assignee, 11 Pine Street, New-York City. f29-1aw6wS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CHRIST, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. CHRIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles Brandt, Jr., No. 189 Second Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of January, 1896.

AMBROSE CHRIST, Executor. CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., Attorney for Executor, 189 Second Avenue, New-York City. ja11-1aw6ms

CHEDSEY, NATHAN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN A. CHEDSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of H. W. Norton, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of December, 1895. SAMUEL B. GOODALE, H. W. NORTON, Executors. d28-1aw6mS

CHAYTOR, MARTHA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA J. CHAYTOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of January, 1896. WM. L. SNYDER, LEVI R. COWPERTHWAITE, Executors. JOHN F. COFFIN, Attorney for Executors, 5 Beekman St., New-York. ja25-1aw6mS

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MUNSON, HARRY R.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Nellie L. Munson, Cornelia A. Munson, Roswell D. Tompkins, Frank Tompkins, George L. Tompkins, William Tompkins, Clara Tompkins, Mary Stevens, Roswell Smith, Jerry Smith, Albert Smith, (an infant,) Anna Adams, Rebecca Saunders, Phebe Simonson, Louis Bone, Erastus H. Munson, Anna Eliza Munsell, Martin L. Munson, Delia Holmes, send greeting:

Whereas, James N. Emlich of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixteenth day of October, 1895, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of HARRY R. MUNSON, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
f1-1aw6wS

SCHRENKEISEN, ANNA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. SCHRENKEISEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at office of Arthur L. Schrenkeisen, at No. 23 Elizabeth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. ARTHUR I. SCHRENKEISEN, FRANK E. SCHRENKEISEN, Administrators. JOHN E. GLEASON, Atty. for Admrs., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. ja11-1aw6mS

GRINSELL, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER GRINSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the law office of Sheehan & Collin, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the first day of February, 1896. THOMAS GRINSELL, Executor. SHEEHAN & COLLIN, Attorneys for Executor. Office and P. O. address, No. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. f1-1aw6mS

BELL, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John P. Bell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Denman & Denman, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. GEORGE BELL, JOHN P. HILLIARD, Executors. DENMAN & DENMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

MORALES Y XENES, YSABEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against YSABEL MORALES Y XENES, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of August, 1895. PEDRO R. de FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway. au31-1aw6mS

KEARNY, LUCIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIA L. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Vanderpoel, Cuming & Goodwin, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1896 next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1895. ANNA L. STEPHENS, HARRIET C. SCHENCK, Executrices. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Anna L. Stephens, one of the Executrices, No. 2 Wall Street, New-York City. s28-1aw6mS

HUBBELL, ELIZA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA A. HUBBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Hooker, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of January, 1896. MARTIN D. HUBBELL, Executor. THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Executor, 4 Warren Street, New-York City. ja11-1aw6mS

LOPPIN, ALEXANDER G. OR ALEXANDER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alexander G. or Alexander Loppin, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Henry A. Vieu, Esq., No. 317 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. ALBERT J. LOPPIN, Executor. H. A. VIEU, Attorney for Executor, 317 Broadway, New-York City. n16-1aw6mS

CLARK, ALPHEUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHEUS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 2 West 132nd Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of Feburary, 1896. MARY J. CLARK, Executrix. JOSEPH R. GUERNSEY, Attorney for Executrix, 203 Broadway, New-York City. f15-1aw6mS

WOOD, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT WOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 West 12th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1896. MURDO TOLMIE, Administrator. f15-1aw6mS

BYRNES, ANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE BYRNES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Dannenberg, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. WILLIAM WHELAN, Administrator. d7-1aw6mS

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.
Address PUBLISHER.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.11	.13
Belcher	.20	.22
Best & Belcher	.68	.73
Bodie Consolidated	.31	.32
Bulwer	.18	.18
Challar	.48	.52
Con. Cal. & Va.	*1.85	1.85
Crown Point	.32	.37
Gould & Curry	.32	.35
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.25
Mexican	.53	.55
Mono	*.14	.13
Ophir	1.25	1.20
Potosi	.40	.42
Savage	.34	.40
Sierra Nevada	.33	.35
Union Consolidated	.43	.41
Utah	.08	.10
Yellow Jacket	.33	.36

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 28.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.40	.50
Anaconda	.60	.60
Portland	1.41	1.56
Argentum	.63	.63½
Isabella	.50	.50½
Union	.52	.52
Consolidated	.17½	.18
Pharmacist	.14½	.14½
Work	.17½	.17½
Alamo	.06¾	.06¾
Mount Rosa	.15	.15
Blue Bell	.08½	.09
Silver State	.01¾	.01¾
Golden Fleece	1.58	1.58

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Werra, (letters must be directed "per Werra";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourg

DUBOIS WATCHING IDAHO

Secret of His Preference for Silver over Protection.

THE NORTH DEMANDS RECOGNITION

He May Be Defeated by Geographical Conditions—Senator Carter's Pledge to Uphold Silver at All Times.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 28.—Behind the attitude of Senator Dubois, who is standing with other Senators from the Western States in the position of demanding free silver before Republican protection, is a very shrewd game of Senatorial politics. The junior Senator from this State is preserving his reputation of being one of the shrewdest political manipulators in the West. He is preparing for the expiration of his term next year. The Legislature elected this Fall will select his successor for the term of six years.

The position of Senator Dubois, in entering upon his campaign, is very unpromising in many respects. In the first place, it is not at all certain that Idaho will be Republican this Fall. Any third-party movement in favor of silver might carry the State off into a new and unknown field. The Populists might carry the State. In fact, the slender Republican majority of last year and the general uncertainty of Idaho politics would make any development probable.

Senator Dubois is not one of the pioneers of Idaho, and cannot appeal to his long residence in the State. He came to the Territory as a carpetbagger under a Republican Administration, and was United States Marshal for some years. When the Senators were first elected it was largely through the interest displayed by Senator Shoup that he was made one of the happy officials.

Both these conditions will operate very severely against him. But more potent than either of them is the present political situation in Idaho. If the Republican Party should succeed in gaining control of the Legislature, Senator Dubois would be compelled to make one of the most hopeless contests that have been engaged in by any Senator in recent years.

The peculiar geographical conditions here admit of a sharp division between the northern and the southern parts of the State. The northern settlements follow the lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways, and the southern settlements the line of the Union Pacific. Between these settled portions there is a somewhat wild country, and the inhabitants of the two ends are hardly homogeneous, the consequence being a great deal of political rivalry.

The entire Congressional delegation from Idaho now is from the south. Senator Dubois comes from Blackfoot. Senator Shoup from Salmon City, and Congressman Wilson from Boisé. In the last Congress the north was recognized in the person of Willis Sweet of Moscow, who was Congressman.

Mr. Sweet withdrew from the Congressional field in 1894 in order to make a contest for the Senatorship. He did this on the understanding that Senator Shoup was to withdraw in his favor. On this understanding the Congressman was given to the south. Before the Legislature met, however, Senator Shoup entered the race, and Mr. Sweet was forced to make a combination with Senator Dubois, the latter to control the votes in the south and the former the votes in the north.

Senator Shoup immediately made a combination with Gov. McConnell, who came from the north, the home of Mr. Sweet. The agreement was that Gov. McConnell should bring strength from the north to elect Senator Shoup, and the latter was to settle for this support by helping to elect Gov. McConnell at the expiration of Senator Dubois's term. After a long contest Senator Shoup was elected by a bare majority, gained through the absence of one member of the Legislature.

In consequence of this condition, Senator Dubois is compelled to face the demand of the north for recognition, and also the determined opposition of Senator Shoup in the south. The case is very severe, and Senator Dubois recognizes that the most drastic remedies are needed. He has hit upon the one course that could make him popular with the free-silver Republicans, who are largely in control.

The friends of Dubois are now making the most of his present tariff attitude. A large number of the sheep owners are vigorously protesting against his action, but the lead miners and the silver barons, who are much stronger than the sheep men, are praising him and saying that the only way now to secure the remonetization of silver is to compel the other silver Republican Senators to demand concession for concession from the Republicans of the East.

It is believed here that Senator Dubois will bolt the Republican Party if the St. Louis Convention does not nominate a free-silver man. It is practically certain that Idaho will go overwhelmingly for silver this Fall, and it is more than probable that Senator Dubois is trimming his sails to catch whatever breeze may be blowing. Those in his confidence have received hints which lead them to speak very carefully regarding the situation. They are preparing to follow in whatever direction he may lead them.

It is now said that in order to defeat the election of Gov. McConnell there will be another Sweet-Dubois combination this year to elect the former as Governor and the latter as Senator, the former again to make the contest against Senator Shoup at the expiration of his term. Mr. Sweet is upholding the action of Senator Dubois, and is taking an active part in helping the criticism of his colleagues' preferment of protection to silver.

CARTER'S PLEDGE FOR SILVER.

He Bound Himself, Unconditionally, in Its Support.

HELENA, Mon., Feb. 28.—The speech of Senator Thomas H. Carter of this State, in which he takes the ultra-silver position, and puts cheap money before protection, has caused not a little surprise in Montana. It was known that he had pledged himself, to use the figurative language of one of the Republican managers, "up to his ears in support of silver," but it was hardly expected that he would show such zeal in his new cause.

When Senator Carter was elected to succeed Senator Power there were few men in the State who could define his views on silver. In fact, a few months previously he had given out interviews which were displeasing to some of the extreme silver men of the West, because of their wavering tone. He was suspected of being an international bimetallist, or what the silver cranks call a "straddle bug," in contradistinction to a "goldbug."

So far had this distrust extended that there was a strong movement against his election. A number of the legislators rebelled against the wishes of their party managers, and a number of the silver kings of the State entered a protest against sending any Senator from Montana who would not be among the most extreme of the silver men.

It is now a matter of public knowledge that the night before he was elected Senator Carter was taken into a private room in this city by a number of the leading silver mine owners and politicians of the State. The consultation was very secret.

The spokesman explained to him the distrust that had been engendered by his wavering attitude, and asked him if he was willing to pledge himself, without reservation, to support the free and unlimited coinage of silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1, without regard to the attitude of any other nation, above all things and at all times. The question had some resemblance to the terrible oaths taken in some of the old-time secret societies. Absolutely no loophole was left.

Senator Carter took the pledge, and the next day he was elected. He was told however, that if he violated that pledge he had better not return to Montana, for the men who had taken it had stood sponsor for his faithful performance of his constituents' desires.

Until he voted against the Tariff bill there were many who doubted his desire to keep his word. He had gained the title of "Slippery Tom," and it was felt that he might find some loophole of escape. But it appears that the pledge is to be kept.

Senator Mantle, his colleague, did not need to make any promises. He is a heavy owner of silver mines in Montana and other Western States.

WANT NO COAST DEFENSES.

Socialists and Others Meet in Cooper Union and Make a Vigorous Protest.

A few men connected with the Central Labor Union who pretend to see in the proposal to appropriate $88,000,000 for coast defenses a menace of capital to coerce domestic labor managed to attract a crowd of Socialists and kindred persons to the large hall of the Cooper Union last night, where they had a chance to give vent to their pent-up feelings concerning the American Government and affairs in general.

It had been a long time since some of the orators of last night had enjoyed an opportunity to exploit their opinions before an audience, and the question of additional defenses against foreign enemies gave them the chance they were waiting for. Henry George was there, and so were Ernest H. Crosby, H. B. Salisbury, the Socialist leader; Herman V. Hetzel of Philadelphia, Charles Frederick Adams, the irrepressible, of Brooklyn; John McLuckie, who was Burgess of Homestead, Penn., at the time of the strike, and a number of other shining lights among labor agitators. Senator Tillman of South Carolina and the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn were advertised to speak, but they sent telegrams of regret. Senator Tillman wrote that sickness detained him in Washington. George Francis Train was conspicuous in the audience. Daniel Harns called the meeting to order and said it had been called by the Central Labor Union.

"Three cheers for the Central Labor Union!" shouted some one.

Mr. Haens said the purpose of the meeting was to protest against an increase in the army and navy of the United States. He then introduced Jerome O'Neill, who delivered an indignant protest against Senator Lodge's resolution to spend $88,000,000 for coast defenses.

"Good for Lodge!" shouted a man in the rear of the hall.

"What need have we for coast defenses?" asked Mr. O'Neill. "We have got along without coast defenses for a hundred years, and we have no need of them now.

"The next thing will be a large standing army to coerce the workingmen of the country. We want no army, but we do want statesmen. Let them appropriate millions for schools and not for forts."

Mr. O'Neill denounced the recent bond sale as a conspiracy between the Government and Wall Street capitalists.

James Fitzgerald, the Secretary of the meeting, read a letter of regret from William Lloyd Garrison, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Samuel Gompers. Mr. Gompers's name was roundly hissed.

Charles W. Hoadley, Secretary of the Building Trades' Section of the Central Labor Union, was the next speaker. He said the plain people were opposed to preparations for war. He was followed by John McLuckie, who described defective armor plate he said was made at Homestead. Herman V. Hetzel next addressed the audience and advised laboring men to stand together against capitalists and politicians.

Ernest Howard Crosby spoke in much the same strain as the others, and Henry B. Salisbury followed with a tirade against everybody not connected with labor movements. A letter was then read from Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, and his name was received with hisses from every part of the hall. Resolutions were then adopted.

Henry George said the tendency of the day was to urge the need of a navy, coast defenses, and a standing army.

"I would rather see every locomotive thrown from the track, every station burned, than see order preserved with the bayonets of a standing army," said Mr. George, and the audience applauded wildly.

Several other speeches were made.

TO ABOLISH THE FEE SYSTEM.

A Bill to Provide Salaries for United States District Attorneys and Marshals in the Future.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—There will be great sorrow among the judicial officers of the United States who have hitherto built up their incomes by fees, if the report made to-day by the Judiciary Committee, and to be considered in connection with the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, shall obtain the approval of the Congress and the President. This report abolishes fee payments to court officers and puts them on a salary basis.

Some of the salaries to be paid according to the bill are: For District Attorneys, in New-York, $4,000 for the Northern Circuit, $3,000 for the Eastern, and $5,000 for the Southern; for Marshals, $5,000 for the Northern, $3,000 for the Eastern, and $5,000 for the Southern Circuits. In New-Jersey, $2,000 will be paid to the District Attorney and $2,500 to the Marshal, and in Connecticut, $2,000 to each of these officers.

If it is carried out this reformation ought to make a very considerable difference in the amounts of money to be annually paid in court expenses, and it is to be hoped that it will afford relief to the unfortunate persons in remote sections of the land, who have, under the fee system, contributed by extortion and oppression to the increase of business in the courts that was suspected of being provided to justify many court officers in constructing bills of expenses. All manner of pretexts have been resorted to in the past, and some of them are still in vogue. Accusations have been multiplied, so as to increase the number of cases to be tried, and witnesses hailed at some expense for one case have been made the occasion for repeating the expenses of Marshals and others who had been at the trouble of getting them to court, in order that they might pile up the court costs and their emoluments.

If it shall turn out that diligence cannot be obtained with salaries, it will not be difficult to find new officers who will be willing to be diligent enough even for the comfortable salaries accorded to the officers to be affected.

DISCUSSING THE APPROPRIATIONS.

A Proposed Salary Grab Denounced by Congressman De Armond.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—As soon as the Journal was read to-day the House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1897, and twenty-one pages of it were disposed of before adjournment. In the course of the general debate, which lasted until nearly 2 o'clock, Mr. Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) a member of the Committee on Appropriations, read a speech in favor of a sound and stable currency.

Of the sections of the bill which passed under consideration, only one excited much debate—that relating to clerks for Representatives, over which the annual fight took place. Mr. Tawney (Rep., Minn.,) moved to make their employment continuous, instead of during the sessions of Congress only, but this was ruled out on a point of order made by Mr. McCall, (Rep., Tenn.,) that it changed existing law, and was therefore inadmissible upon an appropriation bill. The feature of the discussion was Mr. De Armond's bitter attack upon the amendment, which he characterized as a raid on the Treasury, without right or justice, a salary grab as much as the infamous measure known by that name, and a stench in the nostrils of honest men.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole (Mr. Payne, Rep., N. Y.,) sustained the point of order, reversing a ruling made in the last Congress under similar conditions, and Mr. Tawney taking an appeal from the ruling, it was sustained by the committee—102 to 43.

Ex-Governors of Massachusetts.

From The Boston Herald.

It was only a comparatively short time ago that the list of living ex-Governors of Massachusetts numbered eleven, and one of them created considerable amusement on the stump, when William E. Russell was Governor, by urging him to join their number, and bring them up to a round dozen. Death has been very busy in their ranks since that time, and they are now reduced to less than half the number they could then boast.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Rumors About a Baltimore and Ohio Receiver Still Denied.

MR. COWEN RETURNS TO BALTIMORE

The Controlling Interest Has Determined to Keep the Road Out of the Hands of a Receiver.

Conferences of important Baltimore and Ohio interests were contiued in this city yesterday, and officers of the company were as emphatic as on Thursday in their denials of the persistent rumors that a receiver was likely to be appointed. Certain security holders, it was asserted, had advised the appointment of a receiver as the best way to get the company out of its financial tangle. Stronger interests, however, opposed a receivership, and an influential Director is authority for the statement that there will be no receiver.

President John K. Cowen returned to Baltimore late on Thursday night, and it is believed that he may have something to communicate to the public regarding the company's financial condition within a few days.

The general belief among railroad men and Wall Street operators is that the current liabilities of the Baltimore and Ohio Company above its assets have been found to be greatly in excess of the figures given in the latest annual report. Persons in a position to know the facts tacitly admit that the floating debt is nearer $15,000,000 than $6,000,000.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.—Baltimore and Ohio common stock commanded the attention of stock operators and financiers generally to-day. The feeling on the Stock Exchange was unsettled and but few shares were dealt in. The opening was at 28½, the highest point of the day. The last sale was made at 27. President John K. Cowen returned this morning from New-York, where he has been since Tuesday conferring with the New-York members of the Directory.

PENNSYLVANIA'S EARNINGS.

A New Form of Monthly Statement Put into Effect.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company to-day issued its statement for the month of January in a different form from that heretofore used in its monthly statements. The statement is accompanied by the following explanation of the new form:

"Attention is directed to the change made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the form of its monthly statement of comparisons of earnings for the better information of its shareholders and others interested in its securities. Heretofore, the company included in its statements of 'lines east of Pittsburg and Erie' only the figures of what are known as the three grand divisions, to wit, the Pennsylvania Railroad Division, the United Railroads of New-Jersey Division, and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, which it operates directly, while the figures given for the lines west of Pittsburg and Erie covered only those lines which are operated directly by the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, and in the latter case revenue other than earnings from traffic was included.

"The form now adopted, published to-day and hereafter to be used, gives under the headings 'Pennsylvania Railroad, lines directly operated,' and 'Lines west of Pittsburg, directly operated,' all the information heretofore given, and, in addition, figures covering the entire system east of Pittsburg and Erie, that is, including those for the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Northern Central Railway, and other important lines, while west of Pittsburg all lines are likewise covered, and no revenue but earnings from traffic is included therein."

The statement of comparison of earnings and expenses for the month of January, 1896, with the same period of 1895, follows:

Pennsylvania Railroad, lines directly operated: Gross earnings, increase, $315,500; expenses, increase, $253,100; net earnings, increase, $62,300.

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated: Gross earnings, increase, $225,100; expenses, increase, $218,800; net earnings, increase, $6,300.

All lines east of Pittsburg and Erie: Gross earnings, increase, $426,700; expenses, increase, $427,400; net earnings, decrease, $700.

All lines west of Pittsburg and Erie: Gross earnings, increase, $232,800; expenses, increase, $283,200; net earnings, decrease, $50,300.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Net Earnings Not Sufficient to Pay Interest on All Bonds.

Various reports have been circulated recently, regarding the ability of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to pay interest on its second and third mortgage bonds, out of its earnings. Although the business of the company has been improving of late, the earnings are still far below the fixed charges, as will be seen from the following semi-official statement:

The real and fixed charges of the Northern Pacific Company are:

Missouri Division first mortgage	$1,815,500	6%	$108,930
Missouri Division sinking fund	.....	..	40,170
Pend d'Oreille Division first mortgage	357,000	6%	21,420
Pend d'Oreille sinking fund	.....	..	25,620
General first mortgage	41,879,000	6%	2,522,730
General mortgage sinking fund	.....	..	763,280
Collateral trust notes	9,494,000	6%	569,640
Receivers' certificates	4,900,000	6%	294,000
Northwest Equipment Company	3,000,000	7%	210,000
Duluth and Manitoba	3,101,000	5%	155,050
Spokane and Palouse	1,766,000	5%	88,300
St. Paul and Northern Pacific	8,423,000	6-7%	509,520
Total charges assumed by receivers			$5,308,720
Second mortgage bonds, $19,216,000.			
Interest			$1,152,960
Sinking fund			247,040
Rentals			163,220
First mortgage bonds on branch roads, about $40,000,000 at average of 2 per cent			800,000
New money required by the receivers to put property in order, $9,000,000 cash, say $10,000,000 at 4 per cent			400,000
			$8,071,940
Taxes			500,000
Fixed charges prior to third mortgage			$8,571,940
Add third mortgage bonds, $11,461,000.			
Interest			687,660
Sinking fund			114,610
Fixed charges including third mortgage			$9,374,210

The net earnings of the Northern Pacific for 1895 were about $4,400,000, and for 1896 about $5,600,000. Persons well informed about the affairs of the company say that in any reorganization, the second mortgage bonds will have to concede a great deal, and the third mortgage bonds will also have to make very large concessions.

Canadian Pacific Differentials.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—At the last meeting of the Transcontinental Passenger Association a committee was appointed to consider the much-discussed and thorny question of Canadian Pacific differentials to North Pacific coast territory, which the Grand Trunk objects to. This committee met yesterday, but no agreement was reached, and another conference will be held before the next meeting of the Transcontinental Association. George B. Reeve, General Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk; I. F. Whitney, General Passenger Agent of the Great Northern; Passenger Traffic Manager White of the Santa Fé, General Passenger Agent Sebastian of the Rock Island, and Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association attended the meeting. The Grand Trunk thinks its interests are being ignored in the line of immigrant traffic, and it has a grudge of long standing against its Canadian rival.

Equitable Freight Rates Necessary.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—The Travelers' Protective Association has decided to go outside of its beaten path of attention to matters of personal transportation, and will hereafter exert its whole influence to secure equitable freight rates in every State and Territory. This action has been deemed necessary because the travelers have found that the question of getting orders from their customers often hinges on that of freight rates. The association executive will not look to the Inter-State Commerce Commission, believing the act to be defective in not conferring judicial powers on the commission, but the work will be done in each State with a local committee. Where there are no State Railroad Commissions, this committee will prepare a schedule for submission to the Legislature, and press hard for its enactment. In States where there are commissions, the committees will investigate the operation of the law, and see that it is amended, if deficient, and keep at the Commissioners to perform their full duty.

Norwalk Tramway Fight.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 28.—In the suit of the Norwalk Tramway against the Consolidated Road, Judge George W. Wheeler, in the Superior Court here, to-day granted the motion compelling the plaintiff company to answer the second defense of the railroad company to the former's complaint. In this the defendant claimed it was the duty of the tramway to show that it was able to care for the patronage resulting if the petition for an extension of its lines to Darien was granted. Col. Russell Frost, appearing for the street car company, claimed that such a reply was immaterial, but Judge Wheeler disagreed with him, and ordered him to file a reply on or before next Wednesday.

Villard Has Time to Answer.

The case of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company against Henry Villard was upon the motion calendar in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Lacombe presiding, yesterday. Counsel on both sides agreed upon an order extending the time for the defendant to put in his answer until March 20, plaintiff to furnish security for costs in the sum of $5,000. This is the suit, the details of which have been fully published, in which the railway company sues Villard for $545,432.42, which, it is alleged, he has not accounted for in connection with the sale by him for the company of first mortgage and Winnipeg Terminal bonds, the property of the company.

Southern Men Agree.

The Southern States Freight Association brought its sessions in this city to a close Thursday, leaving the situation in a very satisfactory shape. All of the railroad and steamship lines in the association promised to stand by the existing agreement and accept the rulings of Chairman Haines until such rulings should be reversed by the Executive Committee. Heretofore there has been a disposition on the part of some of the Southern lines to interpret the agreement according to their individual notions, regardless of the Chairman's rulings.

The Seaboard Air Line is not a member of this association.

Clover Leaf in Line.

R. B. F. Peirce, receiver, and W. S. Weed, General Freight Agent of the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad, yesterday assured the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association of their concurrence with the objects and methods of that organization. The "Clover Leaf" will work in harmony with the new traffic agreement as far as permitted by the court. Representatives of Michigan lines were heard by the Board of Managers yesterday in regard to cartage allowances at Detroit and other Michigan points, which were abolished Feb. 1.

Mr. Huntington Not Present.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads expected to have before it this morning Mr. Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, when Senator Morgan would continue his examination regarding statements contained in the reports of the Government Pacific Railroad Commission. Word was received from Mr. Huntington, who is in New-York, that he was not well enough to appear before the commission to-day, and the examination was postponed until next Friday.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The gross earnings of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway system for January were $2,484,663; increase over January, 1895, $249,722; net earnings, $763,635; increase compared with 1895, $284,351. For the seven months ended Jan. 31, gross earnings increased $544,962, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year; net earnings, $4,274,875, for the same period of the last fiscal year, $4,395,772; decrease, $120,889.

—John Reinig and Peter Buerger were held in $500 bonds each by Judge Seaman, at Milwaukee Thursday, to answer an indictment of the Federal Grand Jury charging them with falsifying weights to the Western Weighing Association in violation of the Inter-State Commerce act. They are members of the Buerger-Reinig Company of Fond du Lac, one of the leading malting firms of the State.

—Henry C. Payne, Thomas F. Oakes, and Henry C. Rouse filed their reports in the United States Court in Milwaukee yesterday as receivers for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for October, November, December, and January, and up to Feb. 20. The report shows that the receivers had on hand on the afternoon of Feb. 20, $1,389,083.

—The negotiations which have been pending for several months for a consolidation of the Baltimore and Lehigh and the York Southern Railways have been declared off.

—The bill repealing the Southern Pacific Railroad charter came up in the Kentucky Senate Thursday, and was defeated.

—A passenger association is to be formed by the several railroads centring in New-Orleans.

—An income of $46,156 in net earnings is reported by the Wabash Railroad for January.

GEN. LEE AND THE STARS AND STRIPES.

He Is Said to Have Cried "All Honor to the Old Flag!" at Chambersburg.

From The Leesburg (Va.) Washingtonian, Feb. 22.

I was talking lately with a soldier who fought under Gen. Robert E. Lee, and he waxed eloquent in his eulogy, dwelling upon the fact that in every instance the humblest subaltern or private was greeted with a graceful salute and word expressive of the benign heart of the genuinely great man.

The march of the army was from Chambersburg, Penn., to Gettysburg.

Just on the edge of Chambersburg a large house was passed—the highway was narrow, and the house was immediately on the street. From the window a young girl was waving a Federal flag, giving expression to her patriotic feeling for the North, and her contempt for the passing troops.

"Take in the gridiron," "Fold up the dishrag," was the reception from the men of Dixie.

Just at this juncture Gen. Lee rode up, and happened to pause for a moment opposite to the young girl's demonstration of loyalty. Looking up, he raised his hat and courteously said: "All honor to the old flag!"

There was silence for a moment, when some one evidently let the young lady know that the dignified man who had addressed her was Gen. Lee, and her arm fell and the flag lay limp across the sill of the window.

Looking up again, partly with reproof, to his men, and partly with gallant consideration for a lady, he said: "Wave it on, daughter, wave it on; no one shall disturb you." But the arm and the will were both paralyzed.

There is one comment: where the heart is truly noble, and the nature refined, war cannot brutalize, authority will not render arrogant, insult will not vex, and there must and will be a kindly deference to the opinion and bias of other people.

EDWIN S. HINKS.

Republican Failure in Kentucky.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Republicans of Kentucky are beginning to apologize for their failure to redeem any of their gorgeous campaign pledges. "There is a Republican Governor at Frankfort," says one of their organs, "but a Democratic Senate stands in the way of his purpose to carry out Republican reforms." This will not excuse them. They have a Republican House, as well as a Republican Governor. Let their House formulate and pass those reforms; then the Republican duty will be done, and further responsibility will rest with the Senate. The Republicans will be judged by the record they make in the House. If it be a good record, and it be blocked by the Democratic Senate, so much the worse for the Democrats. Come to the scratch, gentlemen; there is no way to crawfish out of the responsibility you sought and won."

NOVEL COURT PROCEDURE

Justice Beekman Sets a Precedent in a Divorce Case.

AN "AMERICAN QUEEN'S PROCTOR"

A Lawyer Called in to Represent the Court in the Action of Henry Isaacs Against His Wife.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court said some time ago, in an interview, that the number of undefended divorce actions on the calendar was appalling, and that there was no doubt that there was collusion in many of them. He said at the same time that there should be here an officer whose duty it should be, as with the Queen's Proctor in England, to see that there was no collusion or fraud in suspected cases.

When the divorce action of Henry Isaacs against his wife, Lillian, was brought before him yesterday, Justice Beekman showed that he meant all he had said previously. Part of the testimony in the case he had already heard, but he was not satisfied with the evidence. At previous hearings witnesses had sworn that Mrs. Isaacs had lived in Brooklyn with John Morris, the co-respondent, as his wife.

Justice Beekman had the woman brought before him, and she said that she had never been guilty of the acts attributed to her, and that she had been deserted by her husband in March, 1894. She said that Morris was a boarder in the house where she worked at dressmaking. When Biersach served the complaint on her he asked her to let her husband get the divorce without opposition. Her husband then took her, she said, to his lawyer, telling the latter that she would acknowledge her guilt. The lawyer said that this would not be competent evidence. Biersach, she declared, then said that he would testify to her unfaithfulness.

Justice Beekman told the woman to get a lawyer, but she said she had no means to do so. The Justice then sent her to Lewis L. Delafield, with a request to the lawyer that he appear for the woman.

When the case came up yesterday Mr. Delafield appeared, and Justice Beekman said that while Mr. Delafield represented the defendant, he also represented the Court. "He is, so to speak," said the Justice, "an American Queen's Proctor. It is justified by the evidence I have heard, and I am not aware that such a course has ever been taken before."

Mr. Delafield said that he was averse to appearing in divorce actions, but that he appeared at the request of the Court to see that justice was done.

Mr. Isaacs testified to his marriage with the defendant in Jersey City in 1891. She was then a widow with one child.

James Morris, the father of the co-respondent, testified that his son had called on him and introduced the defendant as his wife.

Eliza Tibbald testified that the defendant had engaged rooms from her under the name of Mrs. Morris, and that Mr. Morris passed as her husband. Several other witnesses testified to the same thing.

Mrs. Mary Bennett testified that she had called to see Mr. Morris at 130 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, and found him in bed. Her evidence was against Mrs. Isaacs.

Mrs. Isaacs testified that after her husband left her she had to make her living, and that she took Mr. Morris to board. She admitted that she allowed Mr. Morris to introduce her to his father as his wife, and said she did so because he said that he would get into trouble with his parents if she did not acquiesce. She also told of the efforts of her husband and Biersach to induce her to let the case go by default.

Mr. Morris was then called. He swore positively that there had never been any improper relations between him and Mrs. Isaacs. He made an explanation of the fact that he had introduced the woman as his wife. He said that he had always paid his board at home, and his parents would have been angry if they knew that he was paying board somewhere else. He admitted that he had told the truth to his father only Thursday, when he saw that the whole story would come out. He reiterated that he had never had any improper relations with the defendant. He thought she was a widow.

Irena Hubbell, a sister of the defendant, testified that she had invariably slept with her sister, and that the defendant's child had also slept with them. She admitted under cross-examination that she had been twice committed for waywardness to the Wayside Home.

Mr. Delafield asked for a dismissal of the complaint on the ground that no case had been made out. Mr. Stiefel opposed the motion.

Justice Beekman said he would reserve decision.

Mr. Delafield then pointed out some of the discrepancies in the testimony of the Bennett woman. He said she had committed absolute and wilful perjury. "I am not the prosecuting officer," he said, "but I think that the testimony of this woman should be brought to the attention of the authorities."

"I will consider that matter," said the Court.

BREWERY STOCKHOLDERS AT ODDS.

Legal Troubles of the Abbott-Katz Company.

The case of Warren G. Abbott, formerly President of the Abbott-Katz Brewing Company, who is under indictment for grand larceny, was taken up by Judge McMahon, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court, yesterday.

Mr. Abbott was indicted on the complaint of other members of the company, who charged him with collecting $500 due the company and retaining it for his own use.

The charge grew out of trouble between Mr. Abbott and the other members of the firm, Leo Stein, Charles Katz, and Bernard Katz, and Mr. Guggenheimer, counsel for the company. Mr. Abbott was the original owner of the brewing company. He was in debt three years ago for $130,000, and he formed a stock company, with a capital of $300,000. He retained one-third of the stock, was made President of the company, and received a salary of $100 a week.

The complainants alleged that at a meeting of the company on March 30, 1895, Mr. Abbott was deposed from the Presidency and had no further right to collect money due the company. They alleged that in April he collected $500 from Patrick Mahoney, a saloon keeper at Monroe and Jackson Streets, a debtor of the firm.

Mr. Abbott, in his own behalf testified that he was driven out of the company, which he had started and into which he put $64,000. He said that on the morning of March 30, 1895, before the alleged meeting, he informed the bookkeeper of the company, that the company was indebted to him $479. He said he would get it by collecting $500 from Mahoney. He gave the bookkeeper a check for the difference and ordered the transaction entered on the books. He was still the President of the company at the time. He said there was no meeting that day as alleged. A call was issued for the meeting at 11 o'clock.

"At that hour," he said, "Charlie Katz and Leo Stein came into my room. Charlie Katz said, 'I move and second that this meeting adjourn to 1 o'clock.' 'Carried,' said Stein. Then the two men went out before I could catch my breath." The witness said there was no meeting at 1 o'clock.

Court then adjourned until Monday.

CONTEST OVER J. A. PELL'S WILL.

S. V. R. Cruger, the Executor, Asks for a Construction.

John Augustus Pell, who died last year, left an estate valued at over $1,000,000 in trust to his daughter, Eleanor Livingston Phelps, with remainder to his grandson, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps.

The trust was made to his daughter under peculiar conditions. Under the terms of the will, the income was to be paid to Mrs. Phelps in quarterly installments, but only on the condition that she "shall reside and travel in Europe only, unless she shall be divorced from her husband, Charles Harris Phelps."

This cut off Mrs. Phelps absolutely from visiting America, her native country, and placed a premium, it is alleged, on a divorce that she might ask for, and S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, the executor under the will, brought an action for a construction of the will through his attorneys, Coudert Brothers, in which it is alleged that it is a grave question as to whether this provision of the will is not against public policy.

The principal defendant in the action was the infant grandson, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, and it thus became necessary that a guardian ad litem be appointed for him. Justice Beach, in the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed William Blaikie as such guardian for the defendant.

Mrs. Phelps, the trust beneficiary under the will, resides with her husband and son. The trust is also left with the provision that it shall be free from any control by her husband, or any other subsequent husband that she may take.

THE TOMBS AGAIN CONDEMNED.

District Attorney Fellows Approves the Presentment of the Grand Jury.

When the February Grand Jury adjourned yesterday, Foreman Lowell Lincoln handed up in Part I. of the General Sessions Court a presentment condemning the city prison commonly known as the Tombs.

The presentment is similar to that presentment handed up by several former Grand Juries. It condemns the prison on account of its unsanitary and overcrowded condition. The presentment says:

It is a scandal and disgrace in modern times that the greatest city of our country should afford so shocking an example of penuriousness or carelessness.

District Attorney Fellows was in court when the presentment was made, and said he agreed with the sentiments of the Grand Jury. He took occasion to compliment the Grand Jury for its care in dismissing complaints where the evidence was not sufficient to warrant conviction, thereby saving the court considerable time. He said that the Tombs is a breeding place for crime.

Judge McMahon thanked the jury for its thorough work.

The Grand Jury found 303 true bills and dismissed 362 complaints.

Victory for Mrs. M. L. Seaton.

The contest between the Rev. George Tomkins and Mrs. Mary L. Seaton for the possession of the boarding houses at 409 and 411 West Fifty-seventh Street, known as The Seaton, was continued in Special Term, Part V., of the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice MacLean.

Several of Mrs. Seaton's boarders testified that she had not surrendered the houses to Mr. Tomkins.

Mr. Tomkins testified that the contract for the transfer of the houses was signed on July 6, 1894. He said that Mrs. Seaton chased him about the houses on Sept. 17, 1894, and that her mother used oaths in abusing him.

After argument by counsel, Justice MacLean dismissed Mr. Tomkins's application for an injunction restraining Mrs. Seaton from interfering with him in the possession of the houses, and allowed Mrs. Seaton costs and 5 per cent. extra. Mrs. Seaton's counsel said: "The effect of the decision is to leave us in possession of the premises."

Miss Margaret Limbeck Satisfied.

Col. Taliaferro, counsel for Margaret Limbeck, who lost her suit against Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry to recover $50,000 damages for alleged false arrest in Newport, R. I., announced to Justice Gegerich, in Part V. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, that he would not ask for a new trial.

Col. Taliaferro said that his client was satisfied that an impartial jury had tried her case, and that a fair and impartial Judge had given a fair charge to the jury.

Date for Capt. Devery's Trial Fixed.

Justice Keogh, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday fixed March 9 as the date of trial of former Police Captain William S. Devery, who is under indictment for bribery and extortion on the complaint of Francis Seagrist.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Arthur J. Robbins and another, appellants, vs. Simon Arendt et al.—Argued by Edgar J. Phillips for appellants, George H. Yeaman for respondents.

The Christopher and Tenth Streets Railway Company and another, appellants, vs. Twenty-third Street Railway Company and another.—Argued by James C. Carter for appellants, E. Randolph Robinson for respondents.

The motion calendar for Monday is: Nos. 419, 1010, 1014, 1017, 1101, 1068, 1096, 1083, 1088, 1091, 1084, 1098, 1092, 1097, 1063, 1085, 1082, 1103, 1109, 1110, 1106, 1100, 1104, 1111.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Wills for Probate.—Patrick H. Malone, Henry D. Aylesworth, and Emilie Roszewski.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Central Trust Company vs. New-York Equipment Company—George A. Strong, Master of Forwarding.—John Delahunty, Scott vs. Murray—Maurice Rapp. Platzek vs. Stein—John Delahunty. Gilmore vs. Donohue—Terence Farley.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Hegeman & Co. vs. Holmes—Noah Davis.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Siegel vs. Kennedy—John E. Ward. Myers vs. Cary—James D. Butler. Furlong vs. Foran—Henry M. Alexander. Hidden vs. McNutt—Phil M. Leakin. Buchanan vs. Buchanan—James B. Butler. Delong vs. Hagan; Wood vs. same—James J. Devlin.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Elias C. Benedict vs. George T. Arnoux et al.—J. Montgomery Strong. Ellis B. Southworth vs. Mary Woods et al.—David J. Lees. Thomas Joyce vs. William Reynolds—Emanuel G. Buliard. Edward J. Eltinger vs. Emil and Emanuel Wertheimer—Ralph H. Raphael.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Barton B. Higgins vs. William H. Leatham—Frank C. Barker. Oriental Bank vs. Isaac Nebenzahl—Grenville B. Winthrop. Burger Brewing Company vs. Harris Bar—Alexander Finelite.

WASHINGTON COULDN'T GET HIS PAPER.

How He Tried to Protect Himself Against the Borrower.

From The Boston Globe.

"Found in the Sulpician seminary in Paris and presented to Worcester College by G. Goodwin, the finder," is what one may read on the back of a frame containing a letter which was written by George Washington, and which now hangs on the walls of the cabinet in Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. The precise manner in which the letter, sent by the ret

RUMORS ABOUT LLOYDS

Believed Indictments Will Be Found for Illegal Business.

WITNESSES BEFORE GRAND JURY

First, Deputy Attorney General Richards Appeared, Then H. L. Smith Was Taken from the Tombs.

The appearance yesterday of mysterious witnesses before the February Grand Jury revived the recent rumors to the effect that numerous Lloyds fire insurance companies in this city are doing business under forged or fraudulent charters.

The refusals of the knowing ones of the District Attorney's office to explain the presence of these witnesses, to discuss the nature of their testimony, or to give any slight inkling of the case on which they appeared lent body and quality to the mystery and started, besides, a hundred rumors afresh. Long before the offices were closed and the Criminal Court Building deserted stories of all sorts were flying from one floor to another, were fully discussed, and, by the curious, eagerly credited.

The sudden appearance of Acting Captain O'Brien from Police Headquarters with his forefinger on his lips, followed shortly afterward by three of his most trusted Detective Sergeants—McNaught, Cuff, and Farley—all silent as clams and mysterious as ghosts, added to the stories afloat, and deepened the interest.

When, after a long conference in the District Attorney's office, Capt. O'Brien went back to Police Headquarters, leaving his three sleuths behind him, and was followed soon afterward by Assistant District Attorney Battle, the story was circulated like wildfire that the Grand Jury had found twelve indictments, and that 80 of the 120 Lloyds companies were conducting business under fraudulent charters.

The occurrences that gave birth to these rumors were these: Shortly after the Grand Jury had begun its morning session a witness was seen to enter their room accompanied by Assistant District Attorney Battle. This witness was learned to be Deputy Attorney General Eugene Richards, representing the Attorney General of the State. About the same time a prisoner was brought from the Tombs Prison under conditions of the greatest secrecy, and carefully hidden away in the office of Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis. This prisoner was H. L. Smith, formerly of Smith & Anthony of Cedar Street. Smith is at present in the Tombs awaiting trial on a charge of forgery.

Smith, it was recently alleged, had offered to turn States' evidence against numerous fradulent Lloyds fire insurance companies in order to escape the charge of forgery, on which he is now awaiting trial. He was formerly head of the Empire State Lloyds, and of the Montauk Lloyds, both of which failed. Several other Lloyds have known Smith, and among insurance men he is recognized generally as a promoter of Lloyds fire insurance companies which fail. His record, otherwise, is an unsavory one, too. W. W. Grant, Jr., charges him with swindling him out of $250 by a bogus check, and a man named Logan of 380 Broad Street, Newark, tells a similar story.

Smith was before the Grand Jury a considerable time. When he came out he was hurried up to the District Attorney's office where he dictated a voluminous statement to a typewriter. He was then taken back to his cell in the Tombs.

Manager Downs of the Knickerbocker Fire Lloyds was also a witness before the Grand Jury; Mark Hart, head of a fire Lloyds which failed, and Joseph Hageman, now undergoing a six years' sentence for forgery in the penetentiary, followed Smith.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw Deputy Attorney General Richards in his office.

"I can tell you absolutely nothing," he said, "and do not expect to have anything to tell you for three or four days."

"Are any arrests to be made to-day?"

"If I were in your place," he said, with a smile, "I should not trouble my head about waiting for arrests to-night."

Mr. Richards avoided or evaded all other questions.

Assistant District Attorneys Davis, Battle, and McManus refused positively to talk. The three detectives laughed and said they knew nothing about any warrants. Capt. O'Brien shook his head and shrugged his shoulders. Col. Fellows raised his eyebrows and looked wise. It is generally believed, however, that Smith has furnished evidence on which several Lloyds fire insurance companies will be indicted, that an investigation—hence the secrecy—is now in progress, and that arrests will be made soon.

DRILL OF THE REGULAR TROOPS.

Exercises to be Held Daily by the Army During the Spring, Summer, and Autumn Months.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The programme for the Spring, Summer, and Autumn work of the regular troops will shortly be announced from the various headquarters of the different military departments. In most of the departments, the systematic and practical instruction in drill and other military exercises will be taken up by March 1 at all of the military posts and continued, emergencies of service not preventing, until Oct. 31. Exercises will be held daily, Saturdays and Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

All members of the troops, batteries, and companies, but the sick, guard, and the prisoners will participate in a tactical drill. The first month will probably be devoted to sighting, position, and aiming drills, preliminary to small-arms target firing. This will be conducted systematically and with thoroughness. Cavalry organizations will make use of the Springfield carbine.

The infantry will be practiced in calisthenic or gymnastic exercises. April will probably be given up to gallery practice with instruction also in military signaling. In gallery work, cartridge shells and reloading material for the new arm will be used. The month of May will be given up to target practice and military signaling, in addition to which there will be tactical drills daily of one hour's duration. This work will be continued during June. During July there will be tactical drills daily. In August there will be practice with Gatling guns and mounted weapons, if any of the troops are armed with such. In September there will be a review of the tactical movements previously practiced, and instruction in advance and rear guard, outpost, and escort duties, according to arm of service.

The cavalry will be instructed in the principles of reconnoitring, skirmishing, and making and keeping contact and pursuit. The last month will be given up, wherever practicable, to marches, and each troop will be expected to make two or three during the month, each forty or fifty miles in length, and consuming three or four days, or a single march of greater length and demanding eight or ten days for execution. They will march as if in an enemy's country, taking the precautionary measures to resist attack or prevent surprise. They will be exercised in both light and heavy marching order, will be instructed in the approved methods of camping, in throwing up hasty intrenchments, in placing bridging, and in the attack and defense of selected positions.

Upon these occasions all available organizations at the post will be united. When cavalry and infantry are joined, each arm will be assigned to its appropriate duty. An officer of the column will be assigned to the duty of making field notes and sketches and keeping a journal from which a map of the route traversed will be prepared and forwarded to department headquarters, together with a brief report of the commanding officer of the troops on the character of the march and the nature of the exercises. The artillery during this period will also have instruction in signaling, the operation of guns, &c. There will be daily exercises in battery drills, and during June the annual artillery practice will be held.

The Young Man the Church Got.

From The Chicago Standard.

A correspondent of The Standard, referring recently to our venerable friend Dr. J. Fulton of Kansas, wrote: "We were looking for some gifted young man for this field. The Lord sent us a young man of eighty, and we all feel he is just the man."

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

An Entire Block of Lots Up Town Sold and Part Resold—Other Notable Transactions.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Stern Brothers to Potter & Brother the entire block between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, Seventh and St. Nicholas Avenues, containing thirty-three lots; also fourteen lots composing the block front on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, between Lenox and St. Nicholas Avenues; four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, and several other plots. All of the lots are to be put on the market and to be divided into plots to suit builders. The Messrs. Phillips have also sold about half a million dollars' worth of property elsewhere in the city during the past five days.

Messrs. Potter & Brother have resold to Adler & Herrman for immediate improvement the block front on Seventh Avenue between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth Streets, this being the second block on the avenue sold by them within a week. They have also sold through Mr. Thomas F. Roys the five-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 91 by 95, to Joseph Hassell; and to a Mr. Murphy, the four-story double flat 219 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 25 by 100, and the three-story dwelling 366 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, 20 by 50 by 100. Through Mr. Carl E. Randrup, Messrs. Potter & Brother have sold the property at 3,426 Third Avenue, 25 by 100, to George E. Pouder.

Mr. I. Kuhn has sold for Joseph F. Chatellier the five-story brick building 8 Union Square, occupied by the Union Square Bank, 25 by 110.3 by — by 97, at $95,000.

Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. have sold for Julius Loewenthal to a builder the property at 424 Broome Street, at $45,000, and for Mary Van Dyke Brown to Samuel C. Blackwell, at $23,000, the dwelling 139 West Sixty-fourth Street, 17.6 by 100.

Messrs. Giblin & Taylor have sold to a Mr. Dunlee, at about $30,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 785 West End Avenue, 20 by 58 by 100.

Mr. James B. Gillie has sold to a Mr. Stern, at $25,000, the three-story brownstone dwelling 155 West Seventy-seventh Street, 17.6 by 52 by 102.2.

Mr. Julius Scott, formerly of T. Scott & Son, has associated himself with the firm of Tim & Co.

At the Highlands of Navesink more than 100 acres of land have been secured which will be restricted so as to make it a desirable place for dwellings. One especially beautiful portion of the tract with uncommon natural advantages has been named Water Witch Park. This is one-half mile from Highland Beach, on the ocean, and rises from the level of tidewater with a gradual slope to the southwest and east to the summit of Mount Washington, the highest elevation in the Highlands, 258 feet above the sea level. The central portion forms a horseshoe shaped valley, giving to every lot in the tract an uninterrupted view of the water. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey has a station there called Water Witch. Good roads, sewers, and sidewalks are building at the place, and an abundant supply of pure water is provided for. A number of pretty cottages and a clubhouse are now in process of construction. The aim is to make the resort a pleasant abiding place for refined families of moderate means.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Eighty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, southwest corner, three five-story brick flats and stores, by Charles Buek of 264 West Seventy-third Street, owner; cost, $130,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 102.11 feet west of Ogden Avenue, a three-story frame tenement, by Zakarias Olsen of 1,247 Ogden Avenue, owner; cost, $3,000.

Penfold Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of Suburban Place, four two-story and loft frame dwellings, by Henry Eberhardt of 1,617 Washington Avenue, owner; cost, $12,000.

Penfold Avenue, east side, 88 feet north of Suburban Place, three two-story and loft frame dwellings, by same, owner; cost, $9,000.

Nos. 220 and 222 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by Edward E. Bailey of 132 Nassau Street, for a six-story brick warehouse; cost, $35,000.

Madison Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, northeast corner, a seven-story [illegible] apartment house, by Charles Gulden of 15 East Eighty-third Street, owner; cost, $150,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, south side, 224 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, by Joseph Hoetzel of 553 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, alterations to a three-story frame tenement; cost, $3,800.

Cedar and Temple Streets, southwest corner, by Levy Mandel of 117 State Street, Chicago, Ill., alterations to a five-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 62 Centre Street, by Charles Heins of Long Island City, alterations to a three-story and basement brick factory and store; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 9 and 11 West Eighty-sixth Street, by Dwight H. Olmstead of 26 West Seventy-second Street, alterations to two four-story brick dwellings; cost, $1,000.

No. 1,564 Broadway, by James K Hill of 1,517 Broadway, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, northeast corner, by Hyman & Henry Sonn of 134 and 136 West Seventy-fourth Street, alterations to a five-story and attic store, lodge rooms, &c.; cost, $2,000.

No. 209 East Fifty-fourth Street, by the John Reese Brewing Company, alterations to a four-story brick factory and office; cost, $2,000.

No. 426 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, by Lillian L. Canda of 87 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, alterations to a two-story brick stable; cost, $1,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Feb. 28.

72D ST, n s, 258 ft e of Madison Av, 22x 102.2; Sarah Brandon to Marie A. H. Seeligmann $58,500

81ST ST, 444 East, 1-3 interest; Catherine or Kate L. Andersen to Louise H. Ruhlmann ..... Gift

86TH ST, 522 East; Frances L. Mayer to Isidore Blank 1

83D ST, 347 East; Isidore Blank to Norma F. Mayer ..... Omitted

66TH ST, 70 ft w of Lexington Av, 28x100.5; Henry O. Havemeyer and wife to Oliver H. Payne 1

52D ST, 409 East; Philip Bohnet to John G. Vogler 1

81ST ST, s s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100, ½ part; James C. Rigney to Katharine D. Callahan 1

103D ST and Madison Av, s w corner, 20 x100.11; Auguste L. Sevestre and wife to Joseph J. Schreiner and George Pennell 1

114TH ST, 69 East; Julius Fleischmann and Isaac Mayer and wives to John Moran and wife 1

102D ST, n s, 77 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; William J. Nicklas to Edward J. Shevcik. 1

131ST ST, s s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 55 x99.11; Charles A. Berton and others to Mary Forbes 14,500

115TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; William Walsh to Henry S. Pulling 100

115TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 25x 100.11; Morris Steinhardt and wife to William Walsh 100

125TH ST, 533 West; Margaret Ritchie to Hugo Siller 25,000

122D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 100.11; Thomas Moloney and wife to Alida Lange 1

COLUMBUS AV, 942; Zacharius Bendheim and wife to Elizabeth A. Hillabrand 100

BLOCK bounded by 139th and 140th Sts, 8th and Edgecombe Ave; Peter H. Morris and wife to Edmund Coffin 10

98TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.11; Eliza Jacobs, individually and as executrix, &c., to James A. Jacobs... 9,000

90TH ST, 146 West; Charles E. Cleveley and wife to William S. Patten 1

121ST ST and 7th Av, n w corner, 95x 100.11; Louis Strasburger and wife to August Oppenheimer 1

188TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 50x 100.11; Robert Bogardus and wife to Jacob Hess 12,000

BIRCH ST, n s, 102.11 ft w of Ogden Av, 20.1x77.6; William Crafts to Zackarias Olsen 1,275

149TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 50x 100; Gouverneur Tillotson to Enoch C. Bell 1

162D ST, n s, 85 ft e of Morris Place, 150 x115; Annie Durrell to Eliza J. and Sarah Durrell, ½ part 1

MONROE ST, n s, 26.6 ft e of Jefferson St, 26x120; Joseph M. Alexander and wife to Eva Kaye 1

SAME PROPERTY; Eva Kaye to Sender Jarmulowsky ..... Gift.

DIVISION ST, 250; Catherine L. Andresen to Louis H. Rullman ..... Gift.

STANTON ST, 67; August F. Wiggers and wife to Abram Levy and wife 10,750

BROADWAY, 736; Jacob Korn and others to Amund Johnsen 1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Solomon Werner, ¼ part 1

MOTT, ST, w s, 147.2 ft n of Broome St, 25.5x100; Michael Lapp and wife to George E. Lapp 1

87TH ST, 230 East; Alexander Walker and others to Henry Corn 10

36TH ST, n s, 452.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.6x 98.9; James Harrison to Catherine Harrison 1

18TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 92; Henry Corn and wife to Alexander Walker and another 1

LEXINGTON AV, 358 and 325; 1-5 part; also all the individual property, real and personal, of Henry C. Schrenkelsen; Francis A. Hall, as assignee, to Henry G. Schrenkelsen 1

7TH AV, w s, 24.8 ft s of 26th St, 21x 100; Morris Abrahams and others to Jacques Pacheteau 24,000

18TH ST, n s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 50x 92; Alexander Walker and others to Jeremiah C. Lyons 1

87TH ST, 57 West; Henry B. Mead to Jane B. Mead 1

SAME PROPERTY; Jane B. Mead to Martha S. Mead 1

90TH ST, 24 West; John B. Smith and wife to Anthony Strauss 1

162D ST, n s, 85 ft e of Morris Place, 150x115; Eliza J. Durell and another to Henry A. Van Llew 21,000

HIGH BRIDGE ROAD, n w s, 87.9 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 44.11x irregular; Charles F. McCabe and wife to William S. Buchanan 6,860

FLEETWOOD AV, s e corner of 173d St, 100x25; Louisa Lemlen to John W. Bosch 1,000

187TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Bathgate Av, 95x314.7, to 188th St, x irregular; also e s of Bathgate Av, 94.8 ft n of 187th St, 120x99.11; Henry M. Alexander, Jr., to Frederick DuBois 30,000

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 7, map of South Mount Vernon; Oscar V. Pitman and wife to August Tapfer and wife 1,200

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 169.3 ft s of Liberty St, 50x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Ida L. Ray 600

LOTS 159 and 160, map of Section A, South Mount Vernon Park; Kenneth Crawford and wife to Lina G. Quandt.. 1

MORRIS PARK AV, n s, Lots 124, 125, and 126, map 211 lots, Downing estate; John H. Cook and wife to James Quinlan 1,050

WESTCHESTER AV, s w g, Lot 354, map of northerly and easterly annex B. Bard to the Wilson & Adams Company.. 1

LOT 21, South Road, map of property of the Country Club Land Association, 200x325; John C. Furman to Henry S. Redmond 1

LOT 52, map of Westchester Terrace, 25x 138.4x22.1x138.4; Charles A. Rosenthal and others to J. S. McGlynn 260

LOTS 11 and 12, map of South Washingtonville; Jerusha W. Halsey, as trustee, to Thomas Donohue 800

Recorded Leases.

SOLOMON, Joseph, to Jacob Feller and another; 240 and 242 Broome St, 3½ years $1,200

COHEN, Rosa, to Joseph Kempler; 56 Orchard St, 5 years 3,200

BISSELL, Pelham St. G., to Wertheim & Flatzman; 697 Broadway, basement, 2 years 2,000

GREENLEAF, Sarah A., to Alfred B. Gregan and another; 163 West 23d St, 3 years ..... $2,100 to 2,300

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., and wife to Anna Woerishoffer; 549 Hudson St, and 114 Perry St, 3 years $32,500

BELL, Enoch C., to Gouverneur Tillotson; n s of 146th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 2 years 6 months 6,500

CORDLER, Theodore, and wife to William Hall's Sons; s w corner of Park Av and 106th St, 6 months 25,000

COWEN, William W., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 343 East 55th St, 3 years 6,000

DEWITT, Andrew, and wife to Henry D. Purroy; centre line of Bayside at centre line of public road to Classon's Point, Lot 30, map of Classon's Point, 3 years 10,000

EAGAN, Peter, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 111 East 117th St, 3 years 18,000

FORBES, Mary, to Charles A. Berton; s s of 131st St, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 6,250

SAME to Frederick A. Nickel; s s of 131st St, 107.6 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year 6,250

HUNT, William H., and wife to Lewis S. Goebel; n s of Cooper St, 150 ft e of Academy St, 7 months 525

HESS, Jacob, to Robert Bogardus; n s of 184th St, 430 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 1,500

SAME to same; s s of 185th St, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 3,000

SAME to same; s s of 185th St, 375 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years 4,500

JACOBS, James A., and wife to Mabel Freil; s s of 98th St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 5,000

JUDSON, Alfred H., and Monroe W. Hill to George C. Engel; 918 9th Av, lease note 1,100

JOHNSEN, Amend, to Jacob Kern and Solomon Greer; 738 Broadway, 1 year.. 42,750

KAYE, Eva, to Samuel Knox, executor, &c., of Amos C. Stearns; 3 Rutgers Place, 3 years and 3 months 2,500

KAHN, Jacques, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50 East 83d St, 3 years 15,000

LYON, William H., and wife to New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n w s of 184th St, being part of Lot 26, map heirs of Rebecca Bassford, installments 3,500

LEVY, Abram, and wife to August F. Wiggers; 67 Stanton St, installments.. 4,150

LYONS, Jeremiah C., and wife to Alexander Walker and Judson Lawson; n s of 18th St, 185 ft w of 5th Av, two mortgages, 1 year 120,000

LANGE, Alida, and Gustav A. The New-York Savings Bank; n s of 122d St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, four mortgages, 3 years 90,000

LANGE, Alida, to Gustav Lange; n s of 122d St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 6 months.. 35,000

MYERS, Theodore, and wife to the executors, &c., of Lawrence Myers; n e corner of Boulevard, or Public Drive, and 75th St, 5 years 10,000

MORRIS, Margaret E., and husband to United States Trust Company; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 100th St, 5 years. 25,000

MORAN, John, and wife to Julius Fleischmann and Isaac Mayer; 69 East 114th St, 3 years 2,000

MORZ, Martin, Jr., and wife to Louise Neumann; w s of White Plains Road, Lot 12, map of South Washingtonville, 3 years 1,000

O'BRIEN, Mary E., to Ronald K. Brown, and another, trustee for George Chester e s of Jerome Av, 79.10 ft n of Garfield St, 17 months 4,000

OLSEN, Zacharias, and wife to Scandinavian Building and Mutual Loan Association; n s of 103d St, 103 ft w of Ogden Av, installments 1,400

OPPENHEIMER, August, to Louis Strasburger; n w corner of 121st St and 7th Av; 2 years 27,500

QUANTJENS (G.), Kenneth Cranford; Lots 159 and 160, map of South Vernon Park, Section A, Cranford property, 5 years 3,800

SCHREINER, Joseph J., and George Fenelli to Irving Sylvestre; s w corner of 103d St and Madison Av, 1 year 13,000

STASTNY, Peter, and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 1,339 and 1,341 Avenue A, 3 years 25,000

SAME to same; 1,337 Avenue A, 3 years.. 3,500

SAME to Edward Schweyer and Catherine Elias, trustee, &c., for Henry Elias's will; w s of Avenue A, 75 ft s of 22d St, 2 years 4,500

STRAUSS, Anthony, to John B. Smith; 24 West 90th St, 1 year 5,500

SCHUH, John M., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 58 Stanton St and adjoining strip, 5 years. 10,000

TOWNSEND, Caroline V. D., and husband to the Manhattan Savings Institution; West 87th St, 5 years 15,000

TAPPEL, August, and wife to Oscar V. Pitman; e s of White Plains Road, Lot 7, map of 93 building lots at South Mount Vernon, 1 year 875

VOLTA, Pius Clement, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 25 Mulberry St, 1 year 17,000

VAN LIEW, Henry A., to Jane J. Thayer and others, executors, &c., of George A. Thayer; n s of 162d St, 85 ft e of Morris Place, 3 years 10,000

WALKER, Alexander, and Judson Lawson and wives to the United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 18th St, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 50x92, 1 year 85,000

WHITE, Margaret, to David Quigley; n s of 53d St, 176.8 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year. 2,500

WRIGHT, William H., and William J. Pragnell and wives to Arena A. Wright; w s of Bryant Av, 25 ft n of Freeman St, 20x100, 2 years 2,000

WHEELER, Everett P., to Petrus Arnaud; 189 8th Av, 3 years 5,000

PACHETEAU, Jacques, to Morris Abrahams; w s of 7th Av, 24.8 ft s of 26th St, 1 year 6,000

PRYOR, John, and wife to Maximilian Polsenski; s s of Terrace View Av, Lot 206, map of North Marble Hill, 5 years. 2,300

Assignments of Mortgages.

BUDELMAN, Henry, to Donald McLean. $1,000

FEDERGREEN, Nathan, to Sarah Federkreen 1

HIRSH, Jacob, to Mayer S. Auerbach... 1

HALISKER, Adolph S., to William Prager 1

KUSCHEWSKY, Raphael, and Solomon L. Kaye to Sender Jarmulowsky 1

PITMAN, Oscar V., to Joseph Stickney. 875

PRAGER, William, to Dora Fischel..... 1

SNIFFEN, John R. L., to Lesher, Whitman & Co. 1

SIMONSON, William H., to Edward Schweyer and another, trustees of Henry Elias 4,619

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Anna P. Bogert 6,000

SAME to the National Savings Bank of Albany 10,000

WRIGHT, William H., and William J. Pragnell to Perpetual Trageser 1

SPALDING, Andrew, to Thomas C. Smith. 1

Lis Pendens.

DIVISION ST, n s, 60 ft e of Ridge St, 22.7 ft front; the State Bank against Wolf Mitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 34.3 ft n of 105th St, 17x70; Robert C. Watson and others, executors, against Jane A. Hunt and others, executors, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MANHATTAN AV, e s, 17.8 ft n of 105th St, 17x70; same against Pauline C. Gibson and others, executors, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

86TH ST, 522 East; Lorenz Burghardt against

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND & MORTGAGE
BY
The Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
AND
The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Co.
AT CURRENT RATES IN SUMS TO SUIT. APPLICATIONS ACTED UPON PROMPTLY.
Apply to
BUREAU OF INVESTMENT
OF THE
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company,
37 and 39 LIBERTY STREET.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
Plot, 3 lots,
178th Street,
near Audubon Av.
Price, $8,500.
Must be sold.
FAIRCHILD & YORAN,
171 Broadway.

174 WEST 94TH ST.
TO RENT OR FOR SALE CHEAP.
The new modern house, 8-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of
J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE,
111 Broadway.

NO. 14 EAST 11th ST.—For Sale or to Let Unfurnished—Very desirable four-story brick, 21 feet wide; with butler's pantry extension. Apply to (781)
BENJ. RICHARDS,
59 LIBERTY ST.

THE DWELLING 708 MADISON AV., SOUTHwest corner of 63d St.; the two first floors are piped ready to connect with the steam company's pipes in the avenue. ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau St.

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

AT ESSEX FELLS, N. J.
For rent or for sale—Modern houses.
Seven and nine bedrooms; water and sewer systems; nearest MOUNTAIN district to New-York; will furnish; open and heated for inspection Saturday; take Erie R. R. City office, 15 Cortlandt St. C. W. LEAVITT, Mgr.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

THE STORE 2,264 3D AV., BETWEEN 123D and 124th Sts., now occupied as a grocery; will not be let for a liquor store nor for any business carried on in the western corner of the same block. ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau St.

THE STORE AND BASEMENT AT 416 4TH Av., west side, between 28th and 29th Sts., now occupied as a restaurant. ROBERT I. BROWN, 20 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED
THE RICHFIELD, 235 TO 241 WEST 43d St., Near Broadway.—Handsome apartments; eight large, light rooms; steam heated; decorated; passenger elevators; $55 to $65.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
CHOICE PRIVATE HOUSES, WEST SIDE, $1,000 to $2,500; flats all prices. STEVENS, 93d, cor. Columbus Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

Charles C. Burghardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

1ST AV and 63D ST, s e corner, 25.5x81.5; Elizabeth Ludtke against Conrad L. Heusner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

LISPENARD ST, 60 and 62; Lucien B. Chase, executor, against New-York Building and Improvement Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

34TH ST, 344 West; Henry Bell against Ross Harris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 100 ft s of 166th St, 30 ft front; 163d St, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50 ft front; Frederick N. Du Bois against Louise Isabeau and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

95TH ST, n s, 80.5 ft e of Columbus Av, 19.7 ft front; Joseph A. Young, executor, against John J. Dennis and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

JAMES ST, 7; Mayor, Lane & Co. against Sarah Sands, owner; E. and C. Barbig, contractors $102

SAME PROPERTY; same against same.. 188

133D ST, 502 West; Aaron Lemine against Julius Katzenberg, owner; J. Goodman, contractor 346

107TH ST, 2 to 6 East; Samuel Davidson against Ida Miller, Mary Donlan, and William P. Youngs, owners; Jacob Miller and James J. Benson, contractors. 298

SAME PROPERTY; John Krause against same owners; Jacob Miller, contractor, and James J. Benson, contractors..... 10

94TH ST, n s, 102 ft e of 3d Av, 30x 100; Barstow Stove Company against John Farrell, owner and contractor..... 399

SAME PROPERTY; Bennett & Feit Company against same..... 225

7TH AV, 327 to 331; Pelham Hod Elevating Company against Moses G. Byer, owner; Hugh J. Spearing, contractor... 69

How Dr. Depew Laughs.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Did you ever read a description of Mr. Depew's laugh? He does not laugh silently, as so many do. He is not afraid to let his voice be heard. He listens to the good story that is being told, and when the point is reached he throws back his head, opens wide his spacious mouth, and lets out a volley of ha ha's that can be heard over every other noise. The laugh is loud and long, hearty and irrectious. It is a good, honest laugh. The metal rings true. There is nothing counterfeit about it. Mr. Depew laughs just as heartily at his own stories as he does at the stories of others. This is a practice condemned by most persons as in poor taste. The true artist in story telling will, it is argued, look as solemn as an owl when everybody else is roaring at the joke. That was the way with the late Bill Nye. But Mr. Depew likes to enjoy his own jokes with those that hear them. He is not the only good story teller that does the same thing. Few persons can tell a story better than little Marshall P. Wilder, but he always laughs at the end the same as his listeners, and it defends the practice as proper and in good taste.

Art Museum for Worcester.

From The Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

Worcester is to have an art museum through the magnificent generosity of that honored citizen who has ever had all her best interests near his heart—the Hon. Stephen Salisbury. The offer, which is in line with previous munificent gifts for the public good, was made by Mr. Salisbury at his residence, 10 Highland Street, Tuesday evening, in the presence of some fifty persons, who had assembled at his invitation. The gathering included representative citizens and the officers of the various art societies of the city—the St. Wulstan Society, the Worcester Art Society, and the Art Students' Club.

Mr. Salisbury places in the hands of fifty corporators the tract of land lying upon Salisbury Street, between Tuckerman and Lancaster Streets, and valued at $75,000, and also the round sum of $100,000 for the erection, equipment, and maintenance of an art museum.

The Dark Continent's Enlightenment.

From The Wilmington (Del.) News.

Cape Town, South Africa, is to have a trolley railroad. The "dark continent" is becoming enlightened rapidly. It has steam railroads, telephones, telegraph lines, inland steamboats, towns inhabited by white men, Cecil Rhodes, President Kruger, Barney Barnato, and other features of civilization, including "watered" stock by the bushel.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORnell Site.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 18th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1894. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on the last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point on the easterly bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence northeasterly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6; thence across the mouth of the Cross river; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 1 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 1, southerly 8 feet; thence south 21 degrees 23 minutes west 262.39 feet; thence south 5 degrees 43 minutes 30 seconds west 195.86 feet; thence south 4 degrees 21 minutes west 319.13 feet; thence south 1 degree 25 minutes east 92.15 feet; thence south 3 degrees 23 minutes east 271.36 feet; thence south 8 degrees 27 minutes 30 seconds west 59.06 feet; thence south 11 degrees 28 minutes west 158.39 feet; thence south 3 degrees 48 minutes west 61.32 feet; thence south 54 minutes 30 seconds west 92.39 feet; thence south 4 degrees 2 minutes west 105.50 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, south 80 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 59 feet; thence south 77 degrees 34 minutes 30 seconds west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 167.70 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, leaving the said crossing the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge, south 6 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 611.90 feet to the southerly side of said highway; thence still along the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 21 minutes west 230.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the first-named highway; thence across the aforesaid highway south 79 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 48.13 feet to the northwesterly corner formed by the aforesaid two highways, which point is also the northeasterly corner of Parcel No. 16; thence along the westerly side of the aforesaid highway which is the easterly boundary of Parcel No. 16, south 8 degrees 25 minutes east 126.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 215.70 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond on Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, and the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 16, 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam

COMING BACK INTO LINE

Salvation Army Officers Ready to Serve Under New Orders.

ADDRESS TO BE SENT TO GEN. BOOTH

Commissioner Eva C. Booth Sends an Address to Auxiliary League—Attitude of Former Commander.

The officers of the Salvation Army who have prospered under the management of Ballington Booth and Mrs. Maud B. Booth, their former leaders, and who were a few days ago loud in protestations of loyalty to them, seem to have discovered that they can get along with other commanders. At any rate, they all seem to be anxious to gain favor with the new régime, and especially with Gen. Booth, whose displeasure they fear might cost them their commissions.

A meeting of staff and field officers was called yesterday morning by Commissioner Eva C. Booth, and it was attended by about 150 officers, representing nearly every corps within the Central District. It was a secret session, and it is said a careful note was made of absentees. Each one present swore allegiance to Commissioner Eva C. Booth and to Gen. Booth, and signed the following address to Gen. Booth, which will be cabled to him at Port Said, on the Suez Canal, to-day:

OUR DEAR GENERAL: In this hour of sorrow and trial through which we, your American officers, are passing, we wish to assure you that our confidence in and love for you, both personally and as our leader in God's war, saves us from having the slightest desire to separate ourselves from our comrades the world over.

We are standing true to you, dear General, and to the principles of our beloved army, and pledge ourselves to give you a practical proof of this by continuing our happy work for God under your directions, which have been in the past so markedly stamped by the blessing of God in the salvation of all classes of the people.

We are salvationists by conviction, by principle, by choice. We therefore recognize the unity of our faith and purpose the world over, and though grieved, saddened, wounded as we are by the unexpected action of our leaders whom we have learned to trust and love, nevertheless we renew our vows of fidelity to you, to the flag, to the army, to the cross of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and for the salvation of the world.

Let us further assure you, dear General, that nothing shall interefere with our pursuing the work that lies before us, and that we know is upon your heart—the salvation of America.

The appointment of your daughter, Commissioner Eva Booth, has inspired us with fresh confidence. We look upon her presence here not only as a proof of your determination to do all that affection would dictate to prevent the disaster which has occurred, but as showing your love for the country and your desire to spread the salvation of Christ throughout the length and breadth of the United States.

We shall rally to her side, and whatever may be before us, dear General, count upon our love, our loyalty, our obedience, and our sacrifice.

YOUR DEVOTED AND LOYAL OFFICERS.

"That address puts the rank and file of the Salvation Army in a false light," said one of the privates; "for it gives the public an impression that we are all a set of ingrates. It does not express the real sentiment of the army in this city by any means. The men who signed that address are officers who fear that they will be dismissed if they hesitate to subscribe to the new order of things.

"They owe their present positions in the army to Ballington and Mrs. Booth, and now they face about and disown them. It's the most disgraceful thing that has been done yet, and is humilitating to members of the army who have any self respect, and it will lower the organization in the estimation of the general public. Either the officers were insincere when they professed devotion to the old leaders, or they are insincere now. In either case confidence in their characters must be shaken by this message, for their actions are hypocritical any way you view them."

Commissioner Eva C. Booth led the noon song service yesterday, but made no reference to the affairs of the army.

Staff to Captain Cratis went to Montclair yesterday with checks for $5,000, to pay the salaries of the headquarters' officers and soldiers. Ballington Booth signed them promptly, and the salaries were paid as usual.

Several more resignations from the Auxiliary League were received yesterday by Staff Captain Edith Marshall, but she declined to make their names public.

Capt. Marshall has sent to each of the 6,000 members of the Auxiliary League the following circular issued by Commissioner Booth:

Dear Friend: You will have heard with deep sorrow, I am sure, of the resignation of Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, who for nine years have arduously and devotedly striven to advance the work of the Salvation Army and uplift the sunken, Christless, churchless people of your country.

This resignation constitutes nothing short of a world-wide sorrow to our movement, and, in its personal aspect, delivers a blow at the aged and honored head of our beloved General, as well as at his family, the extent of which it is impossible to describe.

There is not one of the General's seven children now fighting under our flag who would not gladly lay down his or her life to avert such a catastrophe, not only for their own sakes, but for what is dearer to them than the ties of flesh and blood—the welfare of this movement, which is admired by Christians in all parts of the world to be the most practical and successful in reaching, reforming, and saving the lower orders of society. But when, as in the case of your friends, Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth, the very foundation principles of our organization are at stake, then—painful, aye, terrible as the consequences may be—we have but one course to pursue, one thing only to which to adhere. We must sacrifice personal considerations and stand by our principles.

And this, I desire to assure you, is the main issue between International Headquarters and Commander and Mrs. Ballington Booth.

They ascribe their resignation, which was dated as far back as Jan. 31, to loss of confidence in the General and in our international system of administration. Into the history of the proceedings which this resignation caused I do not propose to go; you will not expect me, I am certain, as I have no power to decide upon the merits of the case. I came to your country as a sister to plead with a brother that he should see his father or confer with international headquarters upon his differences. I was ably seconded by my brother, Commandant Herbert Booth, and also by a trusted representative of the General. Our united efforts failed, however, and now the entire controversy, with its original cause, has been transferred to London for decision.

Just when I was thinking of returning to England with a broken heart, I received orders to take command of the forces in the United States until the Commissioners appointed by the General arrive. I had not the slightest idea when I left London a fortnight ago, that this stupendous responsibility would be the outcome of my mediatorial visit, and, as I write, I am deeply conscious of my own insufficiency and weakness for the task. But I am a soldier, and already the prompt response of my new officers and troops have cheered me beyond measure. The Brigadiers, to a man, have pledged unswerving devotion to the army. Every hour brings assurances of confidence from field officers, and among some of the letters which will be lasting treasures to me are those from the great army of auxiliaries, which has been so successfully enrolled in this country. All this comforts me, and I am sure that I may rely upon you, during my short stay, to continue to help us to carry joy to the sorrowful, rest to the weary, and help to the poor, and I think also that I may count upon your sympathy and prayers.

The importation of so many foreign questions to the agitation which has raged round the Commanders' "farewell" and resignation will make my command a far from easy one. Still, with the conviction of the wisdom and rightness of our position, I shall do my best to show the spirit of a true Christian and a valiant soldier. God is with us. The flag of the Salvation Army is with us. My comrades are with us, and from all that I can gather, I believe that you will stand by us. May I? Yours, in sorrow and faith for the salvation of souls and the welfare of America, EVA C. BOOTH,
Commissioner.

P. S.—I need not ask you to discredit the many statements which reflect upon the conduct of myself and others in this matter. In due time we shall furnish you with the decision of an impartial inquiry into the whole case. Until further notice, kindly send contributions addressed to Commissioner Eva Booth, 120 West Fourteenth Street, New-York City, to whom also all checks and money orders should be made payable.

A letter from the Canadian Salvation Army officers was received yesterday at headquarters. It was addressed to the American officers, and expressed profound sympathy with them in their present trial. Telegrams from officers in different cities of the United States, pledging allegiance to Gen. Booth and the new Commissioner were also received.

William Dulles, Jr., Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, who is a leading member of the Auxiliary League, said yesterday he thought it would be the proper policy of the League to wait and watch developments in Salvation Army affairs before undertaking a new movement for Mr. and Mrs. Booth.

INDIGNANT WITH HIS BROTHER.

Ballington Booth Says Bramwell Has Libeled Him in The War Cry.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 28.—Ballington Booth, the ex-Commander of the Salvation Army in America, consented to-day to talk for publication for the first time since his return to his home in Montclair. Mrs. Booth is still much prostrated, as a result of the long strain to which she has been subjected. She is, however, gradually recovering her strength.

Mr. Booth was interview to-day, just as he was leaving his home, in Claremont Avenue. The ex-Commander seemed very indignant at his brother, Bramwell Booth of London, who, he declared, had libeled him through the columns of The War Cry. He also declared that the chances were a suit for damages would soon be begun against Bramwell Booth.

The former Commander said his brother, in a cable dispatch to The War Cry, asked if there was to be a repetition of the Morse scandal, which would seem to indicate that he could not give an accounting of the property which had been intrusted to him. The ex-Commander said the people of the United States knew him too well to give credence to such a charge, but he proposed to have it retracted.

Two staff officers visited Mr. Booth here last night, with relation to this charge. Ex-Commander Booth said he would make a statement on Monday with regard to the disposition of the property now in his possession.

Each mail brings Mr. Booth many letters containing flattering offers for his services some of which he is considering, although he will say little as to the nature of any of them. A number of persons request that he go on a lecturing tour through the country, for which big compensation is offered.

Capt. Crygill, who lives here, and is one of the ex-Commander's stanchest supporters, and who was reported to have resigned from the army, denies the rumor. He said he had written his resignation to send to Commissioner Eva Booth, not because of the change in command of the American forces, but because he had felt that he had said things in his zeal and devotion for Commander Booth which a loyal soldier of the army should not have said.

Miss Booth, however, had persuaded him not to resign, and he had not done so.

In reply to a statement to the effect that Miss Booth had said her brother and his wife would be back in the army in six months, the ex-Commander is said to have exclaimed to-day: "No, Sir; not in six years, and Eva Booth knows it."

JOHN MACKIN CUTS HIS THROAT.

Concealed a Razor When Arrested for Killing His Wife and Mother-in-Law —Two Policemen Suspended.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 28.—John Mackin, who killed his wife, Lizzie, his mother-in-law, Bridget Connors, and seriously wounded his father-in-law, Morris Connors, attempted suicide this morning in his cell at the Communipaw Avenue Polic Station by slashing his throat with a razor. How he procured the weapon is not known, but it is supposed that he had it concealed in his shoe. Owing to the freedom with which Mackin talked of the murder, and his frequently expressed anxiety to be hanged for his crime, he was not searched very carefully.

When he was taken to a cell an officer was placed at the door to watch him. This precaution was considered sufficient. Officer Mulcox, who was on duty at the cell door about 7 o'clock this morning heard Mackin groan, and on looking through the bars saw that the prisoner had cut his throat. An ambulance was called, and Mackin was taken to the City Hospital, where it was said that the wound was not dangerous, and that he would probably recover.

Morris Connors, the father-in-law, is greatly improved to-night, and is now believed to have a fair chance of recovery.

Officer Mulcox, who had charge of Mackin, and Officer Post, who failed to search him properly before he was locked up, have both been suspended by Chief Murphy, pending an investigation.

Dr. Converse, County Physician, proposed to make an autopsy this afternoon, but Miss Annie Connors, the daughter of one, and sister of the other dead woman, refused to permit it. She said the cause of death was sufficiently well known, and she did not consider it necessary to further mutilate the bodies. An effort will be made to overcome her objections, but if, to-morrow, she still adheres to her resolution the power of the law will be invoked. The date of the inquest has not yet been fixed.

NEW INSPECTORS FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Disabled Firemen Will See that Manufactories Have Electric Alarms.

The question of the neglect of manufacturers employing a large number of hands to have telegraphic connections with Fire Headquarters was brought before the Fire Commissioners yesterday. Chief Bonner was asked why those derelict in the matter had not been reported, and he said that the foremen of the various fire houses did not have the time to make inspections properly. He said when they did make inspections they had to steal the time from their regular duty hours. Commissioner Ford asked Chief Bonner if the number of fires and the danger of loss of life would not be lessened if the law were complied with, and he said: "This undoubtedly would be so."

President La Grange instructed Chief Bonner to render a written recommendation for the employment of disabled firemen for the purpose of conducting inspections. Chief Bonner said this was a splendid idea. The matter will be acted on at the next meeting.

SALE OF BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Rare Works in English and Some First Editions.

Among the books sold at auction yesterday by Bangs & Co. were the following: The Index to "The English Catalogue of Books," Vol IV., 1889, $5.25; "Epochs of Modern History," maps, &c., 13 vols., $9.75; Falconer's "Shipwreck," a poem, London, 1808, $6.25.

Novels of Miss Ferrier, 6 vols., London, 1881, $6. "Complete Works of J. G. Holland," 16 vols., $14; Lady Jackson's "The First of the Bourbons, 1589-1595," portraits, London, 1890, $8.

"The Great Musicians," edited by Francis Hueffer, 13 vols., London, $9.75; first eighteen volumes of "Scribner," various buildings, $6.30; Robert Southey's "The Doctor," first edition, 7 vols., London, 1834, $10.50.

Van Laun's "History of French Literature," 3 vols., London, 1888, $6.38; Henry B. Wheatley's "London, Past and Present," 3 vols., London, 1891, $6.15, and fourteen volumes of rare copies of Arthur Young's "Tours Through England, Ireland, &c., 1770-1781," $29.70.

Magistrate Scores a Woman.

Mrs. Sophia Toner of 1,523 Vanderbilt Avenue, complained in the Morrisania Court yesterday that Henry J. Baker of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street and Third Avenue stopped her on Wendover Avenue between Third and Vanderbilt Avenues, Thursday night, and put a pistol to her head, but was frightened away by a policeman.

"I left home at 8:30 o'clock last night," she said to the Magistrate, "to visit my sister, and met Mr. Baker on the way. He walked with me up to One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, where my sister lives, and she was not at home. Then we walked down again, and after finding my sister was at my house, Mr. Baker and I went into a saloon and had several drinks." It was two hours later, she said, when Baker flourished the pistol and told her to "give up!"

"That is enough," Magistrate Wentworth said. "I shall fine this man for carrying a concealed weapon. And as for you," he continued, turning to Mrs. Toner, "I would not give a snap for you or your future. It is enough for me to know that a woman who appears to be respectable will go into a rum shop with a man and drink whiskey for two hours. God help you. Now go." Mrs. Toner was glad enough to get away, and Baker, after paying his fine of $1, was released.

T. De Quincey Tully Pushed.

T. De Quincey Tully, Secretary of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society, and the Rev. Frederick Bruce Russell were compelled to leave the office of the Brooklyn Excise Commissioners yesterday, by Commissioner Hacker.

Commissioner Hacker said he was willing to recognize Tully and Russell as individuals, but not as the representatives of the Law Enforcement Society. Tully was slow in leaving, and a policeman pushed him into the ante-room.

Permanently Dead.

From The Washington Post.

As we understand Senator Frye, the Tariff bill has not been dead quite as long as Julius Caesar, but its prospects for remaining dead are every bit as flattering as those of the late Roman statesman.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE

Some Differences in the Police Board Over a Promotion.

INSPECTOR CORTRIGHT ALONE CITED

Commissioner Parker in Opposition—Promotions to be Made Hereafter Without the Probationary Period.

That the Police Commissioners are at odds over the filling of existing vacancies in the force has been an open secret since the promotion of Moses W. Cortright to an Inspectorship, but the breach between them was widened when Commissioner Parker yesterday voted against the citing of Inspector Cortright for examination for the position of Deputy Chief of Police.

It has been the plan of President Roosevelt to have Cortright placed in the line of immediate succession to Chief Conlin, whenever that officer is ready to relinquish the cares of the position and retire on a pension. He believes evidently that Cortright is the best man for the position, but Commissioner Parker probably dissents from this view, and is reported to favor for the position Capt. Stephen O'Brien, who is now in charge of the Detective Bureau.

The withholding of the promotions of Capts. Brooks and McCullagh, who both passed a successful examination for Inspector, is due to the opposition of Commissioner Parker. His colleagues in the board are ready to vote for the advancement of these men to the vacant positions, but the peculiarities of the law governing promotions nullifies their action, unless they choose to call on Chief Conlin to settle the matter by his recommendation. The law provides that "except by the unanimous vote of all members of the board, no promotion shall be made except in the case of a vacancy in the office of Chief of Police, unless the same is recommended by the Chief of Police in writing, stating his reasons for such recommendation."

In the case of several of the Captains recently appointed, and to whose advancement Commissioner Parker objected, Chief Conlin was asked to recommend their promotion, and when he did so the promotions were made. If the opposition of Commissioner Parker to the promotion of Captains Brooks and McCullagh continues, it is possible that a majority of the board may call Chief Conlin to their aid and fill the vacant Inspectorships by the promotion of the men who had been performing the duties of the position for over six months.

The Police Commissioners held a private meeting yesterday afternoon, and when the close, President Roosevelt announced that Wednesday next had been fixed for the examination of candidates for the office of Deputy Chief of Police, and that Inspector Cortright was the only officer who had been cited to appear for examination. He also said that Commissioner Parker has dissented from the action of the board. Under the law, any Captain can enter the lists for the promotion, but unless the board cites him, there is, of course, very little chance for his promotion. The dissent of Commissioner Parker is supposed to have been based on his desire to have Capt. O'Brien also cited for the examination. Inspector Cortright has been given a rating of 60 per cent. for his record and meritorious service, and he will, therefore, have to secure less than 40 per cent. in the technical examination to ensure his appearance at the head of the eligible list.

Commissioner Parker, when he came out of the boardroom, after the private session, was asked whether any steps had been taken toward the appointment of a Deputy Chief, and he said that nothing had been done in the matter. This statement was in direct contradiction to what President Roosevelt had given out. Commissioners Grant and Andrews supported Mr. Roosevelt's statement that Inspector Cortright had been cited for examination.

Commissioner Parker was asked why he dissented from citing Inspector Cortright for examination for Deputy Chief. He refused to discuss his reasons, but said they were general. "My vote stands against it as a piece of policy," he said. "I suppose I have been in the minority in half a dozen matters which have been before the board. I know I voted against appointing probably half a dozen new men whom I believed would not improve the force. But I do not care to say anything about my reasons for voting against citing Inspector Cortright for Deputy Chief."

Commissioner Grant said he believed that Commissioner Parker did not care to make any high promotions at this time. At a board meeting some weeks ago, when the subject of making a Deputy Chief was brought up, Commissioner Parker said there was no hurry to make the appointment, and he regarded the place of Deputy Chief simply as an ornamental position.

The position of Deputy Chief carries with it a salary of $5,000 a year. As it is intended to establish five inspection districts by March 15, if Inspector Cortright is confirmed as Deputy Chief by that time, there will have to be at least three more Acting Inspectors. The general opinion is that the board will not be a unit on the question of appointing Inspectors, and there may be some further delay in filling the places.

Corporation Counsel Scott sent a communication to the board, advising the reinstatement of Sergts. Liebers, Jordan, and Parkerson, who were dismissed the force on the same testimony and under similar circumstances as Sergt. Felix McKenna, who was recently reinstated by a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The matter was referred to Commissioner Andrews, who is to ascertain whether the testimony which was used in the previous trial of the three Sergeants named was still obtainable, and whether it was practicable to retry them.

The Corporation Counsel also advised the board that in future it should in no case on the trial of charges consider the record of an officer. He says he does not mean that the Commissioners cannot use the record of the officer in considering the sentence to be imposed upon him, but the record must not be considered in determining the question of guilt or innocence. Mr. Scott also said he deemed it inexpedient to appeal to the Court of Appeals in the cases of Patrolmen Kiebrick and Hogsett, who have been recently reinstated.

An opinion was received from the Corporation Counsel relative to the question whether a period of probation is required by law in promotions to grades of Sergeants, Captains, and Inspectors of Police. The Corporation Counsel says that in his opinion, on reading the provisions of Section 265 of the Consolidated act, the period of probation is intended merely to apply to the original appointment or employment in the Police Department, and has no application to promotions.

The board, in accordance with Mr. Scott's opinion, formally confirmed the appointments of Chief Conlin, Inspector Cortright, and all the new Captains and Sergeants recently appointed. Hereafter all promotions will be made without a probationary period.

At the suggestion of Chief Conlin, President Roosevelt appointed Commissioners Andrews and Grant a committee to revise the rules and regulations of the department.

WAS NOT DENUNCIATORY, HE SAYS.

Mr. O'Hare Says There Was a Mistake in Patrolman Smith's Case.

President Roosevelt at the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday took occasion to criticise Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for a denunciation of the methods of Patrolman John H. Smith, the excise expert, which, it was alleged, was made by Mr. O'Hare during the trial of a case in the Court of General Sessions.

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare denies that he made the remarks respecting Patrolman Smith as charged against him, and he asserts that the counsel for the defense was responsible for them.

The case which gave rise to the controversy was that of Charles Dinsmore, alias Green, who had been arrested by Smith on a charge of burglary. He was tried before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions, and was allowed to plead guilty to petit larceny. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. Smith complained that the man ought to have been convicted of a second offense, as he had been twice previously convicted of burglary and larceny.

Capt. Germain of the Ninth Precinct made a report to the Police Board that Smith had produced the record of the prisoner during the trial in court, which showed that Dinsmore was arrested on a charge of burglary on May 5, 1890, and was sentenced to fourteen months' imprisonment, and that he was again arrested on April 7, 1893, for grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years and ten months' imprisonment. Smith reported to his Captain that Assistant District Attorney O'Hare had said to the Judge, "This officer should not be believed. He is the great excise man who secures evidence under the pretense of sickness and pain."

When this report was read at the meeting of the Police Board, President Roosevelt was indignant. "I am astonished," he said, "that Mr. O'Hare should make use of such unfounded reports against Patrolman Smith. All these cases have been investigated, and in every one the allegations have proved to be false. If Mr. O'Hare has personal knowledge of any further cases, the commission will investigate at once. All its present information leads the Commissioners to believe that Officer Smith has been peculiarly faithful to his duty, and has naturally attracted the animosity of the lawbreaking class. The Commissioners have nothing before them so far to show that Smith is other than a creditable member of the police force."

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare was surprised when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES told him yesterday of the indignation displayed by President Roosevelt. He said:

"I made no criticism of Patrolman Smith or his methods to Judge Cowing or any one else during the trial of Dinsmore. I did not know the officer, and had not seen him before he appeared as a witness in this case, nor did I know that he had achieved any special notoriety as an excise detective until the counsel for the defendant called the attention of Judge Cowing to the man. It was the counsel for the defense who said that the officer should not be believed, as he was a man who secured evidence in excise cases under the pretense of sickness and pain. I remember that the officer did show that Dinsmore had been convicted once previously, but while he asserted that the prisoner had been convicted on three previous occasions he only produced the record of one conviction. It was apparent that, although the indictment was for burglary, the testimony was such that a conviction for a higher grade of crime than petit larceny could not have been obtained. Therefore I agreed to accept the plea of petit larceny instead of wasting the time of the Court in a trial that in all probability would have resulted no more seriously to the accused. It is absolutely untrue that I criticised the policeman or his methods."

DISOWNED BY HER FATHER.

Rabbi Ettinger Will Not Forgive Josephine for Marrying Alfred Brennan, a Roman Catholic.

Miss Josephine Ettinger, the daughter of Rabbi Adolph Ettinger of the Synagogue Bnai Sholaum, at Nineteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, was secretly married to Oscar Alfred Brennan, a widower with two children, by the Rev Father Crosby of the Church of the Redemptorists, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Mr. Brennan says they were married, but does not state the date of the marriage.

After the marriage, Josephine returned to her father's home, at 658 Third Avenue, and a week after met Isaac P. Roson of 281 Flatbush Avenue, and their engagement was published. Josephine then received diamonds valued at $200 from Roson and several weeks ago Mr. Roson received a letter, telling him to "go slow," as Josephine was married.

The girl finally confessed, and said that she was married, and leaving her home, went to her husband's, at 81 Fifty-seventh Street. Her mother went there to see her, and demanded the diamonds that Mr. Roson had given her as an engagement present. These she returned.

Subsequently, Josephine wrote to her father, saying that she and her husband were going to call upon him, and in reply Rabbi Ettinger sent this letter:

Please take notice of my final and decided answer to your letter. It is decidedly not our wish to see you or your husband at our house any more. You are in a different sphere of life, and you are in a new family circle. It is your duty then to gain the affection of your new companions, but not to look back upon us whom you discarded. God will console us, and will give you a new heart to repent one of these days. These are the last words I will ever write to you. Your betrayed father. A. ETTINGER.

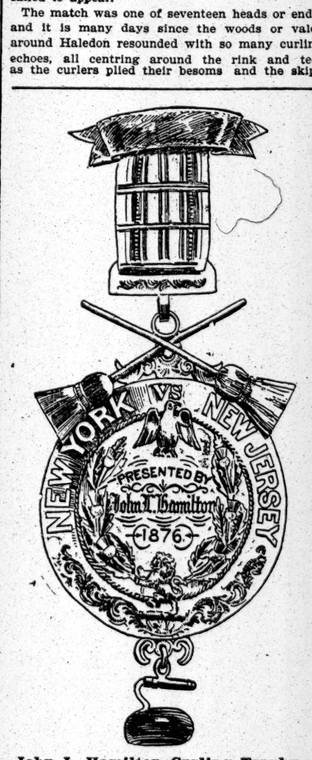
Josephine seems to be happy, says she loves her husband, and will remain with him.

ROBERT LAUDER THE WINNER.

The Skip of the Thistle Curling Club Secures the Hamilton Medal.

The tenth bonspiel for possession of the Hamilton Medal was played at Haledon, Paterson, N. J., Thursday between the States of New-York and New-Jersey, six rinks a side. The Jersey City Club, which was expected to furnish three rinks, failed to appear.

The match was one of seventeen heads or ends, and it is many days since the woods or vales around Haledon resounded with so many curling echoes, all centring around the rink and tee, as the curlers plied their besoms and the skips



John L. Hamilton Curling Trophy.

cheered on their men "wi' micht and main," each with the view of carrying home the medal to his "ain gude wife" as a proof of his prowess and an excuse for an extra day's curling.

At the close the umpire announced the scores as follows:

RINK NO. 1.

THISTLE, N. Y.	HOBOKEN, N. J.
J. P. Muir,	David Smith,
Thomas Watson,	John Stalker,
Alexander Fraser,	Frank Dykes,
Thomas Watt, (skip)..17	James Thaw, (skip)...13
NO. 2.	
YONKERS, N. Y.	IVANHOE, PATERSON.
R. L. Smith,	Fred Smith,
Robert Kellock,	A. H. Smith,
James Kellock,	Frank Scott,
Robert Ellin, (skip)..16	John Dunlop, (skip)...20
NO. 3.	
LONG ISLAND CITY.	IVANHOE, PATERSON.
Walter Low,	Eugene Stevenson,
William Meiklejohn,	Donald Main,
John Rathjen,	Donald Bruce,
John Bissett, (skip)...18	Robert Downie, (skip).6
NO. 4.	
THISTLE, N. Y.	IVANHOE, PATERSON.
Charles McKenzie,	Harry Gledhill,
R. F. Dickson,	John Harding,
Joseph Connell,	John Hammond,
Robert Lauder, (skip).19	Robert Smith, (skip)..12
NO. 5.	
EMPIRE CITY, N. Y.	NEWARK, N. J.
Walter Hunter,	Andrew Barr,
Alexander Wilson,	William Warnock,
J. F. Conley,	W. E. Ketcham,
Adam Mamode, (skip).17	S. Thornton, (skip)...10
NO. 6.	
MANHATTAN, N. Y.	NEWARK, N. J.
Ben Jones,	John B. Flannery,
William McKay,	John Armour,
William Stewart,	John Anderson,
D. Ballantyne, (skip).17	Harry Mossey, (skip).16
Total 104	Total 77

Majority for New-York State, 27 shots. Robert Lauder of the Thistles won the Hamilton Medal.

Somebody Must Have Done It.

From The Chicago Tribune.

We can well believe the story about a Pennsylvania man who lived twenty years without brains. Somebody must have suggested to Quay that he run for President.

A WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

No Apparent Justification for the Importation of Domestic Reindeer into Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—There is danger that the reindeer educational plan devised by some enthusiastic friends of the Alaskan people, will be ridiculed out of Congress. There was a short colloquy in the Senate today between Senators Vest and Hale, which showed that neither of those Senators had much respect for the records of the efforts to cultivate the minds of the natives of Alaska by inducing them to cultivate the domesticated reindeer. There is likely to be questioning to ascertain whether the money expended for importing reindeer into Alaska has not been misspent—whether the effort to cover the country with millions of domestic deer is not a mistaken policy.

Domestic reindeer were introduced into Alaska about five years ago, upon the representation that the food supply for the natives was being exhausted and that they would be in danger of starvation unless some provision should be made for them. At some cost of men and ships the Government has imported reindeer from Siberia, and the herd of domesticated deer now numbers about 900. To increase greatly the herd, an increased appropriation is asked for.

A correspondent of THE TIMES not long ago was informed by a man from Alaska, who knew of the conditions in that country, that wild reindeer were so abundant in Alaska that the natives sold the meat at 1 cent a pound, in the mining camps. The native deer are larger than the domesticated deer, and they live on similar pastures. Since that information was received, it has been learned that there is no hope of maintaining the herds of domesticated deer any longer than the Government shall employ the imported Lapps to herd the deer. These men are brought from the other side of the world to work at $40 a month to follow the domesticated deer as they constantly roam over the moss fields.

Having plenty of fish and game in reach and being less susceptible to civilizing influences than the Indians of the Territories, the native Alaskans only await the departure of the herdsmen as a signal to fall upon the domesticated deer and destroy them.

The Bureau of Education has changed its attitude on this question, having advocated originally the introduction of the reindeer to furnish a food supply which already was bountiful, as Mr. Otis recently has reported, and, finding that the supply was not justified by necessity, the argument has been adjusted so as to make it one for education—the teaching of the Alaskans to be herders and conservers of their resources. The difficulty of doing that with a population of 17,000 made up of a people less ready to civilization and to a life of industry than the plains Indians will be apparent to many persons. The Alaskan never will learn to work while the wild reindeer are abundant and the streams and coasts swarm with fish and seals that may be used for food.

It is doubtful whether Congress, that is seeking all excuses for reducing expenditures, will make an increased appropriation for the importation of reindeer from Siberia, when the supply of native wild reindeer is as abundant as it seems to be now and is likely to be for many years to come.

The suggestion made that the reindeer may be used for draught purposes is regarded by those who have been in Alaska, and who know that the dog is considered a better and more convenient draught animal than the reindeer, is about the poorest of reasons for importing Siberian reindeer at high cost in articles of barter and in money expended for vessels to carry out the bartering stuff and bring back the domesticated reindeer to be watched and preserved by the idle, improvident, and well-fed and almost unteachable Alaskans.

CAUGHT A BIG GOLDEN CARP.

An Eight-Pounder Captured with a Pair of Ice Tongs in a Mamaroneck Creek Ice Floe.

MAMARONECK, Feb. 28.—Walter Tyler of this village caught an eight-pound carp, covered with golden-colored scales, this morning, in Mamaroneck Creek, with a pair of ice tongs. The fish was captured near where the salt water meets the fresh water, in the heart of the village.

Many persons have made records in the village for captures of big fish and large clams that entitle them to posts of honor around the stoves in the grocery stores. Mr. Tyler, however, holds the palm, for not even the octogenarians of Mamaroneck can recall when any one caught an eight-pound golden carp with ice tongs.

Mr. Tyler was standing in Daymon & Sons' store, looking out the back window, when he cried out:

"What on earth is that? I never saw anything like that in Mamaroneck Creek before!"

All the men in the store crowded around the window and looked out. Down in the creek they saw a prodigious splashing among the pieces of floating ice. The water and ice reflected silver rays, and in the midst of this light came flashes of gold almost dazzling.

The room was cleared instantly, and every one rushed down to the creek. All went empty handed, excepting Mr. Tyler, who grabbed a pair of icetongs from the counter. He was able to reach the fish with the icetongs while his neighbors stood by helpless. The fish was surrounded by an icefloe, and had little show against the assault of the icetongs, though it made a brave fight, jumping about and splashing water in every one's face.

The excitement grew intense as the full glories of the fish became revealed. Mr. Tyler gave a final lunge with the icetongs and caught the fish by the tail and dragged it ashore. It proved to be a carp weighing eight pounds.

The reservoir of the Mamaroneck Water Company was stocked some years ago with carp. It is supposed that the one caught this morning escaped over the spillway and made its way down the creek until it got mixed up with the icefloe.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Forecast for Saturday: NEW-ENGLAND and EASTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy and unsettled weather, with rain, slowly falling temperature, easterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND rain, colder, easterly winds.

VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, rain, colder, easterly winds, becoming northerly. GEORGIA and EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, cloudy and unsettled weather, possibly with light showers, variable winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, clearing, colder, winds becoming northerly. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA and WESTERN NEW-YORK, cloudy and threatening, but with little rain, colder, winds becoming northerly. OHIO, INDIANA, LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, fair and colder, northerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, colder in central and northern portions, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, slightly warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, colder in northern portions, winds becoming northerly. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair and slightly warmer, southerly winds, becoming variable. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds. MISSOURI, cloudy and threatening, colder in northeast portion, northerly winds.

IOWA, cloudy and threatening, with snow flurries, colder, northerly winds. MINNESOTA, partly cloudy, with snow flurries in southern portion, colder in southern and eastern portion, northeasterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, northeasterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, cloudy and threatening, with snow flurries, colder, northeasterly winds. NEBRASKA, cloudy, with snow flurries, colder with a cold wave in western portion, northerly winds. KANSAS, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by light snow, colder in northern and western portion, variable winds, becoming northerly. COLORADO, WYOMING, and MONTANA, fair and colder, northerly winds.

Signals are displayed on Lake Michigan.

An irregular, ill-defined depression of large extent covers the southern portion of the country. An area of high pressure has developed in Western Canada, and a second high pressure area exists over the ocean to the east of New-England. The weather has become generally cloudy and unsettled everywhere except in the Southwest. Local snows are reported at scattered stations in the Northwest. There has been a general rainfall throughout the east Gulf and South Atlantic States, extending northward on the coast as far as New-Jersey.

The temperature has risen in New-England and New-York, and on the entire Atlantic coast. It is colder throughout the central valleys and the Northwest.

Rain is indicated for Saturday in the Atlantic coast districts, cloudy weather, but probably with little rain for the lower lake region and the Ohio Valley, a partial cloudiness with occasional snow flurries in the Northwest, and fair weather with increasing cloudiness in the Southwest. The temperature will fall slowly in the Atlantic coast districts. It will be colder in the Ohio Valley and lake regions. In the South there will be little change in temperature conditions.

CHINATOWN TO HELP COL. WARING.

Morning Star Mission Starts a Street Cleaning League of Boys and Girls—Officers Elected.

The Morning Star Mission Street Cleaning League was organized yesterday at 17 Doyers Street, the mission house. Alexander S. Descher, Inspector of the Department of Street Cleaning, presided. There were also present Miss L. B. Gillette, Miss E. C. Potter, and J. Perry Miner. One hundred and fifty children, boys and girls, of the vicinity were in attendance.

After preliminary remarks by Mr. Descher regarding the desirability of assistance from citizens in keeping the streets clean, the following temporary officers for a boys' club were elected: Augustine Ceila, President; William Jones, Vice President; George Mundy, Second Vice President; Miss E. C. Potter, Secretary and Treasurer.

The girls' club elected the following: Gussie Garbarini, President; Mary R. Ahcong, Vice President; Lucy Saratilla, Second Vice President; Miss L. B. Gillette, Secretary and Treasurer. To the officers were presented neat octagon-shaped badges bearing the inscription, "We Are for Clean Streets."

All of the boys and girls present pledged themselves not to litter the streets and to prevent, as far as possible, other persons from doing so. Then the meeting adjourned until next Friday.

The league is one of many already organized to assist the Street Cleaning Department in its work. Its membership includes various nationalities, Americans, Germans, Irish, Italians, and Chinese. The locality in which the Morning Star Mission is situated is one of the most densely populated in the city, and the work of the league will, if faithfully pursued, result in much improvement to a very untidy portion of the city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist in waiting; has good city reference. L. S., Box 202, 1,242 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 1,220 3d Av., Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young English girl in a private family; best reference. Ryan, 409 West 16th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; can get up dinner parties and luncheons; reference from last employers. N. T., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands American, French, little German; good laundress; city reference. 436 East 59th St., Room 8, one flight, back.

COOK, &c.—By young German Protestant girl as good cook and plain washer; American family preferred; city or country. 224 West 27th St., third floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young Scotch woman as good cook and laundress; excellent baker; good references; country preferred. 315 West 20th St., rear house.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good, satisfactory city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook in private family; good city reference; wages, $30. C. M., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young person as cook in a private family; wages, $20 to $25; first-class reference. 844 3d Av.; Armstrong's bell.

COOK.—French-Swiss; recently arrived from Europe; very good cook, and has good references. Elisa